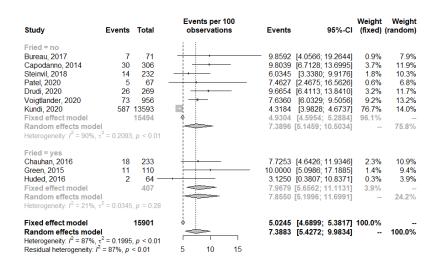
Supplementary appendix E. Subgroup analyses of studies reporting frailty measurement using the Fried phenotype compared to non-Fried phenotype. The squares indicate the mortality reported by each study. The diamonds indicate the pooled estimates for mortality.

Subgroup analysis of 30-day mortality



Test for subgroup differences: Q=0.05 (p=0.8250)

Subgroup analysis of 1-year mortality

Study	Events	Total	Events per 100 observations				Events	95%-CI	Weight (fixed)	Weight (random)
Fried = no Bureau, 2017 Eichler, 2016 Schoenenberger, 2018 Steinvil, 2018 Voigtlander, 2020 Kundi, 2020 Fixed effect model Random effects model Heterogeneity: I ² = 82%, t		69 - 152 - 169 - 232 - 956 13593 15171 , p < 0.01		_		_	19.7368 21.8935 19.8276 26.6736 19.7087 20.2492	[16.2516; 38.0596] [13.733; 26.9610] [15.9080; 28.8917] [14.8972; 25.5466] [23.8933; 29.5984] [19.6161; 20.8974] [19.6161; 20.8974] [18.7143; 25.8433]	7.5%	7.7% 10.7% 11.6% 12.8% 18.4% 20.3%
Fried = yes Chauhan, 2016 Rabinovitz, 2016 Fixed effect model Random effects model Heterogeneity: $l^2 = 0\%$, z^2		177 46 — 223					26.0870 26.9079	[20.7214; 34.2994] [14.2669; 41.1319] [21.4962; 33.1075] [21.4962; 33.1075]	1.4% 0.4% 1.8% 	12.6% 5.9% 18.4%
Fixed effect model Random effects model Heterogeneity: $l^2 = 80\%$, π Residual heterogeneity: l^2	² = 0.0451		20 25	30	35		22.8962	[19.7253; 21.0001] [19.7373; 26.3945]	100.0% 	 100.0%

Test for subgroup differences: Q=2.02 (p=0.1551)