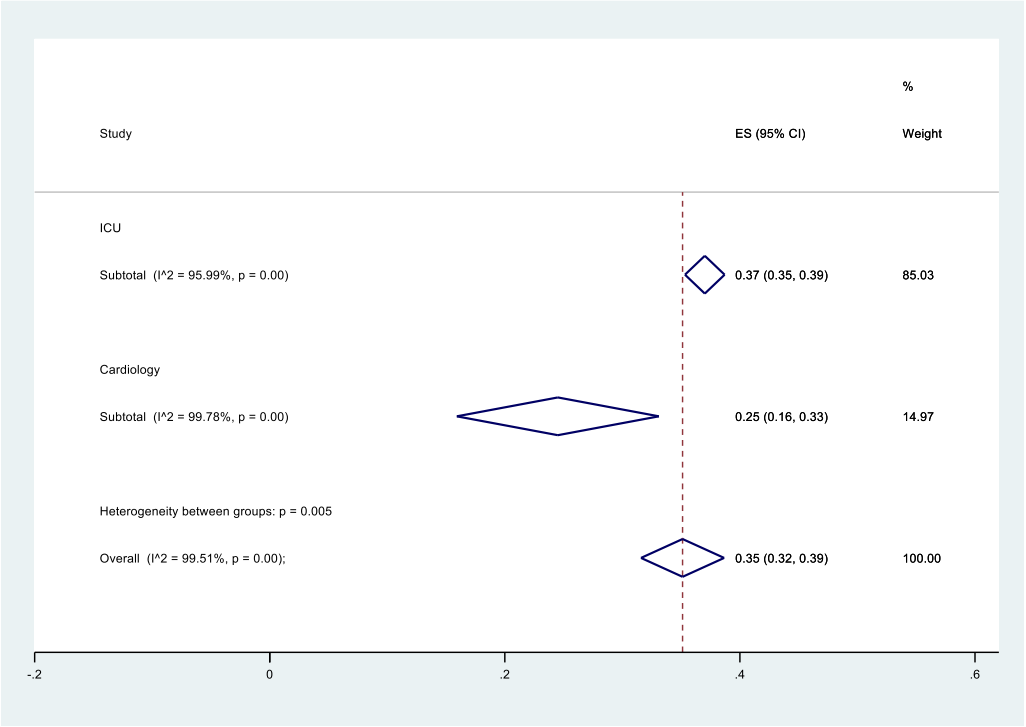
Supplementary Material

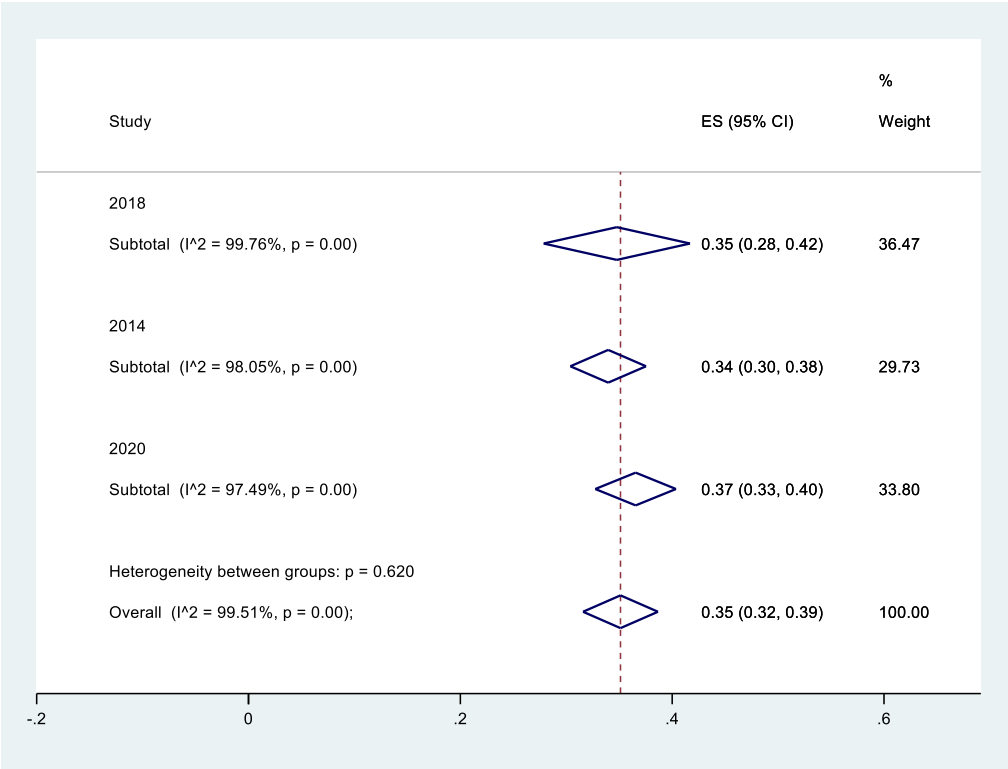
- **Supplementary Figure 1: Pooled prevalence of women/females in ICU versus cardiology trials**
- **Supplementary Figure 2: Pooled prevalence of women/females across trials in 2014, 2018 and 2020**
- **Supplementary Figure 3: Pooled prevalence of females/women in trials before versus after SAGER guideline publication**
- **Supplementary Figure 4: Meta-regression evaluating inclusion of females/women across 2014, 2018 and 2020**
- **Supplementary Figure 5: Bubble plot of meta-regression evaluating inclusion of females/women across 2014, 2018 and 2020**

Supplementary Figure 1: Pooled prevalence of females/women in ICU versus cardiology trials



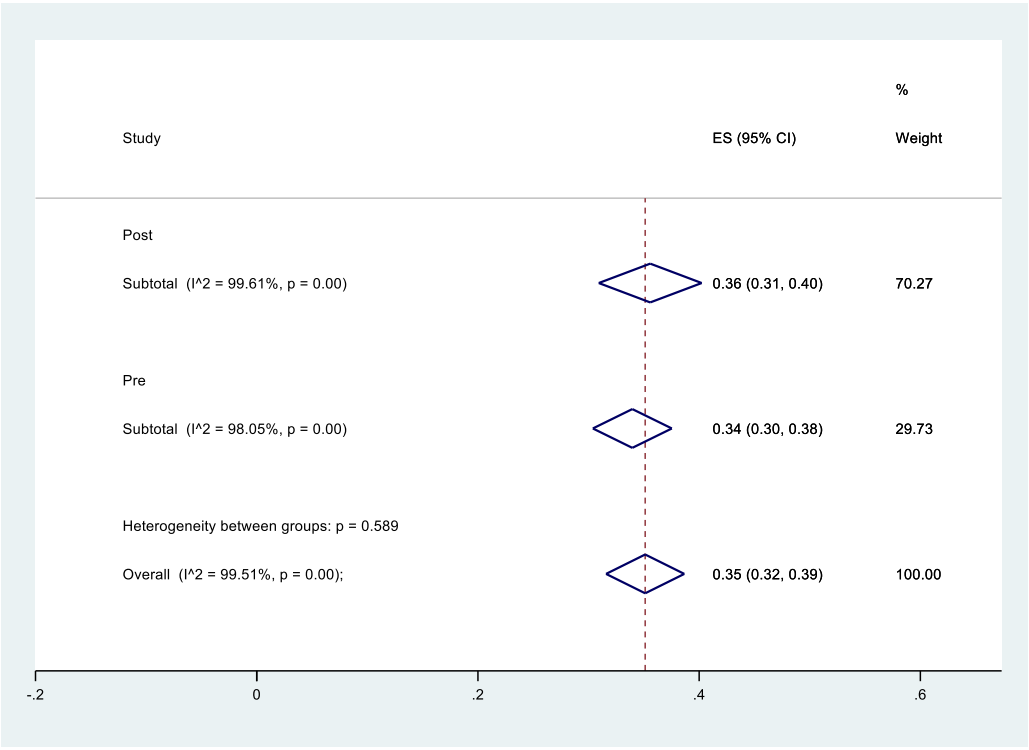
The pooled prevalence of females/women across all trials was 35% (95% CI, 32%, 39%), and significantly higher in ICU trials (37%; 95% CI, 16%, 33%) versus cardiology trials (25%; 95% CI, 16%, 33%)

Supplementary Figure 2: Pooled prevalence of females/women across trials in 2014, 2018 and 2020



The pooled prevalence of females/women in each identified year was 34% (95% CI, 30%, 38%) in 2014, 35% (95% CI, 28%, 42%) in 2018, and 37% (95% CI, 33%, 40%) in 2020. There was no difference in the pooled prevalence of females/women included across these years (p=0.620)

Supplementary Figure 3: Pooled prevalence of females/women in trials before versus after SAGER guideline publication



There was no difference in the inclusion of females/women pre-SAGER (2014) [34%; 95% CI, 30%, 38%) and post-SAGER (2018 and 2020) guideline implementation [36%; 95% CI, 31%, 40%] (p=0.589)

Supplementary Figure 4: Meta-regression evaluating inclusion of females/women across 2014, 2018 and 2020

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  Effect-size label: Effect size
        Effect size: _ES
          Std. err.: _seES

Random-effects meta-regression                  Number of obs  =        88
Method: DerSimonian-Laird                       Residual heterogeneity:
                                                           tau2 =  .02787
                                                         I2 (%) =   99.49
                                                             H2 =  197.90
                                                R-squared (%) =    1.01
                                                Wald chi2(1)   =      0.15
                                                Prob > chi2    =    0.6959
```

_meta_es	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>|z|	[95% conf.	interval]
AfterSAGER1	.0153522	.0392807	0.39	0.696	-.0616366	.092341
_cons	.3404224	.0329266	10.34	0.000	.2758875	.4049572

```
Test of residual homogeneity: Q_res = chi2(86) = 17019.30Prob > Q_res = 0.0000
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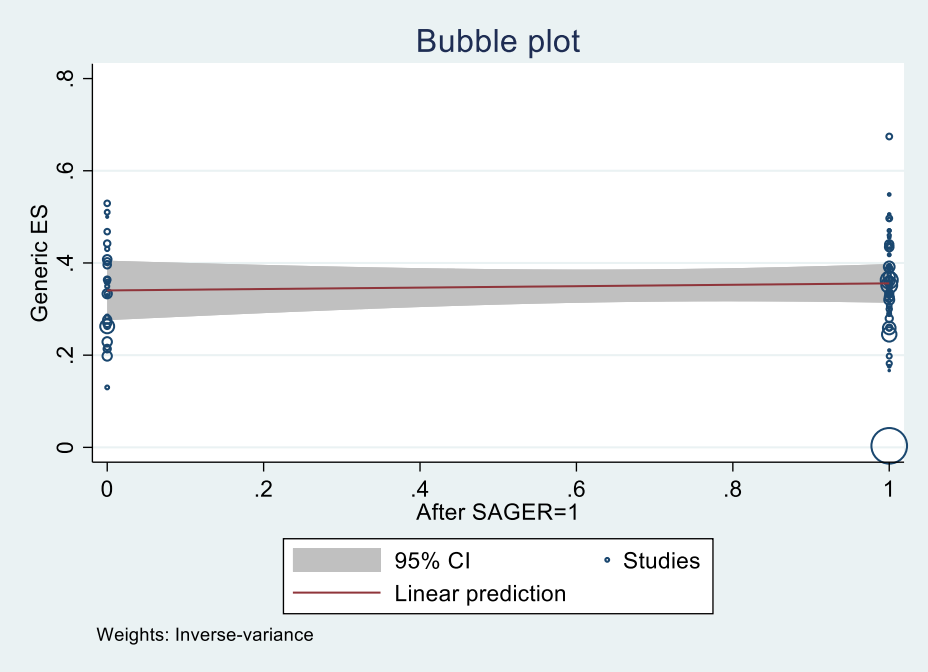
Supplementary Figure 5: Bubble plot of meta-regression evaluating inclusion of females/women across 2014, 2018 and 2020



Meta-regression evaluating inclusion of females/women across 2014, 2018 and 2020 revealed an R^2 = 1.01% (Supplementary Figure 4), suggesting that 1% of the of the proportion of women enrolled in trials could be explained by whether the trial was published pre- or post-publication of the SAGER guidelines