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Supplementary Figure 2.

Panel A forest plot for pooled prevalence of air bronchogram among COVID-19 patients

Panel B forest plot for pooled prevalence of air bronchial wall thickening among COVID-19 patients

Panel C forest plot for pooled prevalence of bronchiectasis among COVID-19 patients

Panel D forest plot for pooled prevalence of consolidation among COVID-19 patients

Panel E forest plot for pooled prevalence of crazy-paving pattern among COVID-19 patients

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Panel G forest plot for pooled prevalence of left lower lobe involvement among COVID-19 patients

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Panel N forest plot for pooled prevalence of right middle lobe involvement among COVID-19 patients

Panel O forest plot for pooled prevalence of right upper lobe involvement among COVID-19 patients

Panel P forest plot for pooled prevalence of tree-in-bud sign among COVID-19 patients

Panel Q forest plot for pooled prevalence of vascular dilation/thickening among COVID-19 patients

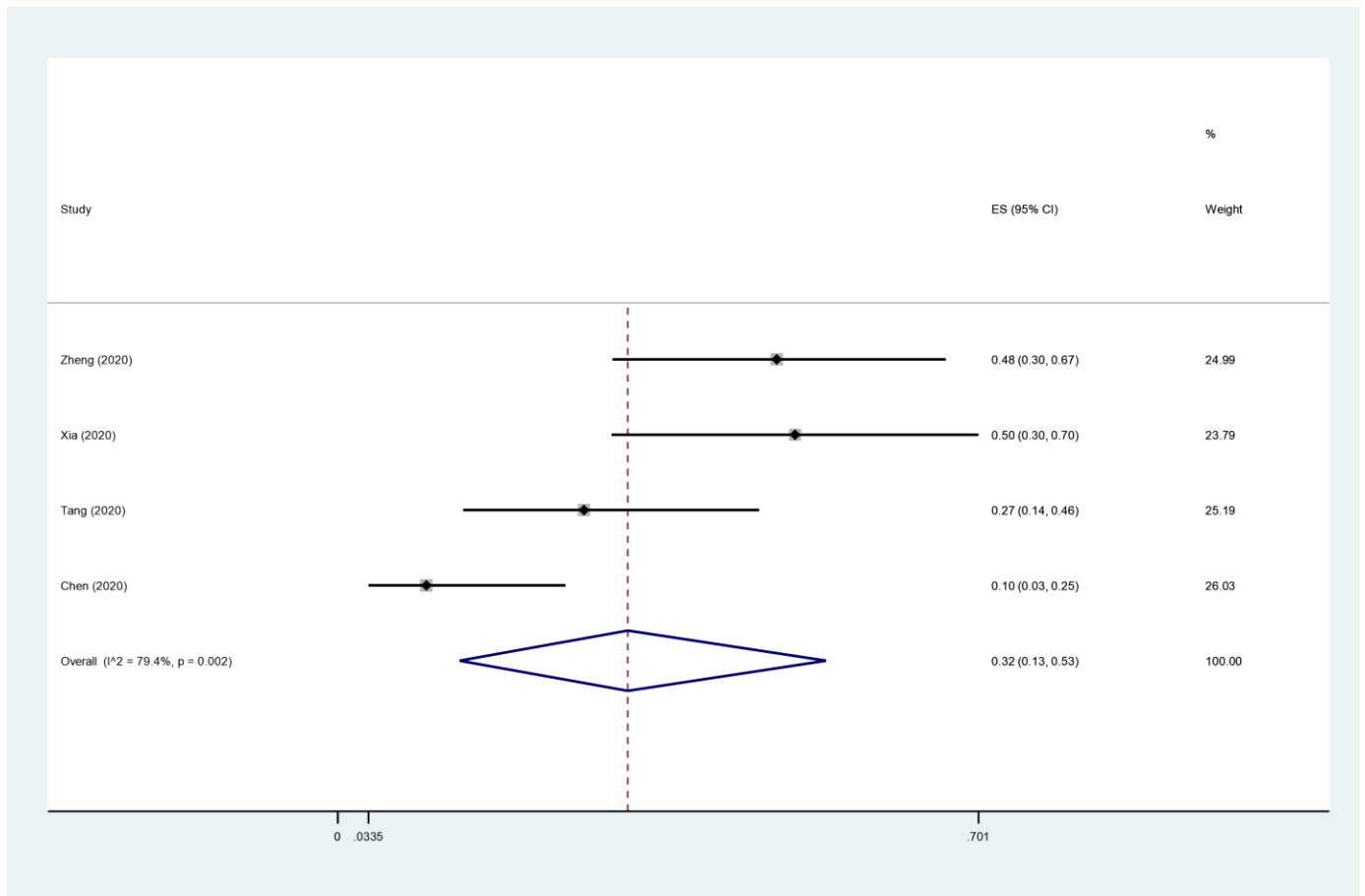
Supplementary Figure 3. Forest plots for comparison of the prevalence of normal CT findings (up), ground-glass opacities (middle), and pleural effusion (down) between severe-critical and mild-moderate patients. REML=restricted maximum likelihood

Supplementary Figure 4. Forest plots for comparison of the prevalence of positive CT findings (up) and pleural effusion (down) between COVID-19 + and COVID-19 - patients. REML=restricted maximum likelihood, COVID-19=coronavirus disease 2019

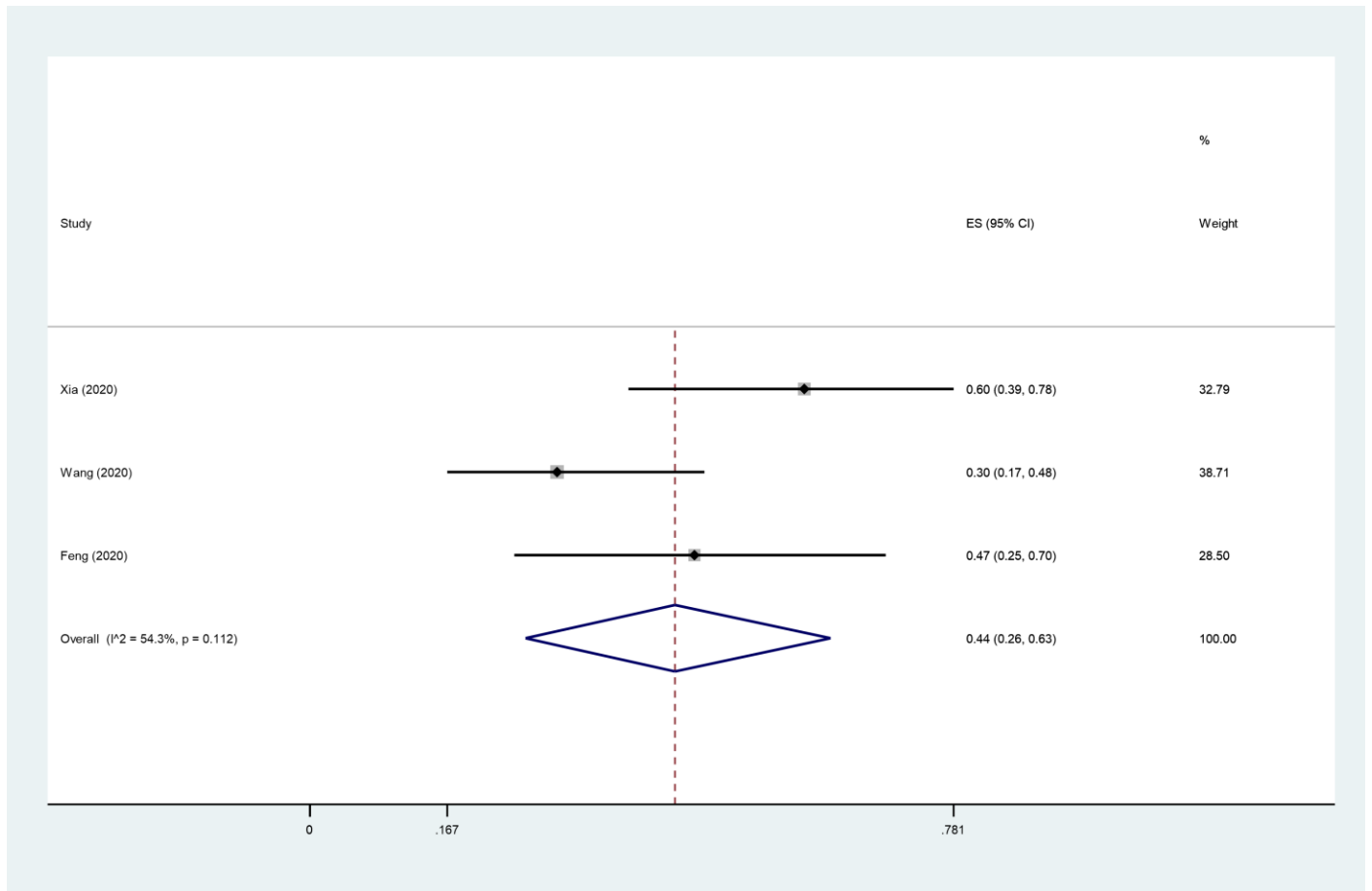
Supplementary Figure 5. Forest plots for comparison of the prevalence of bilateral involvement (up), peripheral distribution of lesions (middle) and lymphadenopathy (down) between COVID-19+ and COVID-19- patients. REML – restricted maximum likelihood, COVID-19 – coronavirus disease 2

Supplementary Figure 1.

Panel A forest plot for pooled prevalence of bilateral involvement of lungs in pediatric COVID-19 patients

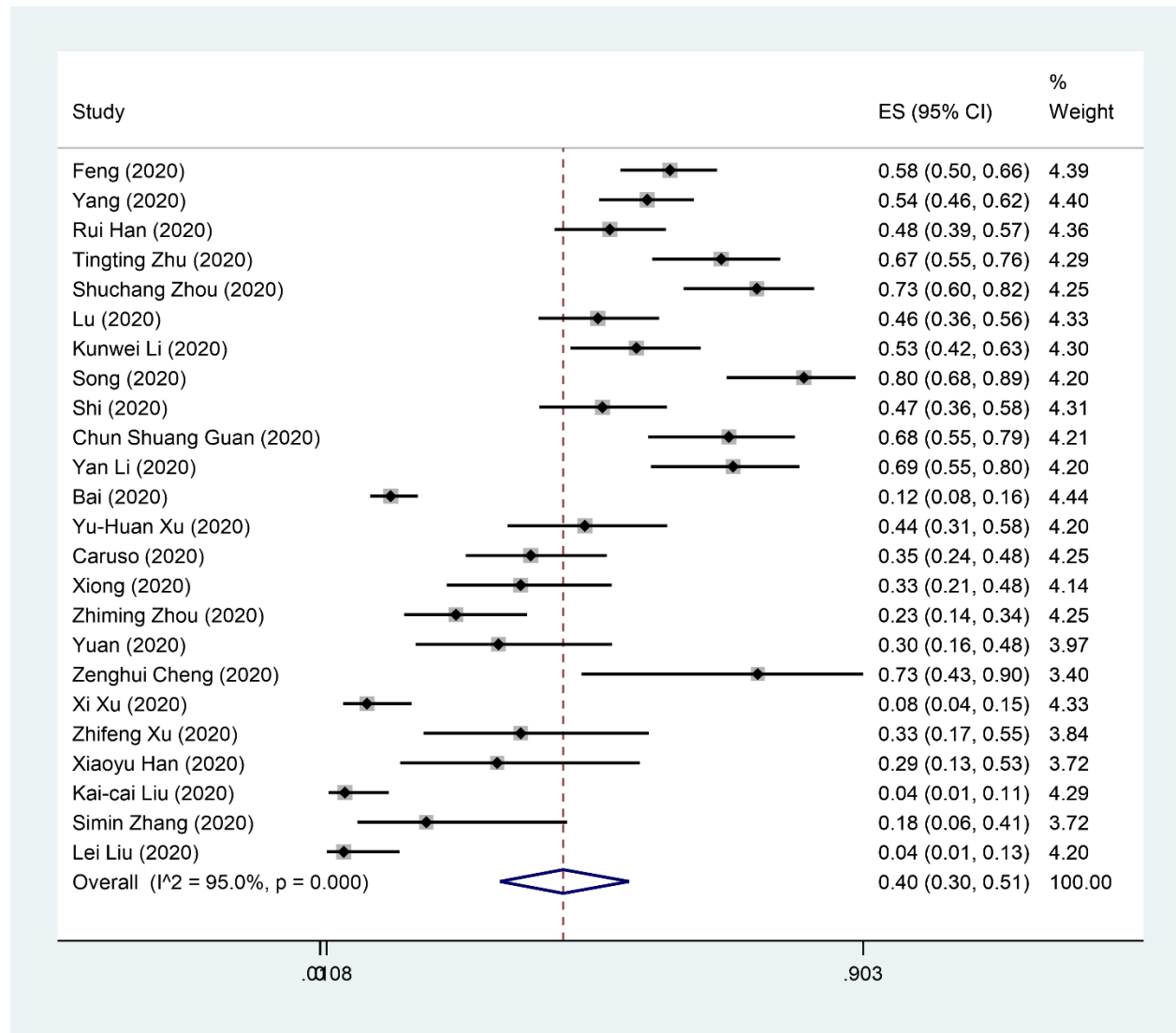


Panel B forest plot for pooled prevalence of ground-glass opacities among pediatric COVID-19 patients

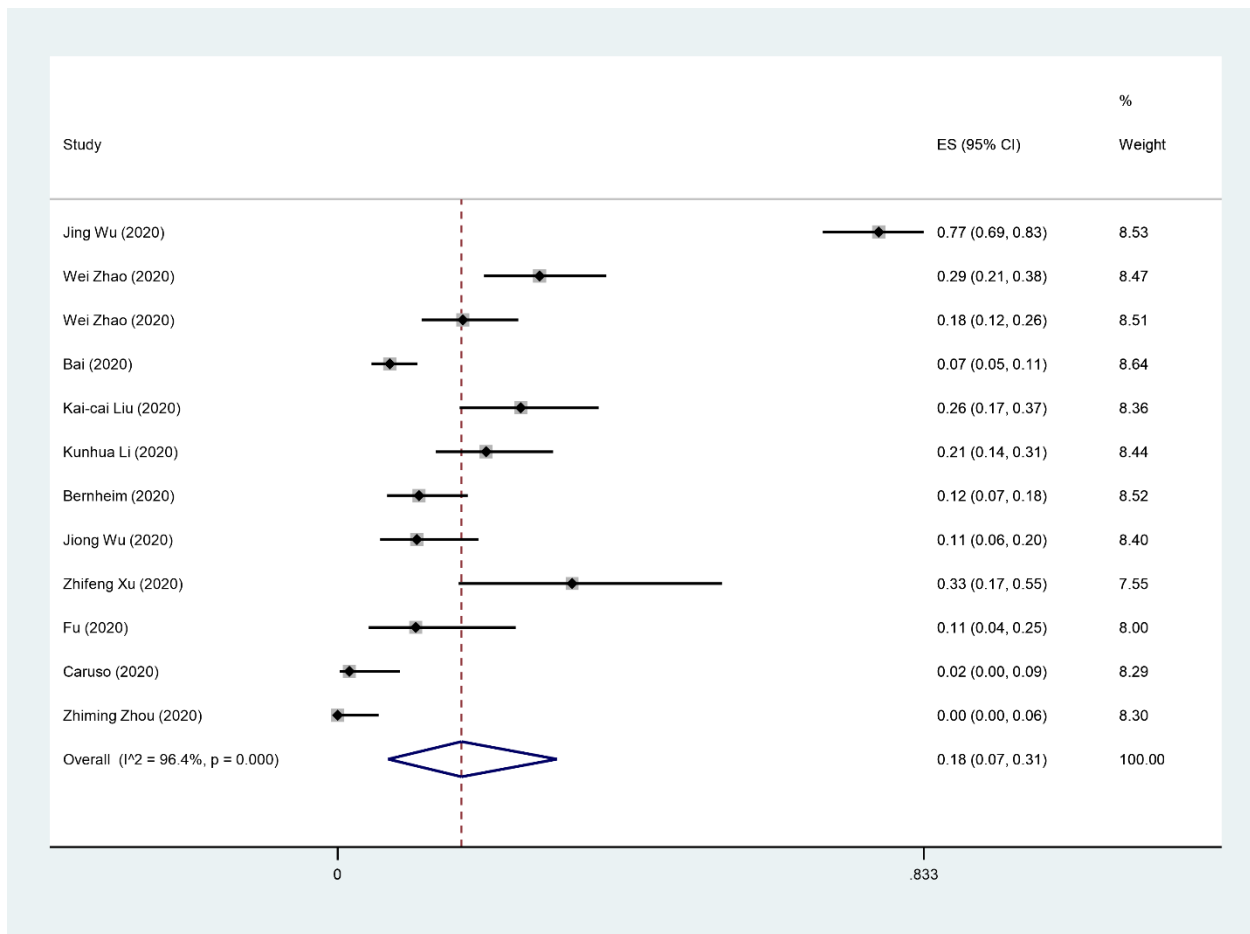


Supplementary Figure 2.

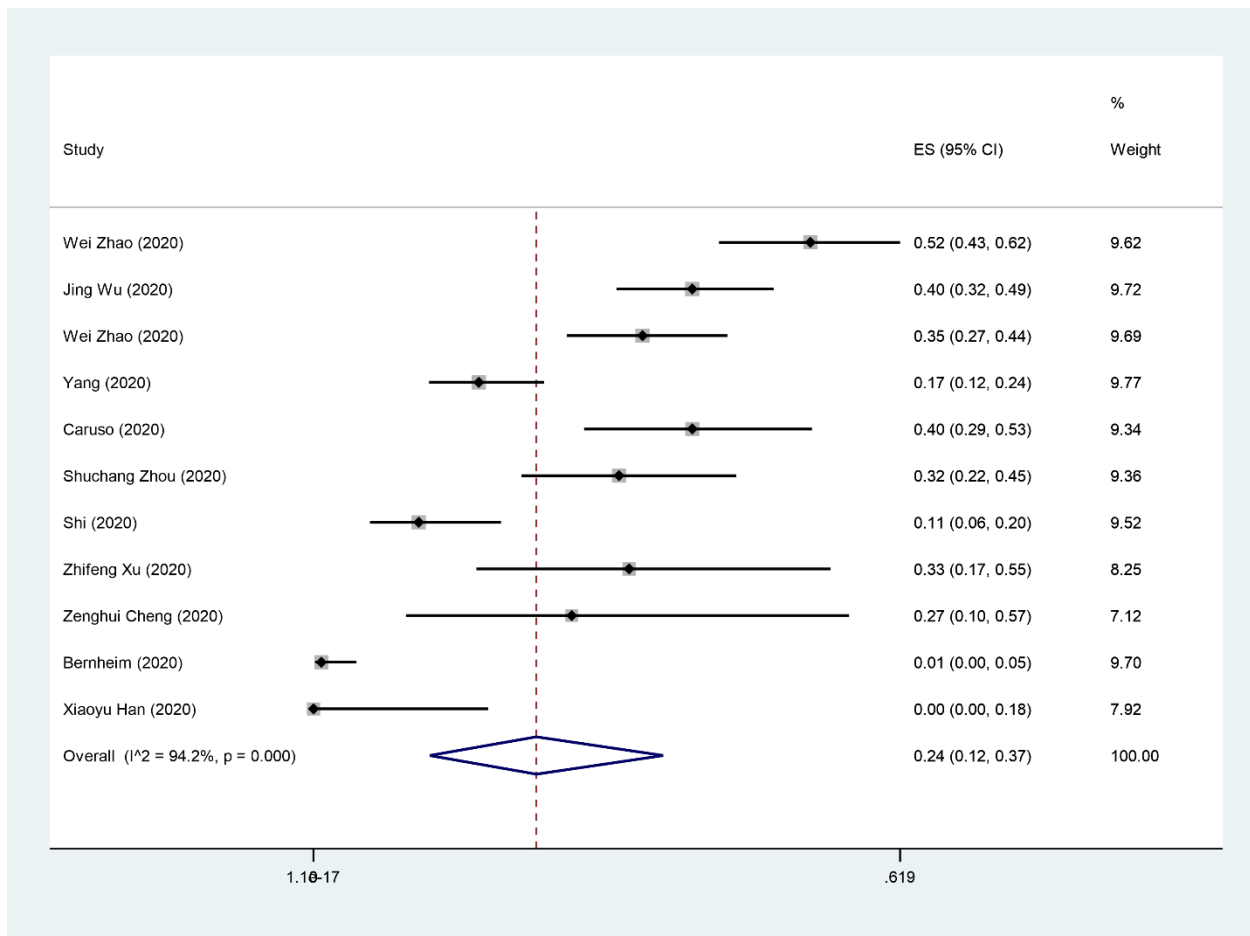
Panel A forest plot for pooled prevalence of air bronchogram among COVID-19 patients



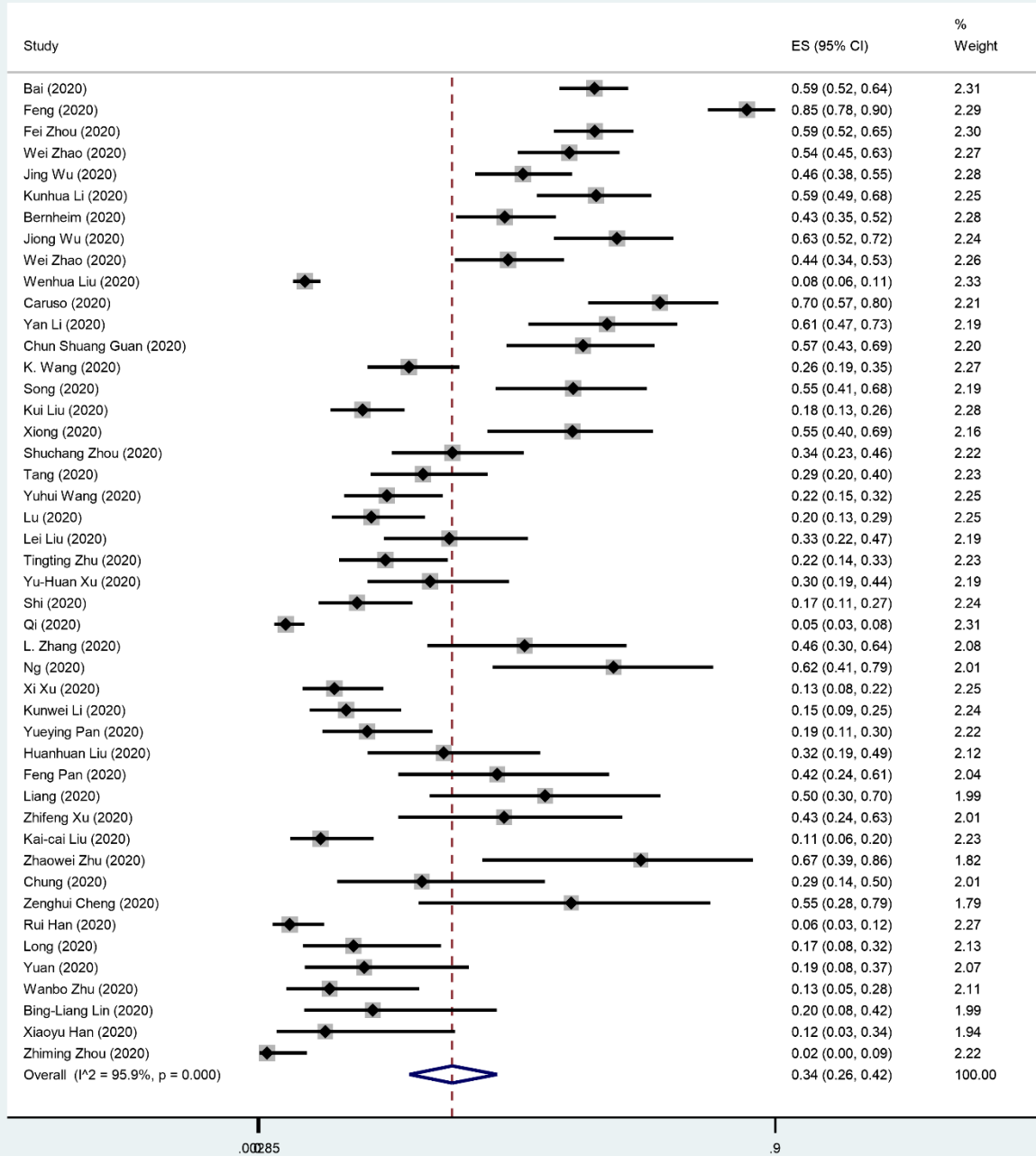
Panel B forest plot for pooled prevalence of air bronchial wall thickening among COVID-19 patients



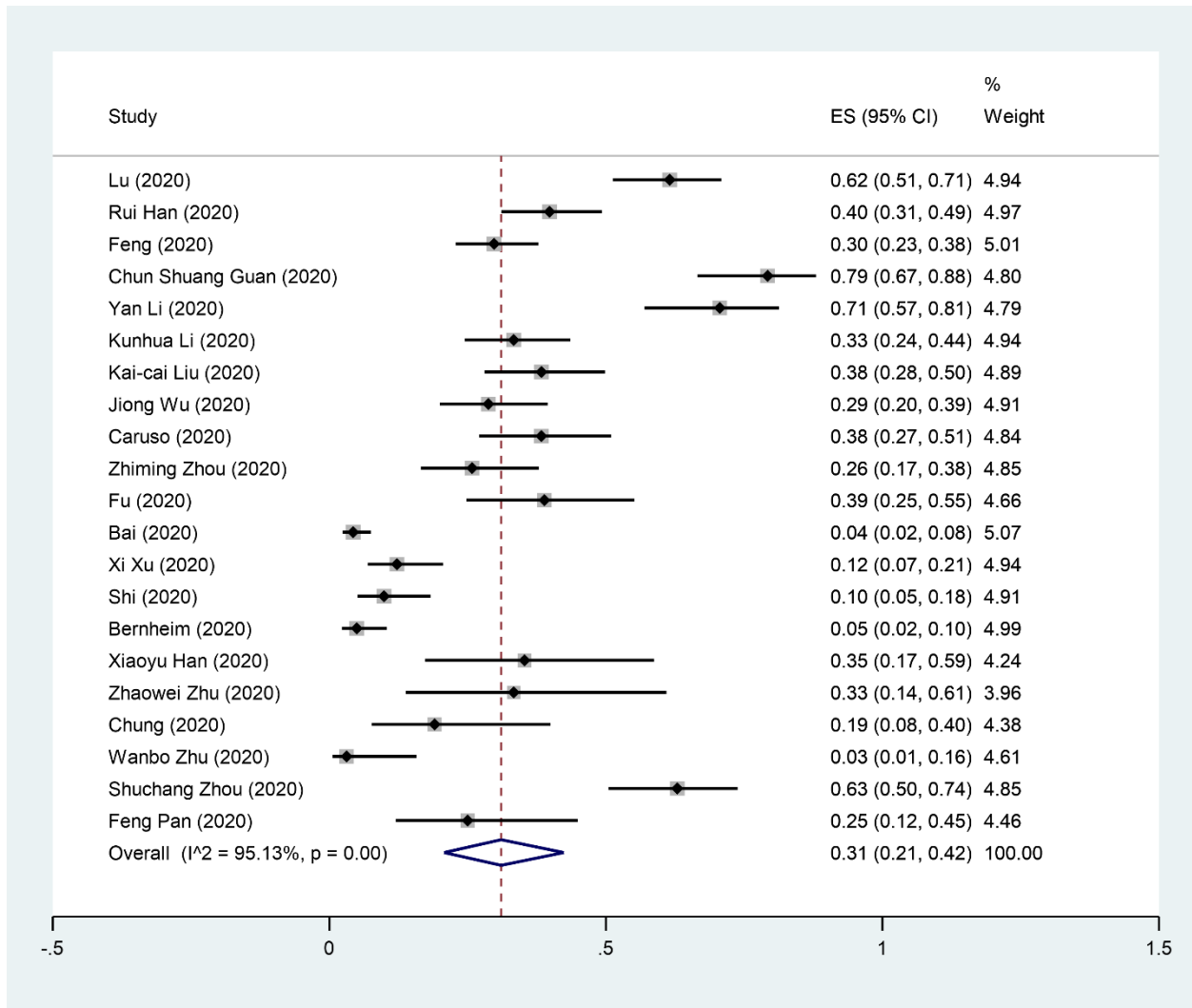
Panel C forest plot for pooled prevalence of bronchiectasis among COVID-19 patients



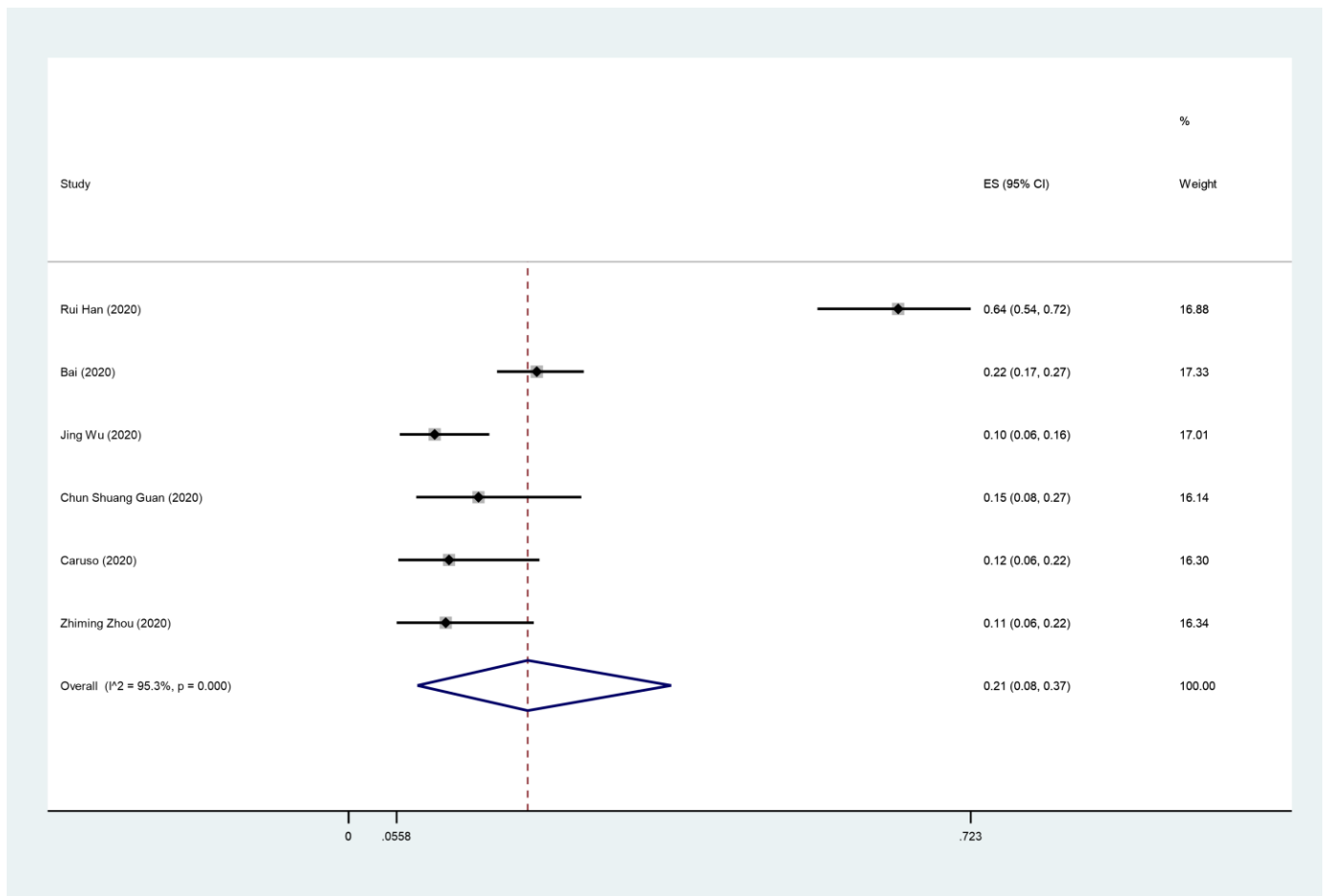
Panel D forest plot for pooled prevalence of consolidation among COVID-19 patients



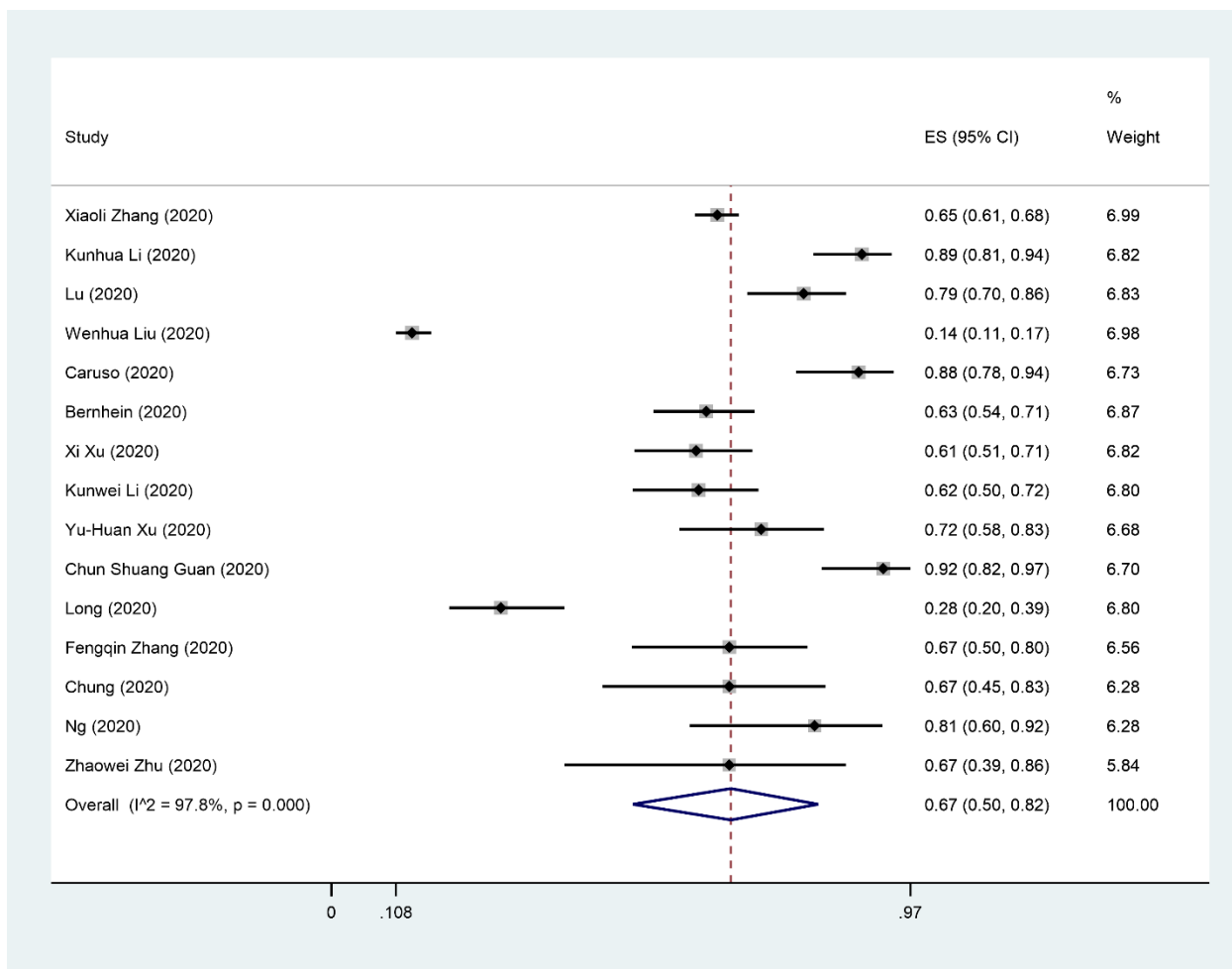
Panel E forest plot for pooled prevalence of crazy-paving pattern among COVID-19 patients



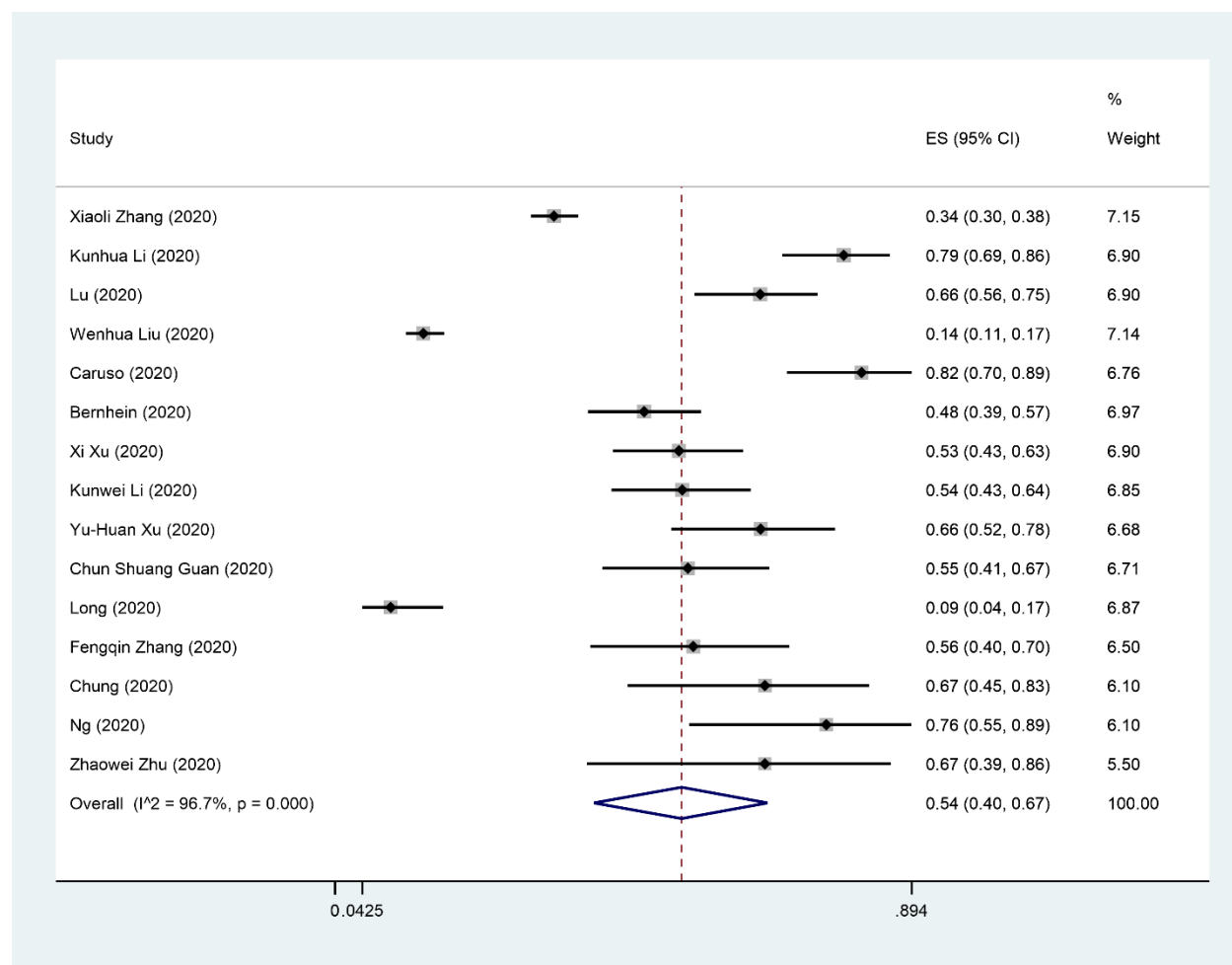
Panel F forest plot for pooled prevalence of halo sign among COVID-19 patients



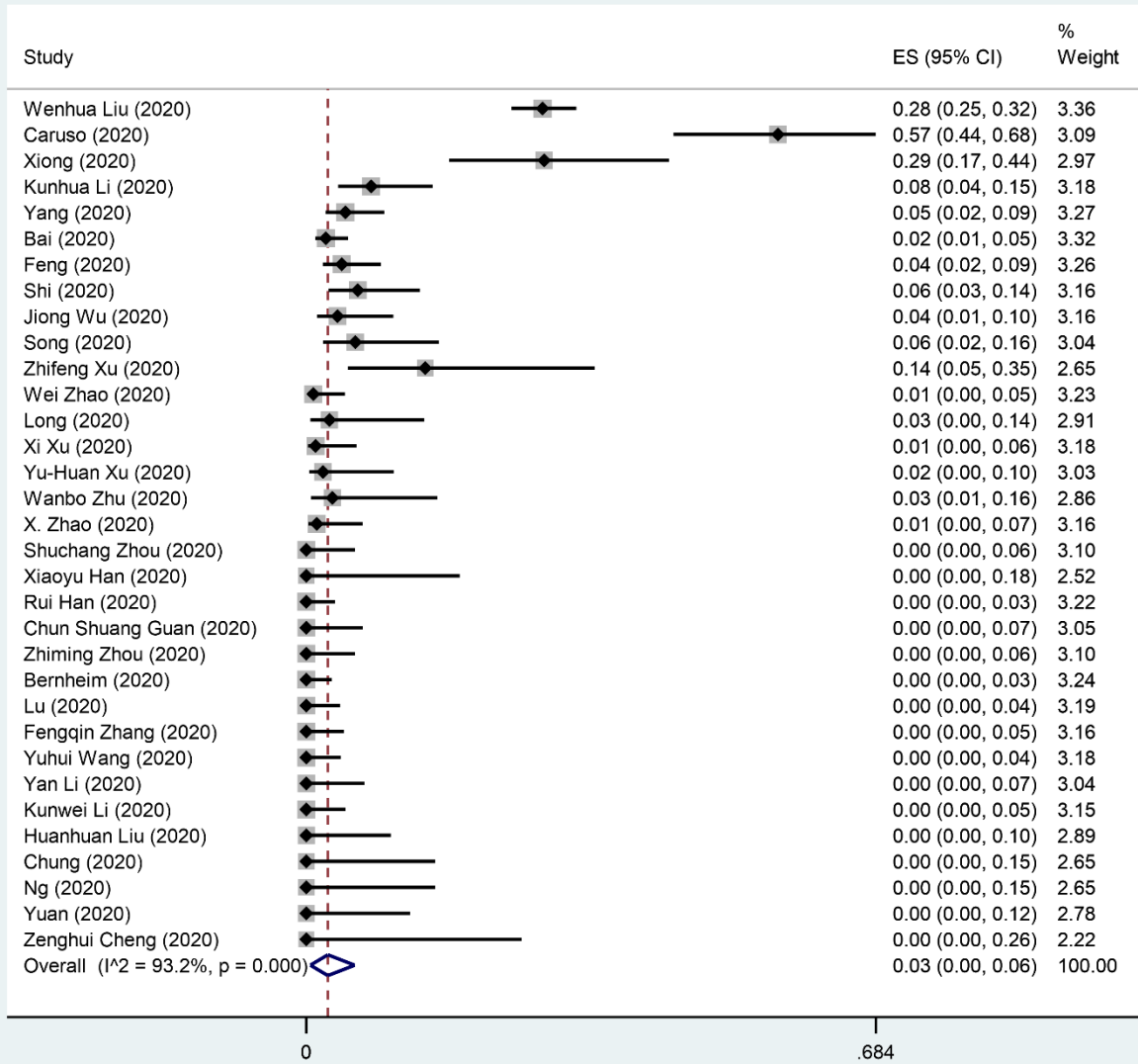
Panel G forest plot for pooled prevalence of left lower lobe involvement among COVID-19 patients



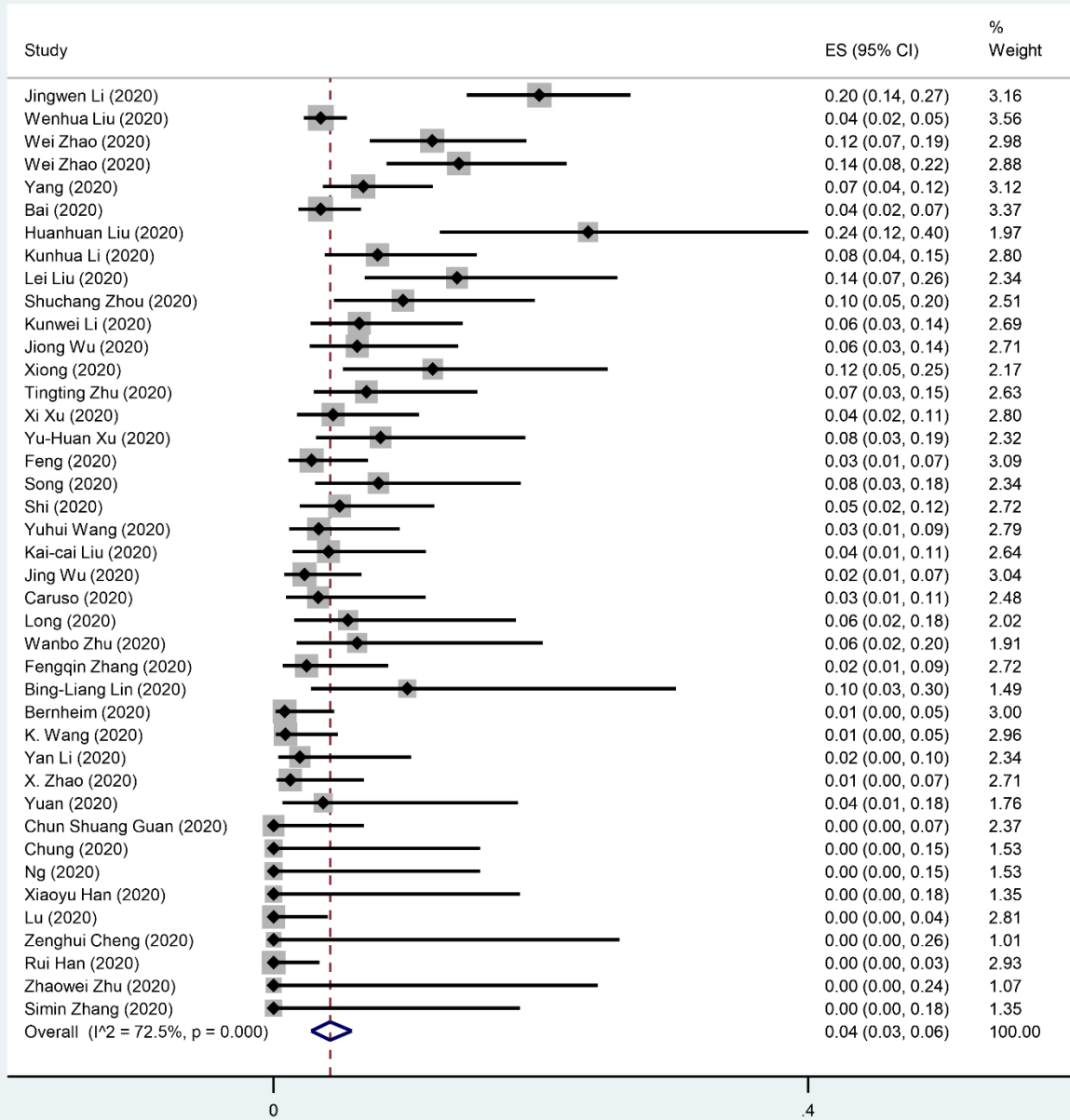
Panel H forest plot for pooled prevalence of left upper lobe involvement among COVID-19 patients



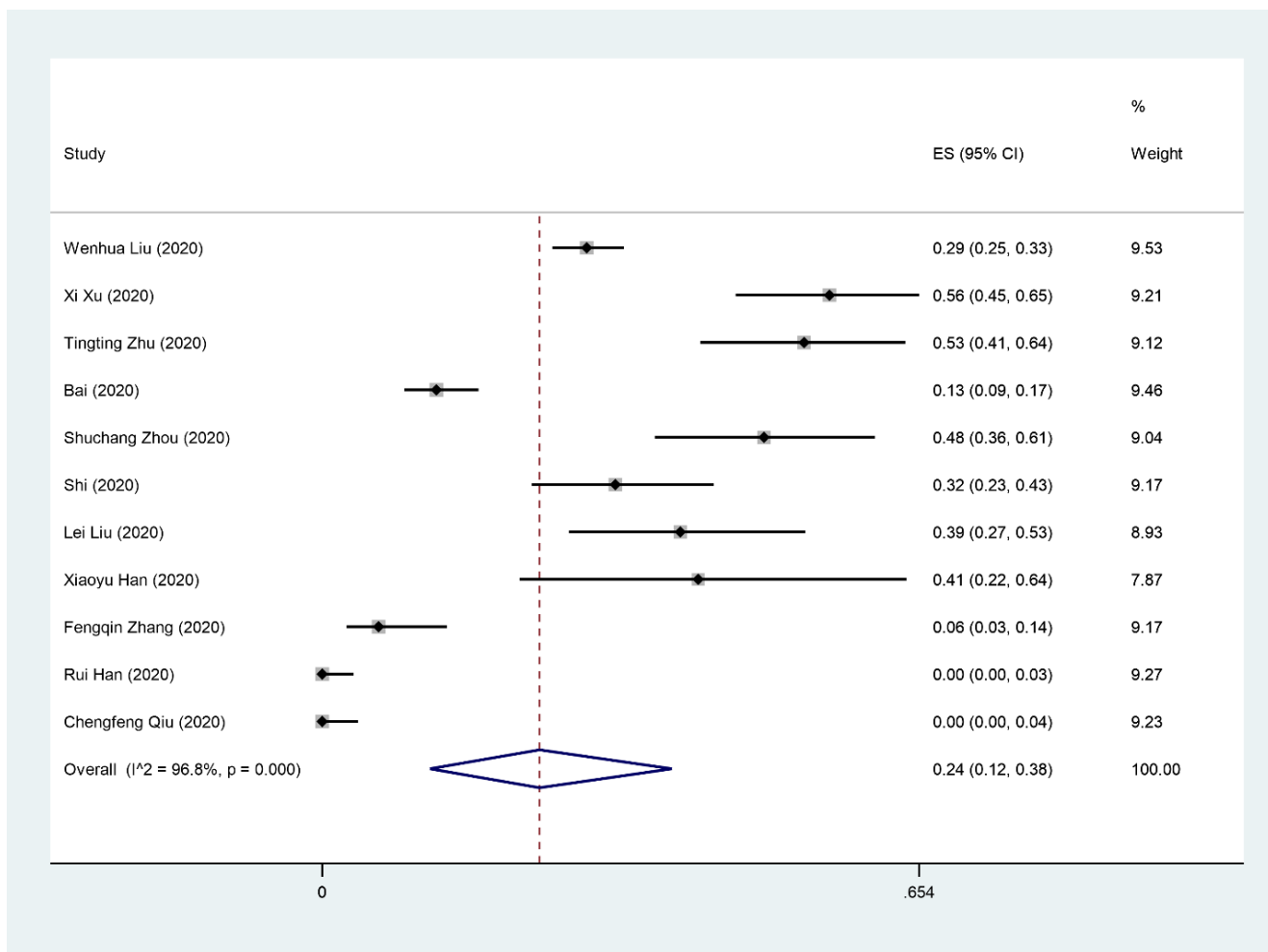
Panel I forest plot for pooled prevalence of lymphadenopathy among COVID-19 patients



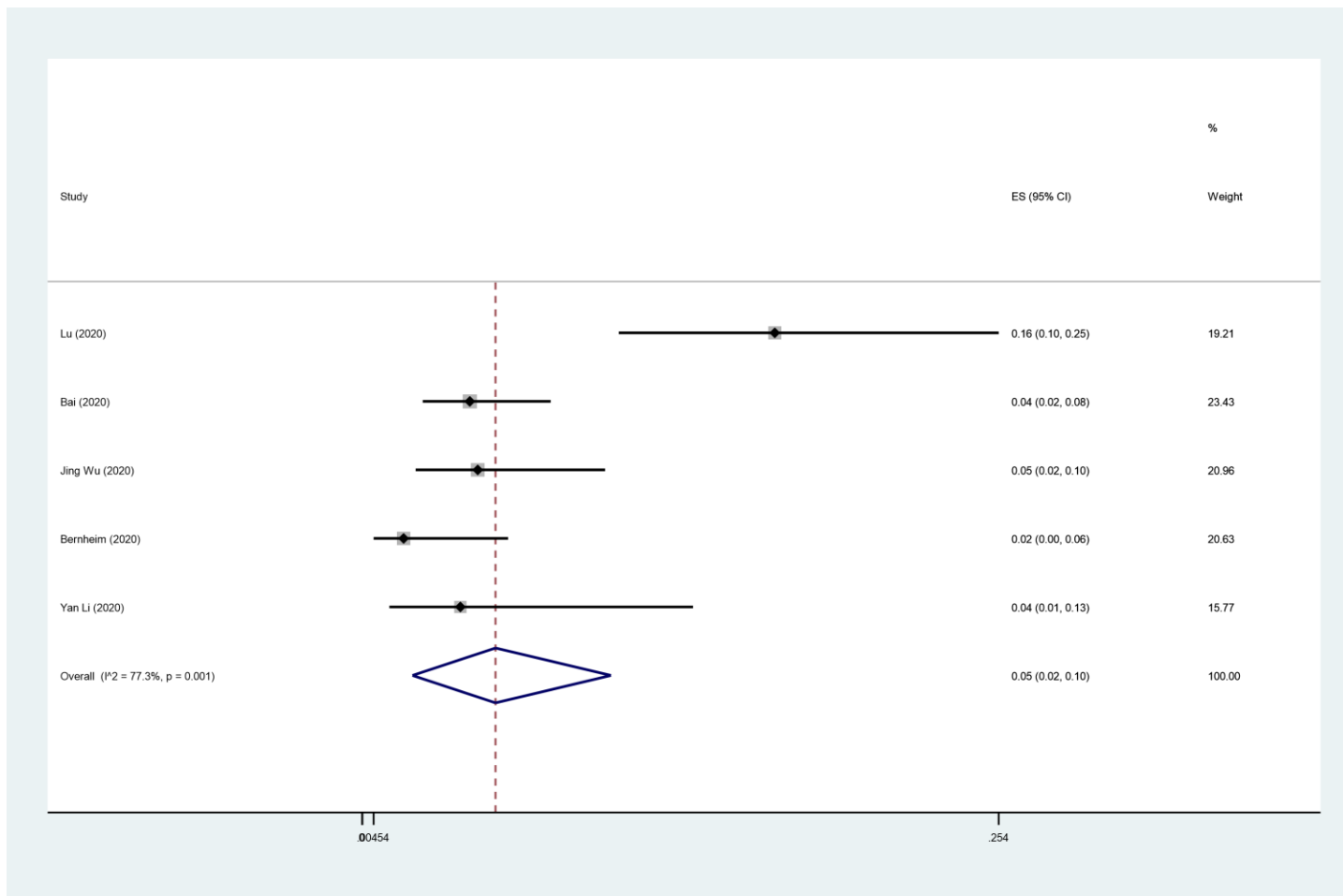
Panel J forest plot for pooled prevalence of pleural effusion among COVID-19 patients



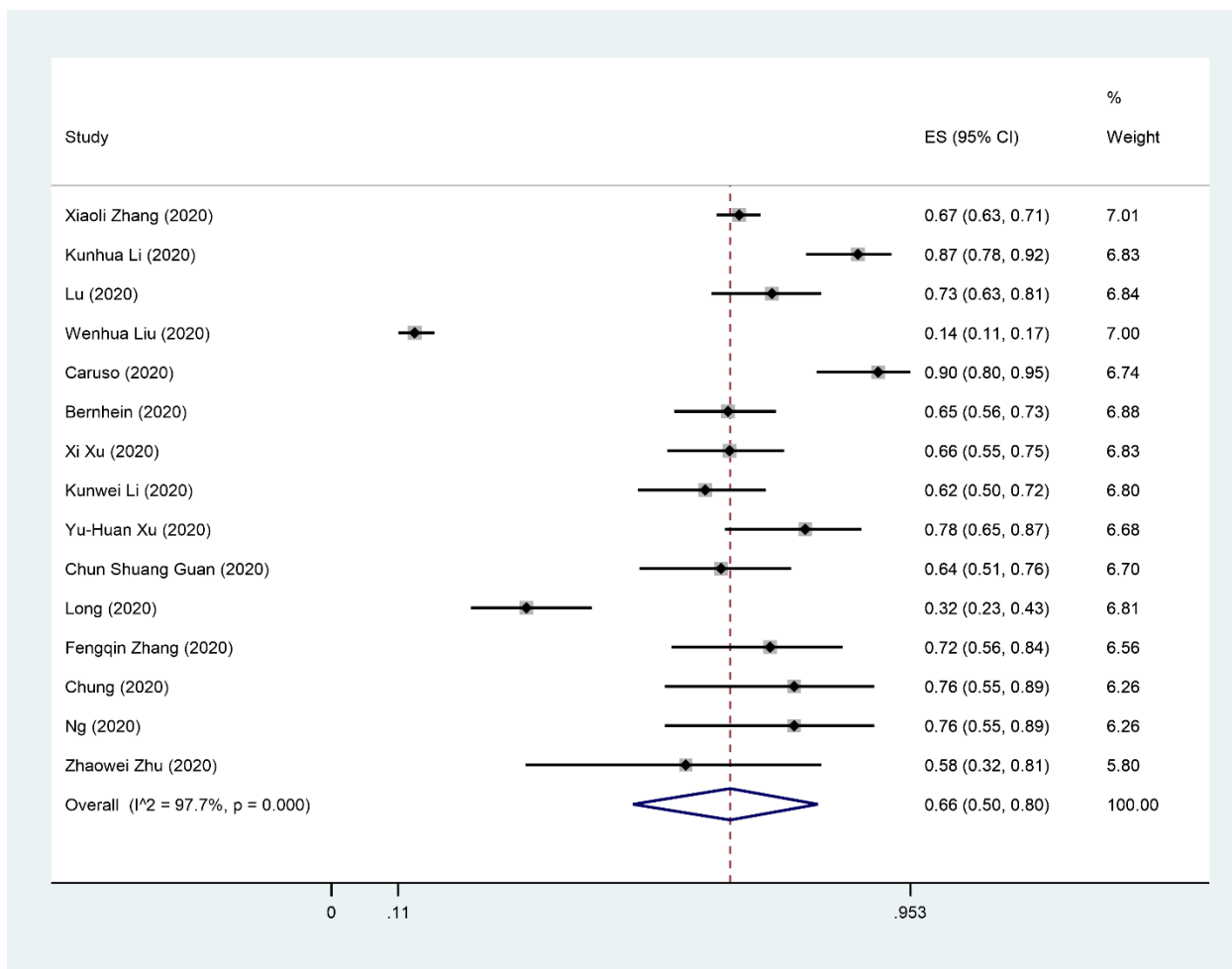
Panel K forest plot for pooled prevalence of pleural thickening among COVID-19 patients



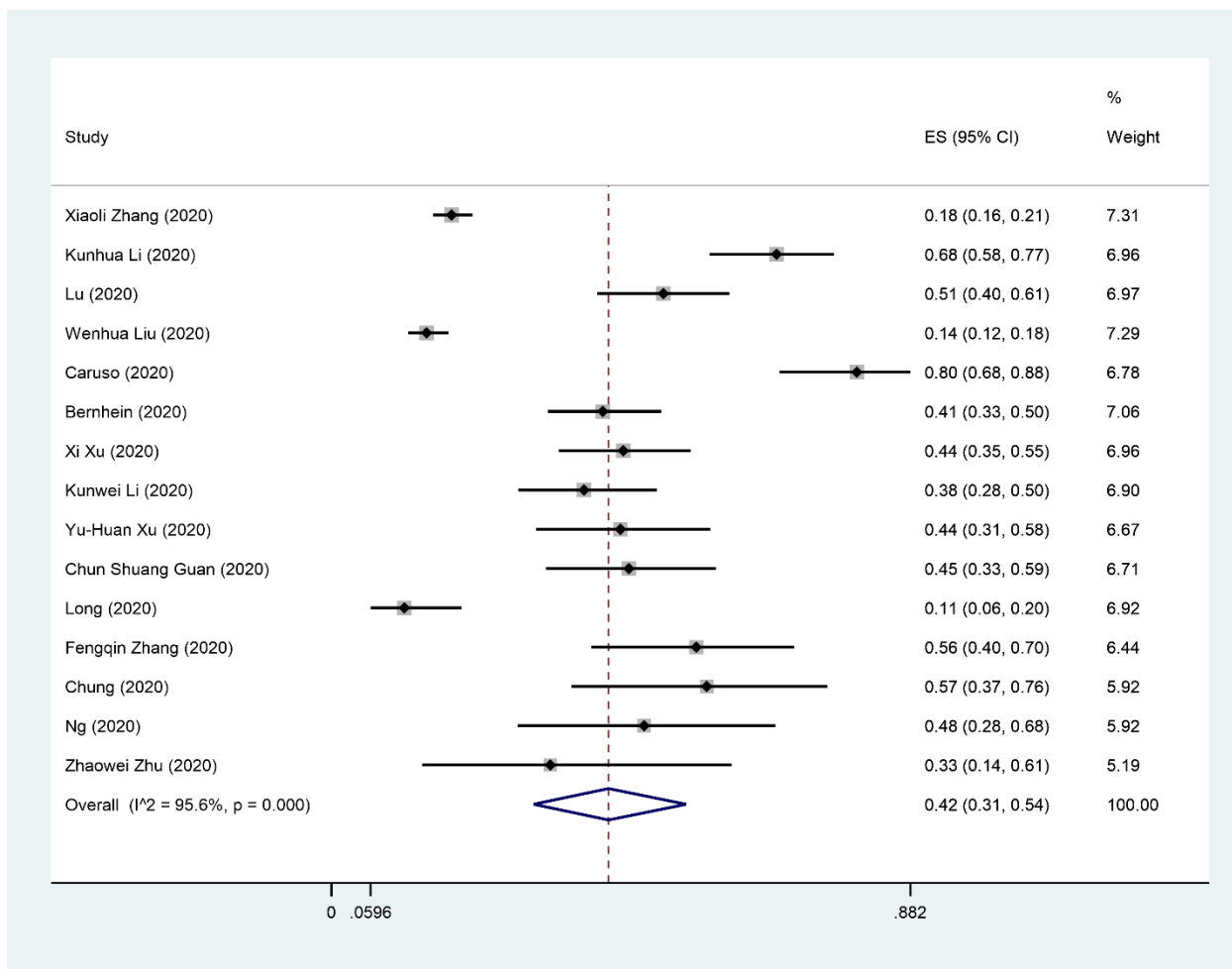
Panel L forest plot for pooled prevalence of reversed-halo sign among COVID-19 patients



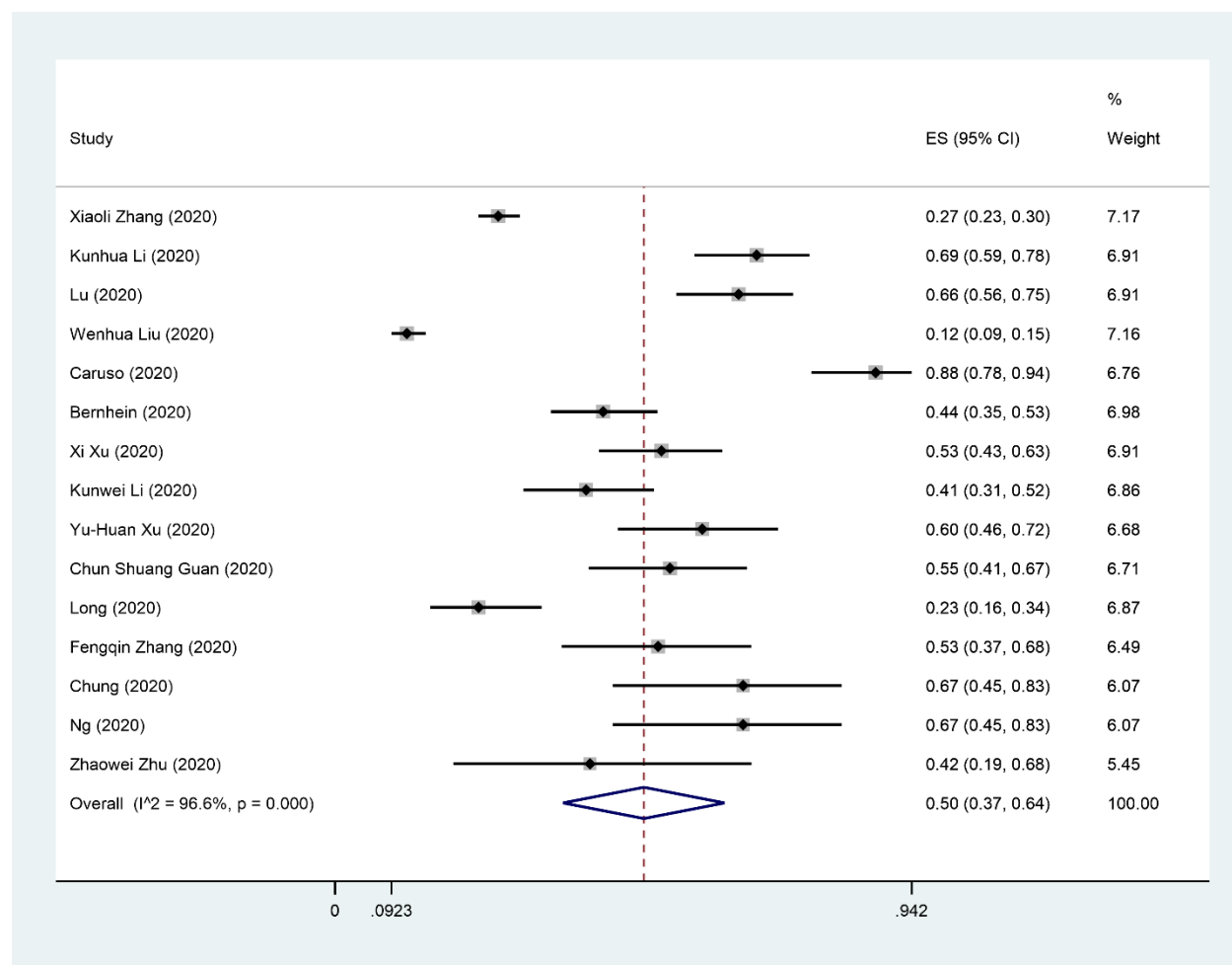
Panel M forest plot for pooled prevalence of right lower lobe involvement among COVID-19 patients



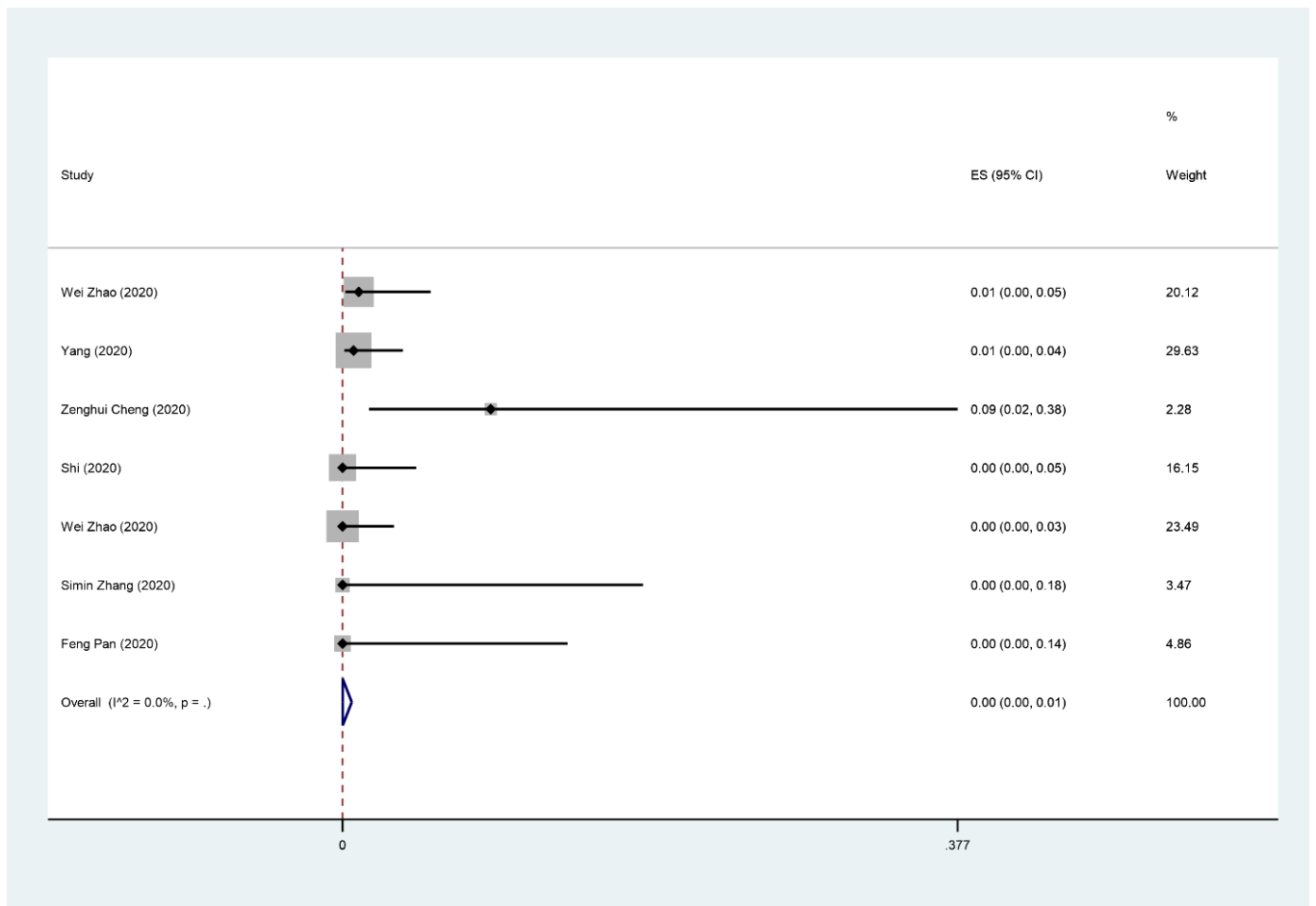
Panel N forest plot for pooled prevalence of right middle lobe involvement among COVID-19 patients



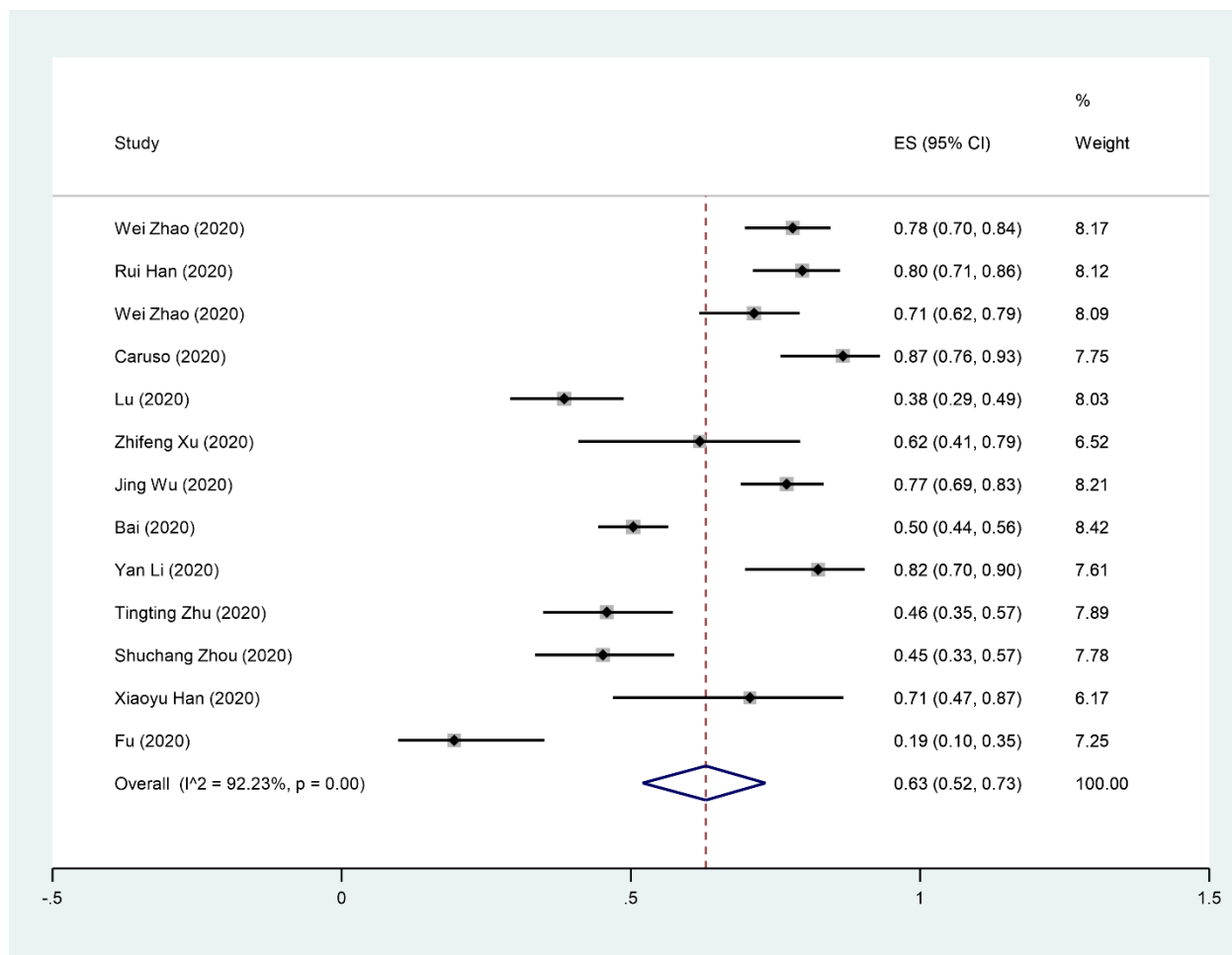
Panel O forest plot for pooled prevalence of right upper lobe involvement among COVID-19 patients



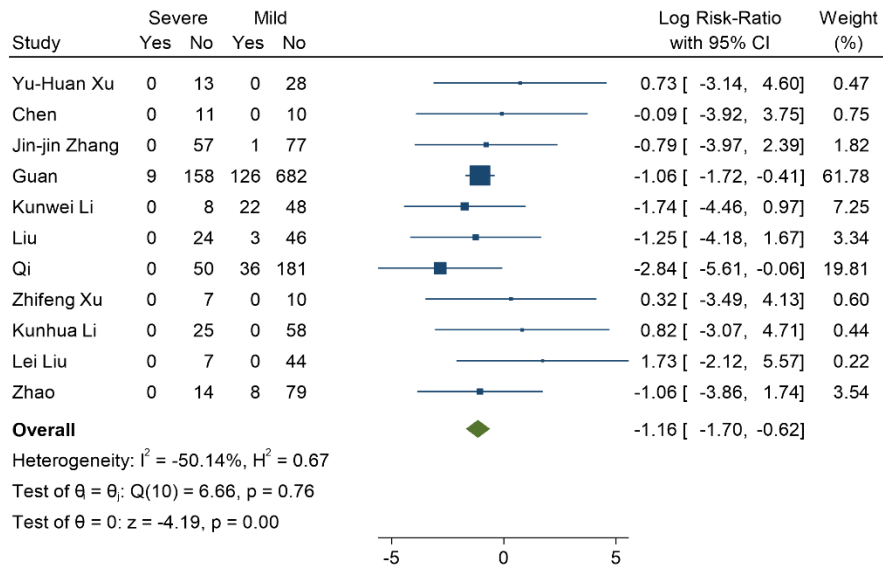
Panel P forest plot for pooled prevalence of tree-in-bud sign among COVID-19 patients



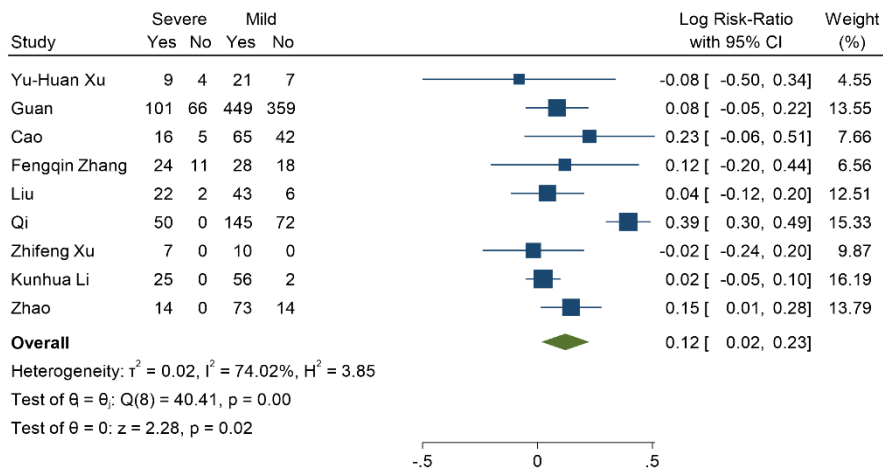
Panel Q forest plot for pooled prevalence of vascular dilation/thickening among COVID-19 patients



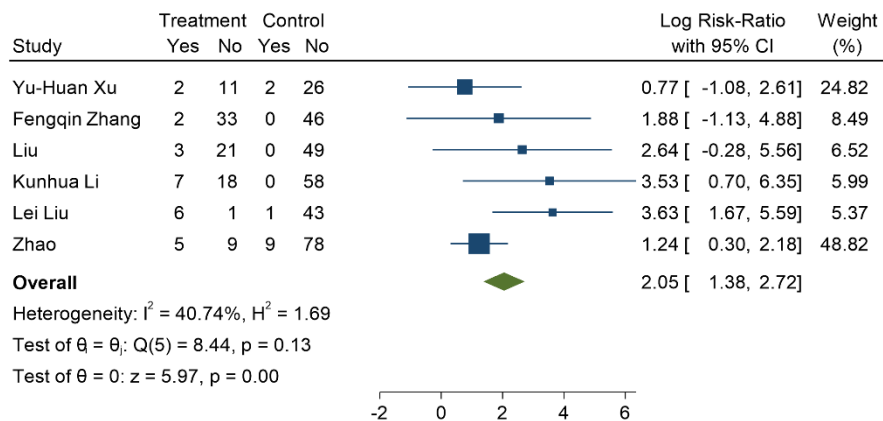
Supplementary Figure 3. Forest plots for comparison of the prevalence of normal CT findings (up), ground-glass opacities (middle), and pleural effusion (down) between severe-critical and mild-moderate patients. REML=restricted maximum likelihood



Fixed-effects Mantel-Haenszel model

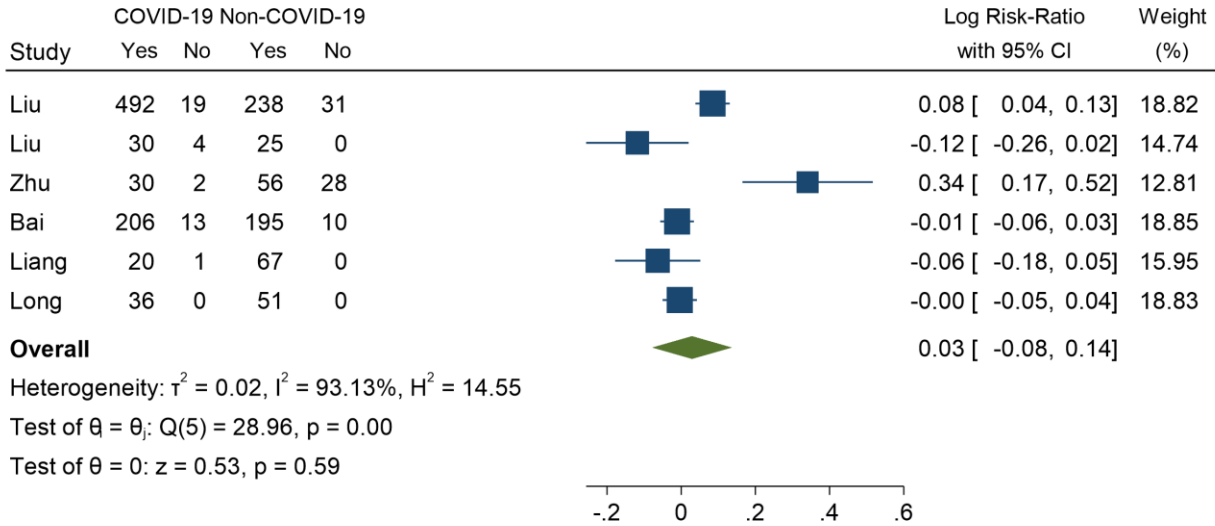


Random-effects REML model

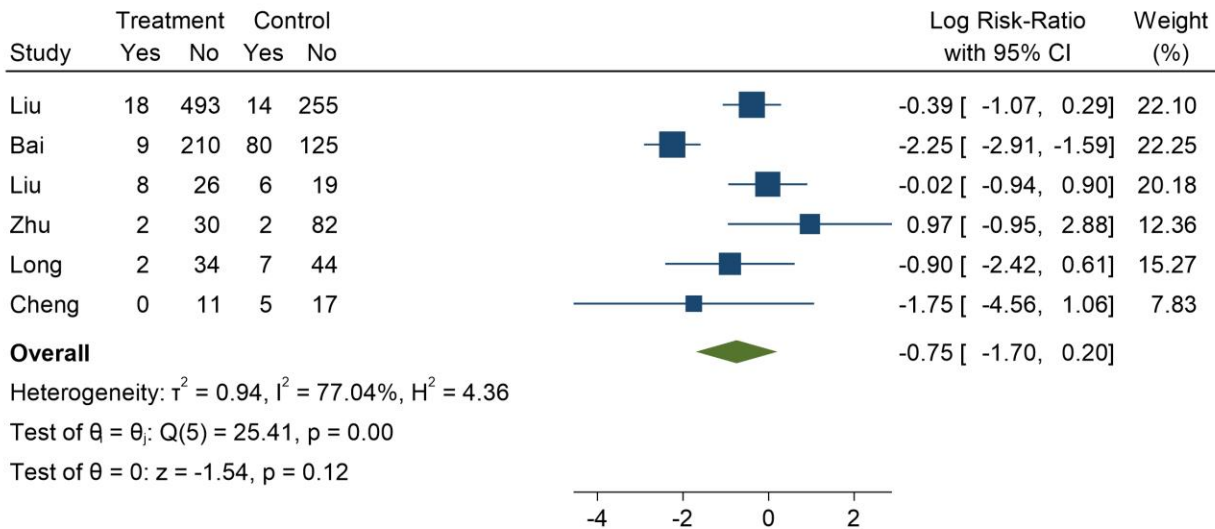


Fixed-effects Mantel-Haenszel model

Supplementary Figure 4. Forest plots for comparison of the prevalence of positive CT findings (up) and pleural effusion (down) between COVID-19 + and COVID-19 - patients. REML=restricted maximum likelihood, COVID-19=coronavirus disease 2019

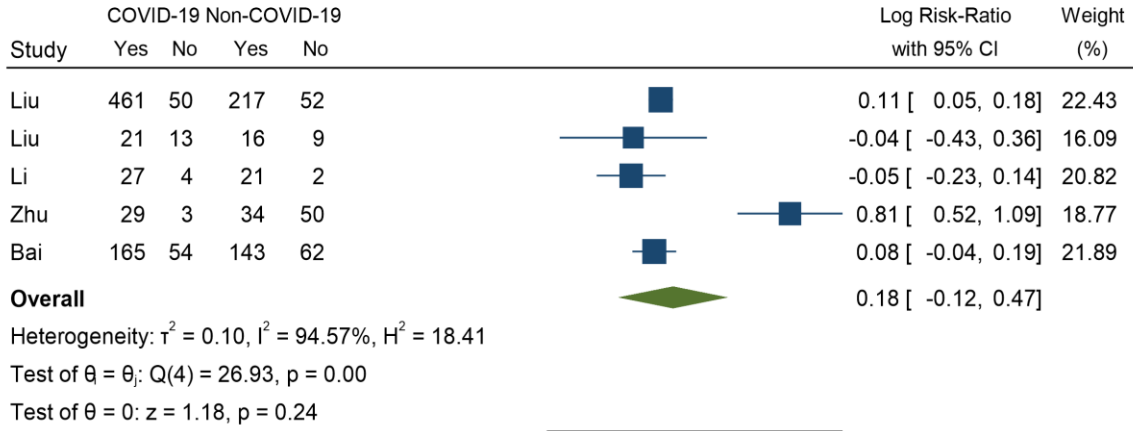


Random-effects REML model

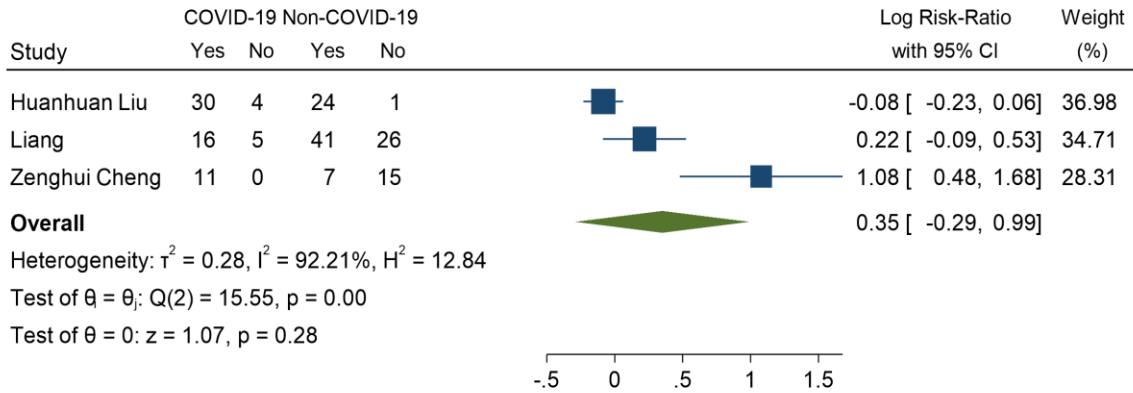


Random-effects REML model

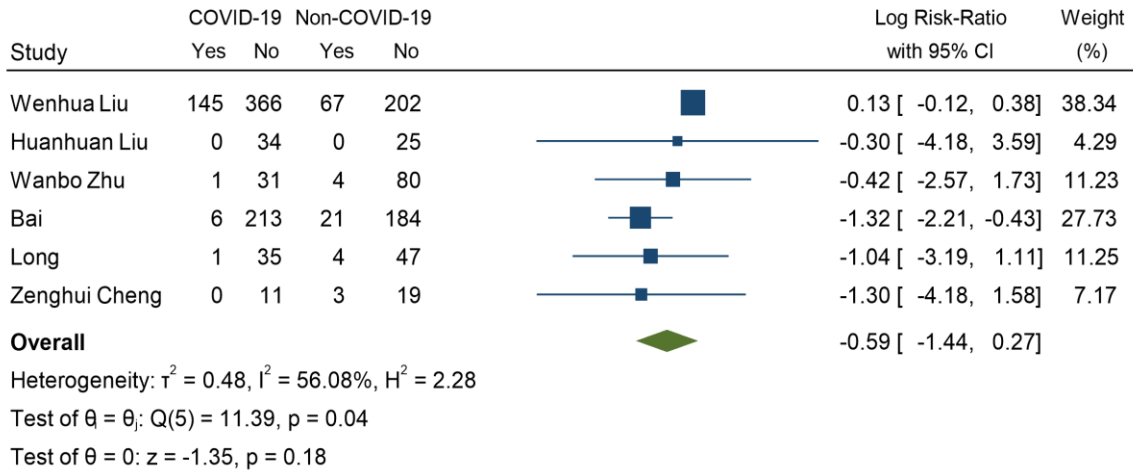
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Random-effects REML model



Random-effects REML model



Random-effects DerSimonian-Laird model