List of captions for Supplementary Figures:

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

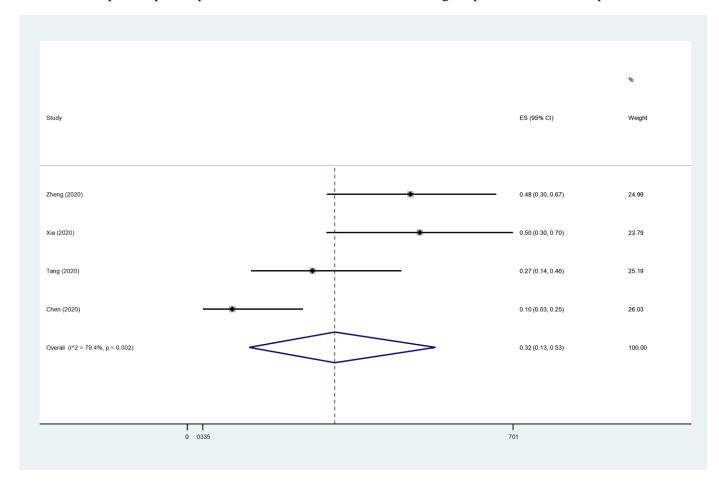
Supplementary Figure 3. Forest plots for comparison of the prevalence of normal CT findings (up), ground-glass opacities (middle), and pleural effusion (down) between severe-critical and mild-moderate patients. REML=restricted maximum likelihood

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

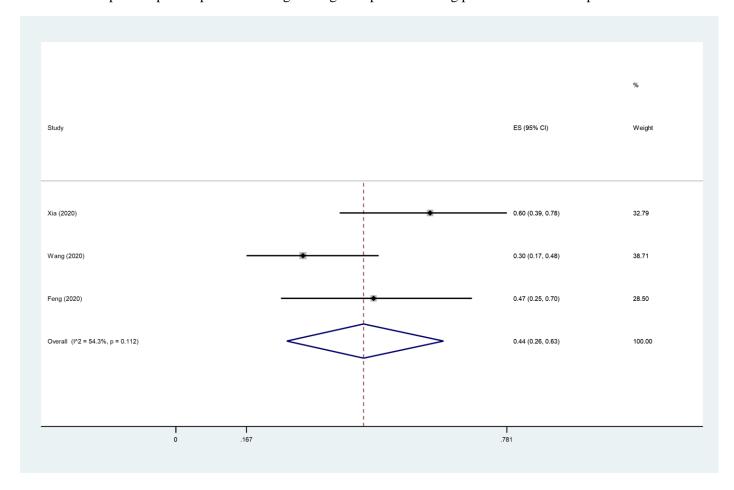
Supplementary Figure 5. Forest plots for comparison of the prevalence of bilateral involvement (up), peripheral distribution of lesions (middle) and lymphadenopathy (down) between COVID-19+ and COVID-19- patients. REML – restricted maximum likelihood, COVID-19 – coronavirus disease 2

Supplementary Figure 1.

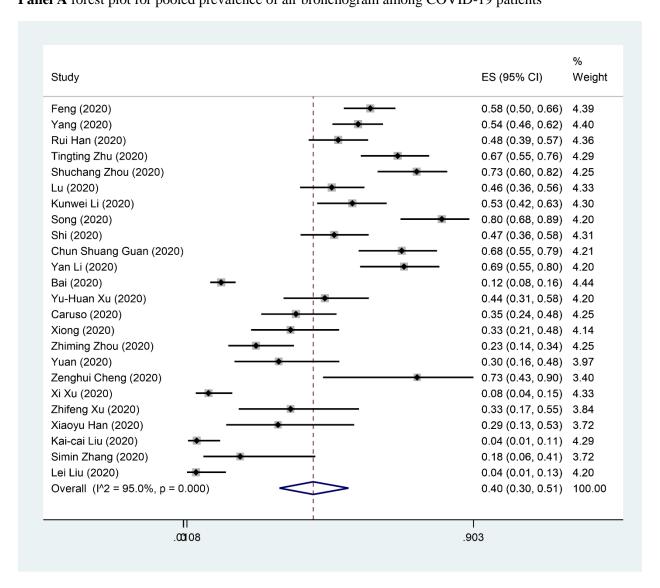
Panel A forest plot for pooled prevalence of bilateral involvement of lungs in pediatric COVID-19 patients



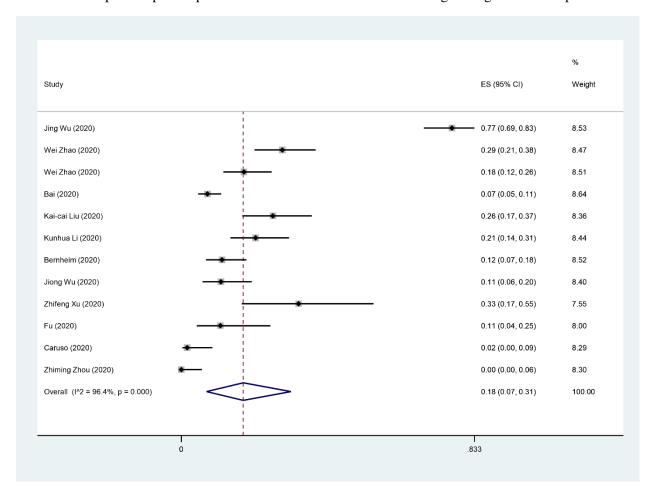
Panel B forest plot for pooled prevalence of ground-glass opacities among pediatric COVID-19 patients



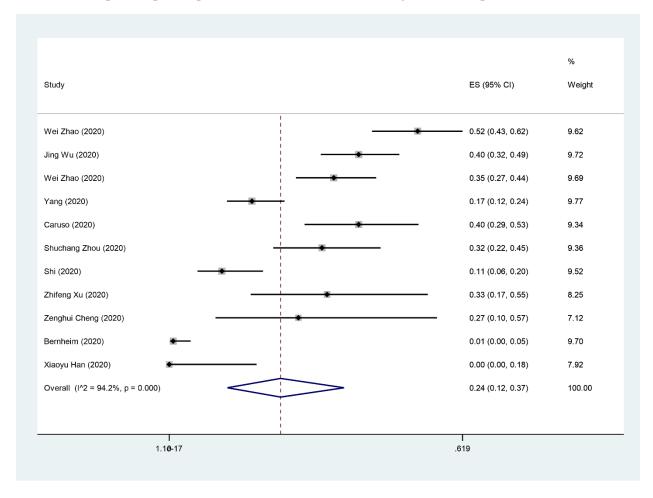
Supplementary Figure 2. Panel A forest plot for pooled prevalence of air bronchogram among COVID-19 patients



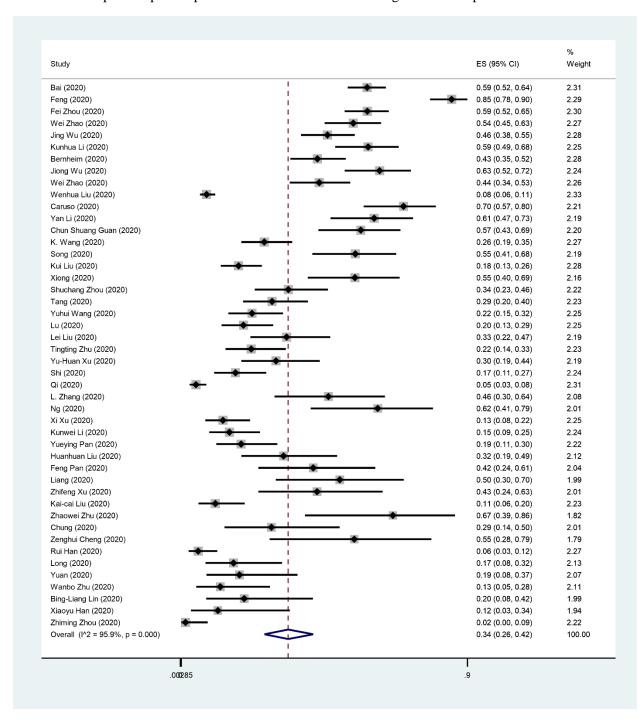
Panel B forest plot for pooled prevalence of air bronchial wall thickening among COVID-19 patients



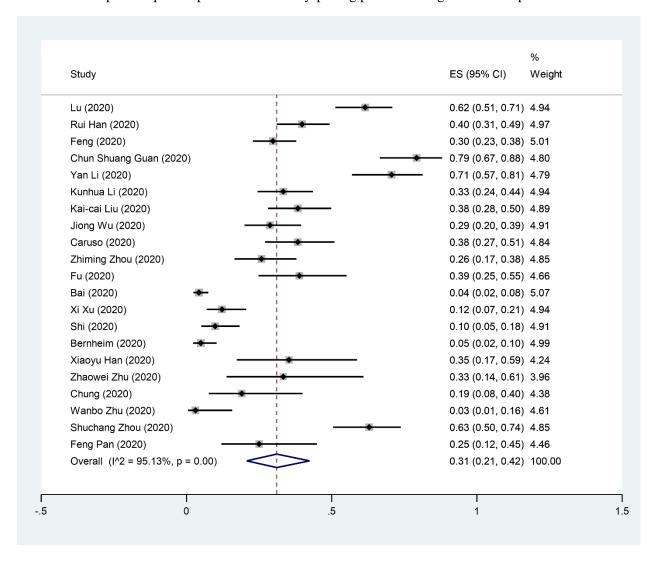
Panel C forest plot for pooled prevalence of bronchiectasis among COVID-19 patients



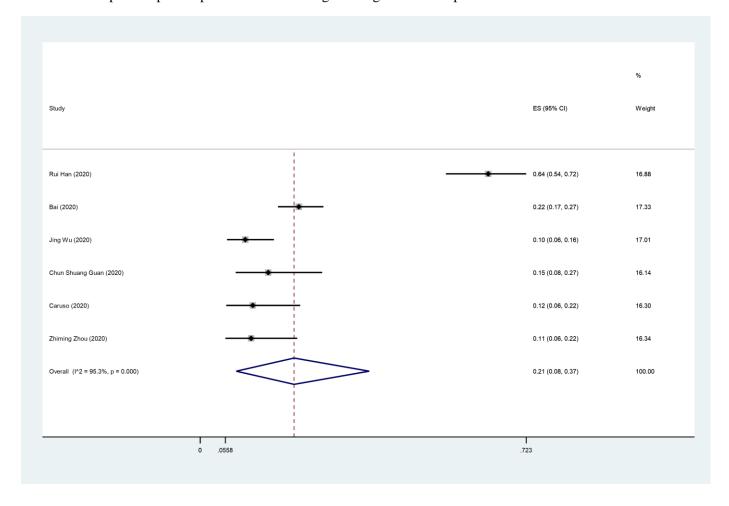
Panel D forest plot for pooled prevalence of consolidation among COVID-19 patients



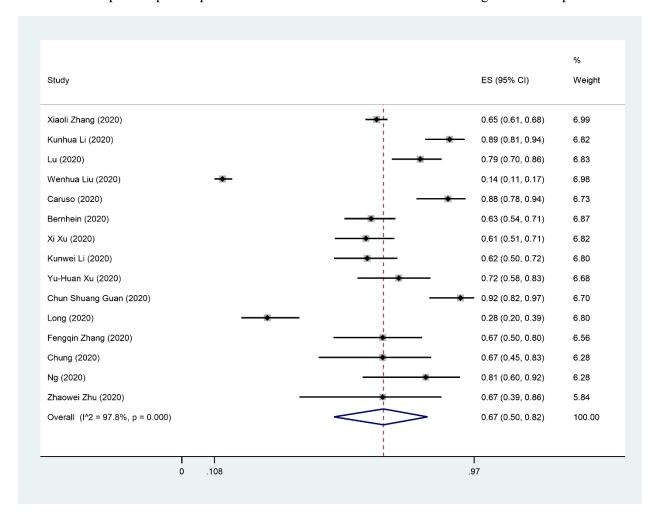
Panel E forest plot for pooled prevalence of crazy-paving pattern among COVID-19 patients



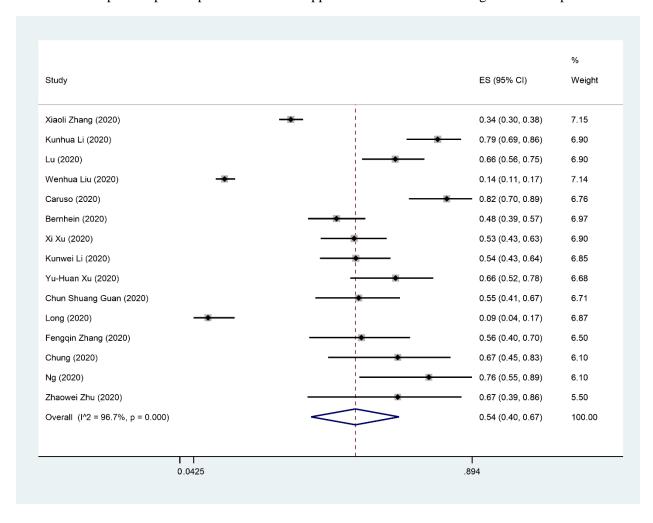
Panel F forest plot for pooled prevalence of halo sign among COVID-19 patients



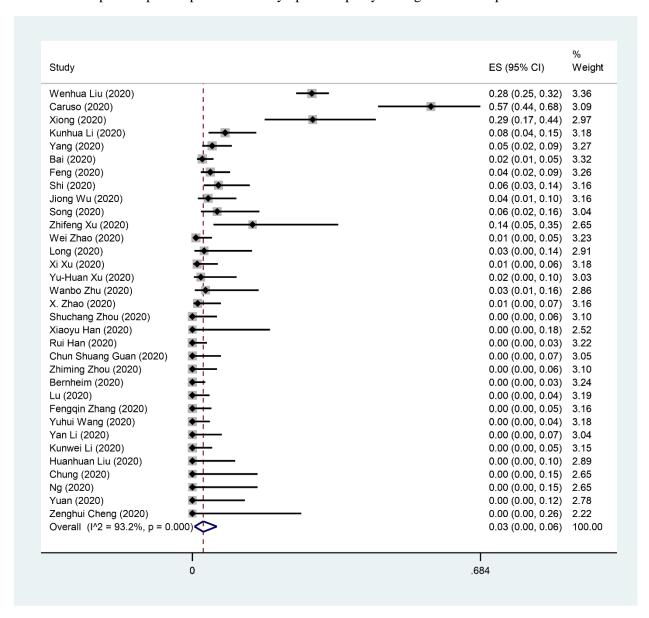
Panel G forest plot for pooled prevalence of left lower lobe involvement among COVID-19 patients



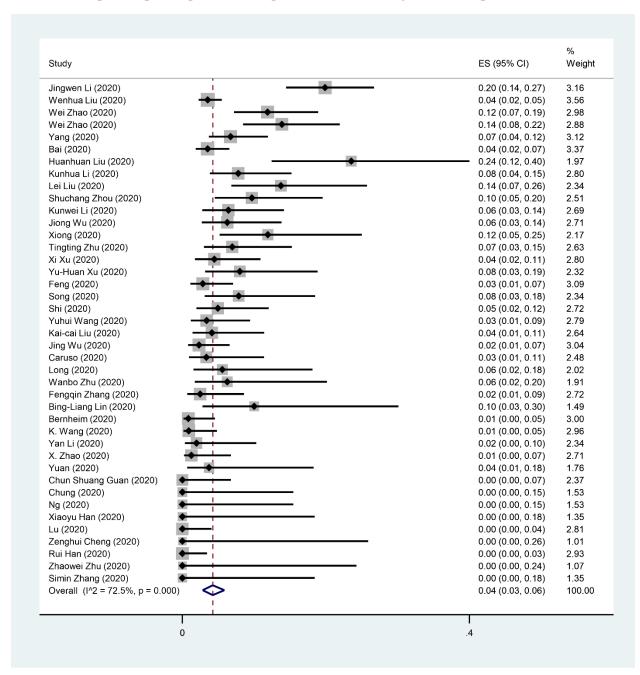
Panel H forest plot for pooled prevalence of left upper lobe involvement among COVID-19 patients



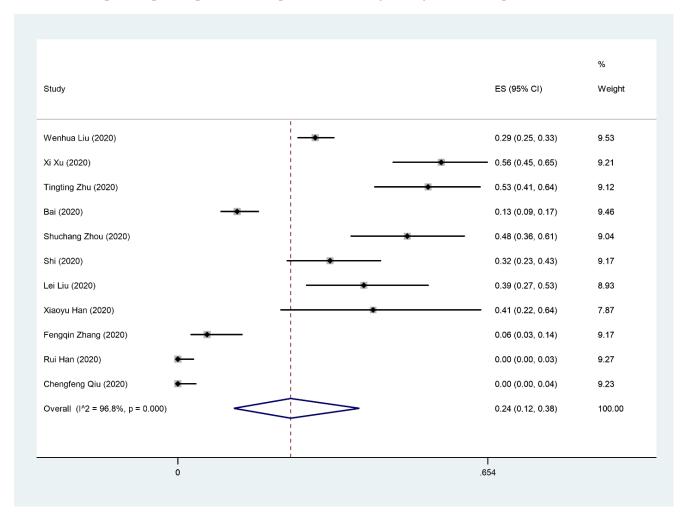
Panel I forest plot for pooled prevalence of lymphadenopathy among COVID-19 patients



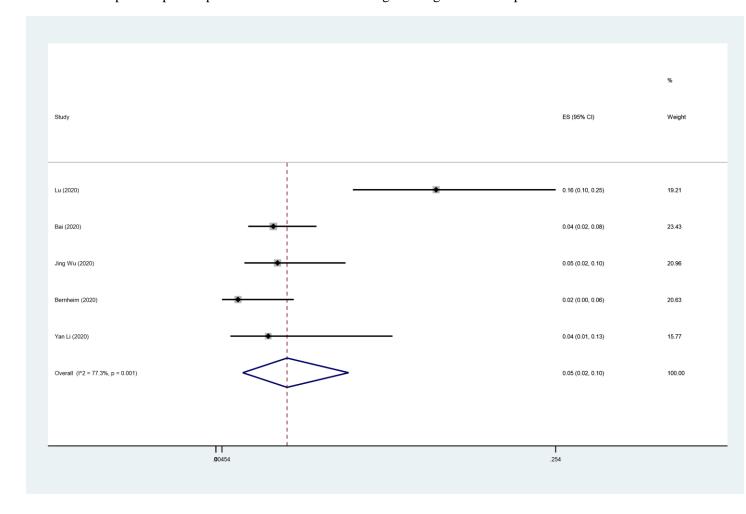
Panel J forest plot for pooled prevalence of pleural effusion among COVID-19 patients



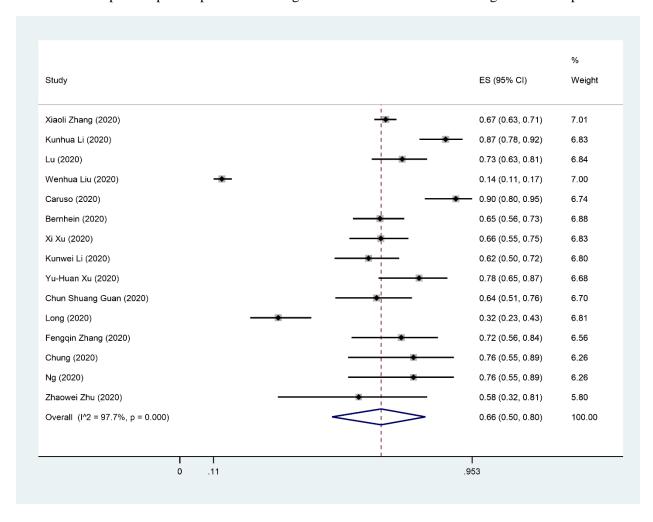
Panel K forest plot for pooled prevalence of pleural thickening among COVID-19 patients



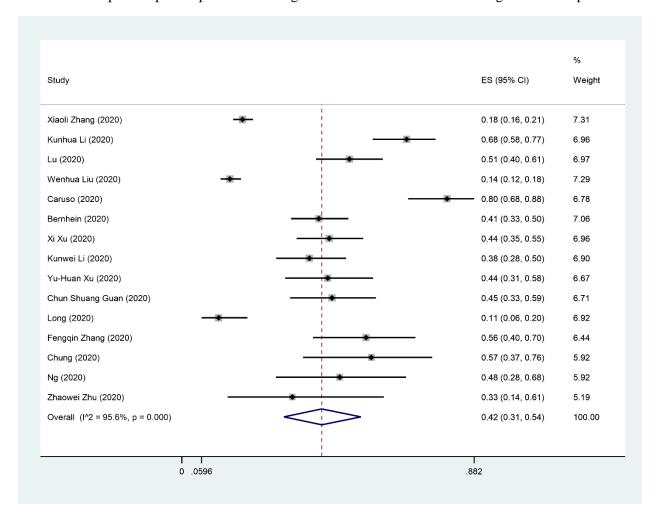
Panel L forest plot for pooled prevalence of reversed-halo sign among COVID-19 patients



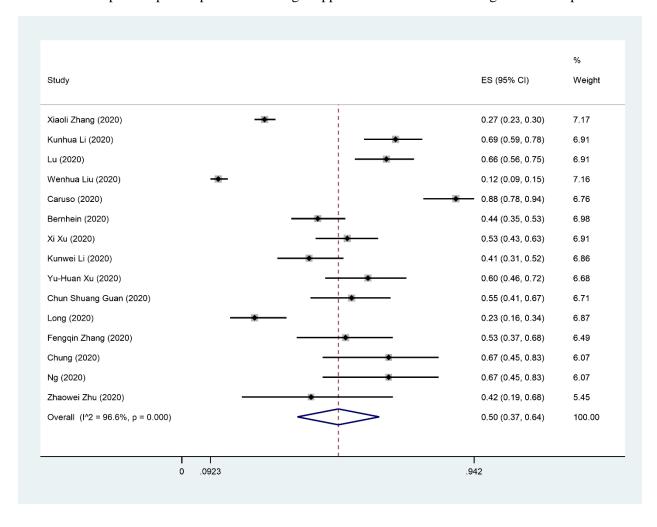
Panel M forest plot for pooled prevalence of right lower lobe involvement among COVID-19 patients



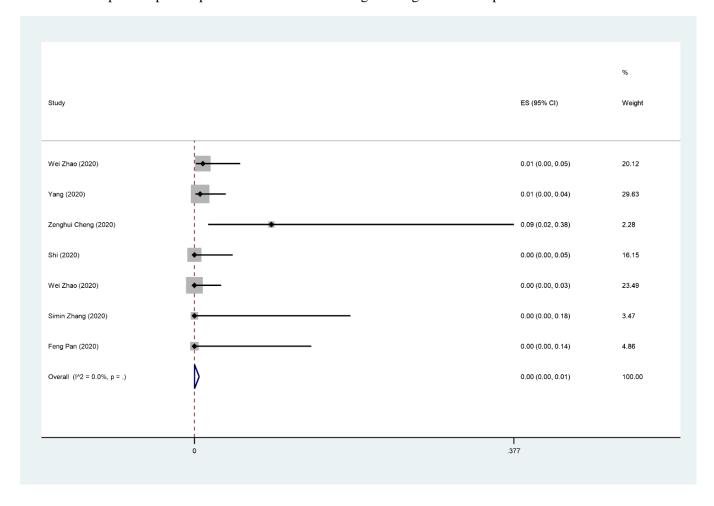
Panel N forest plot for pooled prevalence of right middle lobe involvement among COVID-19 patients



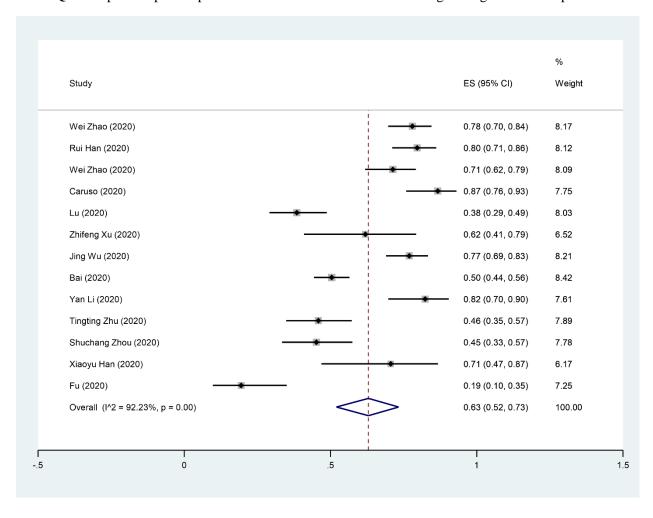
Panel O forest plot for pooled prevalence of right upper lobe involvement among COVID-19 patients



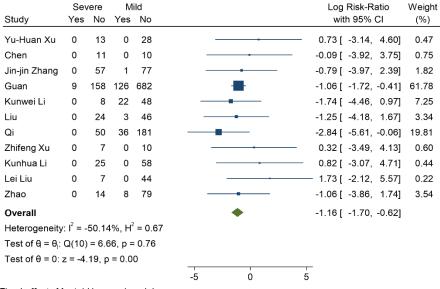
Panel P forest plot for pooled prevalence of tree-in-bud sign among COVID-19 patients



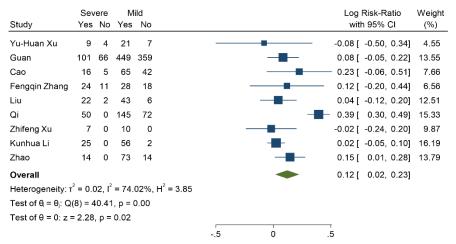
Panel Q forest plot for pooled prevalence of vascular dilation/thickening among COVID-19 patients



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

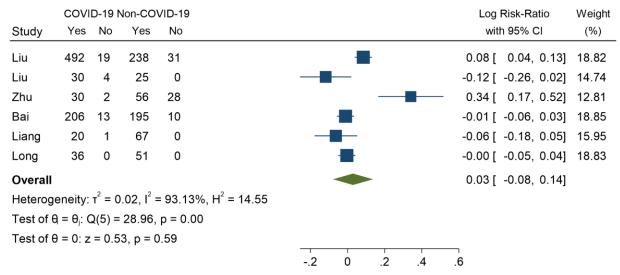


Random-effects REML model

	Treat	ment	Cor	ntrol	Lo	g Risk-Ratio	Weight				
Study	Yes	No	Yes	No	V	rith 95% CI	(%)				
Yu-Huan Xu	2	11	2	26	0.77	[-1.08, 2.61]	24.82				
Fengqin Zhang	2	33	0	46	1.88	[-1.13, 4.88]	8.49				
Liu	3	21	0	49	2.64	[-0.28, 5.56]	6.52				
Kunhua Li	7	18	0	58	3.53	[0.70, 6.35]	5.99				
Lei Liu	6	1	1	43	3.63	[1.67, 5.59]	5.37				
Zhao	5	9	9	78	1.24	[0.30, 2.18]	48.82				
Overall					2.05	[1.38, 2.72]					
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 40.74\%$, $H^2 = 1.69$											
Test of $\theta = \theta_i$: Q(5) = 8.44, p = 0.13											
Test of $\theta = 0$: $z = 5.97$, $p = 0.00$											
		-			-2 0 2 4 6						

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

	Treatment		Control						Log Risk-Ratio Weight	
Study	Yes	No	Yes	No						with 95% CI (%)
Liu	18	493	14	255						-0.39 [-1.07, 0.29] 22.10
Bai	9	210	80	125						-2.25 [-2.91, -1.59] 22.25
Liu	8	26	6	19						-0.02 [-0.94, 0.90] 20.18
Zhu	2	30	2	82						- 0.97 [-0.95, 2.88] 12.36
Long	2	34	7	44						-0.90 [-2.42, 0.61] 15.27
Cheng	0	11	5	17						-1.75 [-4.56, 1.06] 7.83
Overall							-			-0.75 [-1.70, 0.20]
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.94$, $I^2 = 77.04\%$, $H^2 = 4.36$										
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_i$: Q(5) = 25.41, p = 0.00										
Test of 6) = 0: z	= -1.5	54, p =	= 0.12						
						-4	-2	Ó	2	_

Random-effects REML model

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 2019

