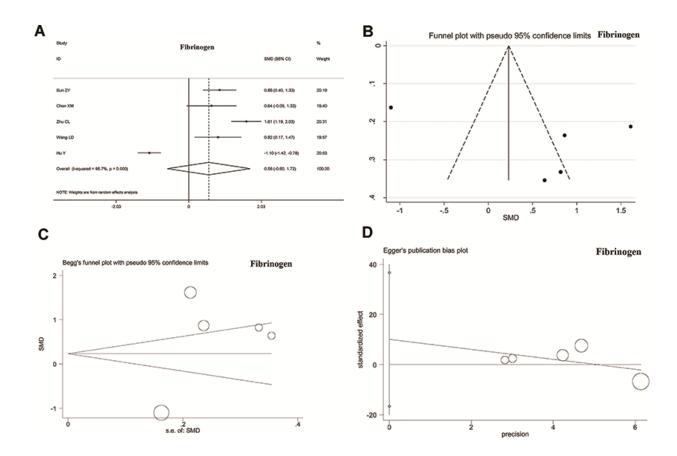
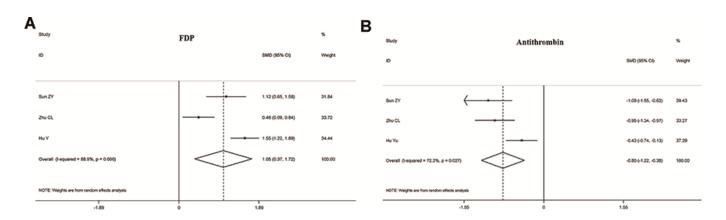
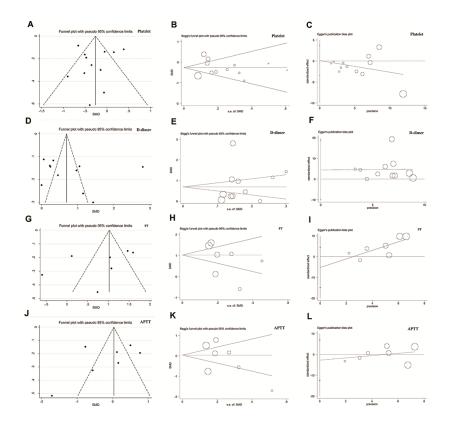
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES



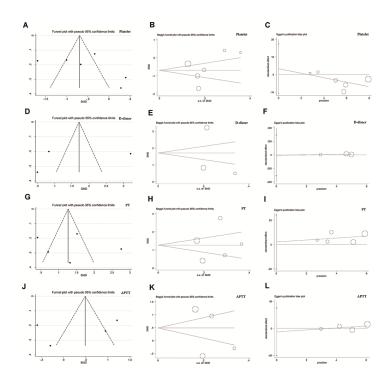
Supplementary Figure 1. Forest plots and publication bias of fibrinogen. Forest plots of pooled standard mean difference and 95% CIs assessing the severity status of COVID-19 patients by fibrinogen. The sizes of the blocks or diamonds represent the weights, and the lengths of the straight lines represent the widths of the 95% CI (A) Funnel plot (B) Egger's test (C) and Begg's (D) test assessing the publication bias of fibrinogen.



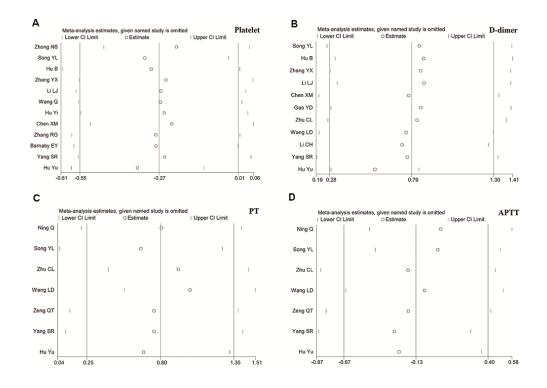
Supplementary Figure 2. Forest plots of pooled standard mean difference and 95% CIs assessing the severity status of COVID-19 patients by fibrin/fibrinogen degradation products (FDP) (A) and antithrombin (B). The sizes of the blocks or diamonds represent the weights, and the lengths of the straight lines represent the widths of the 95% CIs.



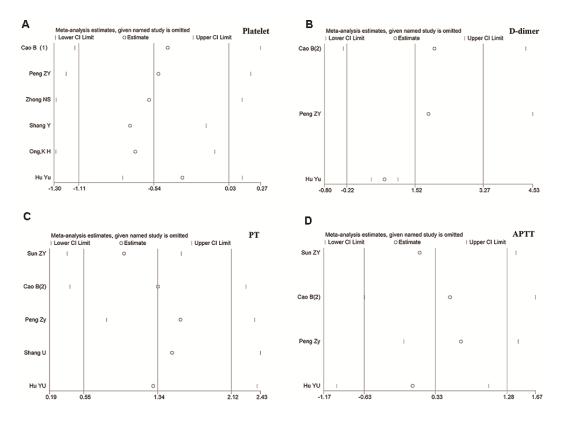
Supplementary Figure 3. Funnel plot, Egger's test and Begg's test assessing the publication bias of platelet (A–C) D-dimer (D–F) prothrombin time (PT) (G–I) and activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) (J–L) associated with the severity status, respectively.



Supplementary Figure 4. Funnel plot, Egger's test and Begg's test assessing the publication bias of platelet (A–C) D-dimer (D–F) prothrombin time (PT) (G–I) and activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) (J–L) associated with the composite endpoint, respectively.



Supplementary Figure 5. Sensitivity analysis of studies involving platelet (A) D-dimer (B) prothrombin time (PT) (C) and activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) (D) associated with the severity status. None of the articles removed would have a significant effect on the results.



Supplementary Figure 6. Sensitivity analysis of studies involving platelet (A) D-dimer (B) prothrombin time (PT) (C) and activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) (D) associated with the composite endpoint. None of the articles removed would have a significant effect on the results.