Table S2. The Summary of Findings (SoF) with GRADE system (vitamin D levels and risk of precocious puberty)

The association between vitamin D and precocious puberty			
Population: Subjects with precocious puberty vs. normal subjects.			
Settings: Twenty-nine studies were conducted in China, seven studies were conducted in other countries.			
Outcomes	SMD [a] / OR [b] (95% CI)	No. of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence Comments (GRADE)
Vitamin D levels (ng/ml)	-1.16(-1.41, -0.91)	9884(35 studies)	⨁⨁⨁⨀ MODERATE [c]
Risk of precocious puberty	2.25(1.66, 3.04)	5623(14 studies)	⨁⨁⨁⨀ MODERATE [c]

GRADE working group grades of evidence.

High quality: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect.

Moderate quality: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different.

Low quality: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect.

Very low quality: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect.

Abbreviations: SMD, standard mean deviation; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

[a] Results for vitamin D levels of subjects with precocious puberty compared with controls.

[b] Results for risk of precocious puberty due to vitamin D insufficiency/deficiency.

[c] Upgraded by one level due to all the results of the included studies were almost identical (subjects with precocious puberty had lower vitamin D levels, and vitamin D insufficiency/deficiency had higher risk of precocious puberty).