eAppendix 5: supplementary figures.

			Nasal high flow	Control		Mean Difference	Mean Difference	Risk of Bias			
Study or Subgroup	Mean Difference	SE	Total	Total	Weight	IV, Fixed, 95% CI	IV, Fixed, 95% CI	ABCDEFG			
Nagata 2017	-0.15	0.15	29	29	22.1%	-0.15 [-0.44, 0.14]					
Storgaard 2018	-0.3	0.08	100	100	77.9%	-0.30 [-0.46, -0.14]	—	? 🗨 🖨 🖨 ? ?			
Total (95% CI)			129	129	100.0%	-0.27 [-0.41, -0.13]	•				
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 0.78, df = 1 (P = 0.38); l ² = 0%											
Test for overall effect: Z = 3.78 (P = 0.0002) Favours nasal high flow Favours control											
Risk of bias legend (A) Random sequence generation (selection bias) (B) Allocation concealment (selection bias) (C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) (D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) (E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) (F) Selective reporting (reporting bias) (G) Other bias											

Figure S1: Long-term effects of nasal high-flow on dyspnea (dyspnea Modified Research Council scale).



Figure S2: Long-term effects of nasal high-flow on exercice capacity (six-minute walk test, meters).



Figure S3: Short-term effects of nasal high-flow on blood oxygen saturation (%).

		1	Nasal high flow	Control		Mean Difference	Mean Difference	Risk of Bias			
Study or Subgroup	Mean Difference	SE	Total	Total	Weight	IV, Fixed, 95% CI	IV, Fixed, 95% CI	ABCDEFG			
Fraser 2016	-0.3	0.23	30	30	93.7%	-0.30 [-0.75, 0.15]		? • • • • • •			
McKinstry 2018	0.99	0.89	48	48	6.3%	0.99 [-0.75, 2.73]	- -	••?••?			
Total (95% CI)			78	78	100.0%	-0.22 [-0.66, 0.22]	•				
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 1.97, df = 1 (P = 0.16); i ² = 49%											
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.98 (P = 0.32) -10 -5 0 5 10 Favours nasal high flow Favours control											
Risk of bias legend											
(A) Random sequence generation (selection bias)											
(B) Allocation concealment (selection bias)											
(C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)											
(D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)											
(E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)											
(F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)											
(G) Other bias											

Figure S4: Short-term effects of nasal high-flow on heart rate (beat per minute).



Figure S5: Short-term effects of nasal high-flow on respiratory rate (cycle per minute).