**Supplementary file 3: Full text screening for quantitative synthesis**

Through full text screening, articles were sorted and color-coded into Included articles, already excluded articles (qualitative synthesis) and articles **with specified reason for exclusion (**full text screening for the quantitative synthesis).

1. **Unqualified diagnostic method:** Binge AbbateDaga G., Quaranta M., Marzola E., Amianto F., & Fassino, S. (2015). The relationship between alexithymia and intolerance of uncertainty in anorexia nervosa. Psychopathology, 48(3), 202-208.
2. **Unqualified diagnostic method:** Adenzato, M., Todisco, P., & Ardito, R. B. (2012). Social cognition in anorexia nervosa: Evidence of preserved theory of mind and impaired emotional functioning. PloS One, 7(8), e44414.
3. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
4. **Sample consisting of men only or mixed gender:** Aloi, M., Rania, M., Caroleo, M., De Fazio, P., & Segura-Garcia, C. (2017). Social cognition and emotional functioning in patients with binge eating disorder. European Eating Disorders Review: The Journal of the Eating Disorders Association, 25(3), 172-178.
5. Amianto, F., Bertorello, A., Migliore, F., Abbate-Daga, G., & Fassino, S. (2016). Alexithymia in anorexia and bulimia: Ubiquitous and primary trait? Cogent Psychology, 3(1)
6. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
7. Beadle, J. N., Paradiso, S., Salerno, A., & McCormick, L. M. (2013). Alexithymia, emotional empathy, and self-regulation in anorexia nervosa. Annals of Clinical Psychiatry : Official Journal of the American Academy of Clinical Psychiatrists, 25(2), 107-120.
8. **Age not disclosed:** Bourke, M. P., Taylor, G. J., Parker, J. D., & Bagby, R. M. (1992). Alexithymia in women with anorexia nervosa. A preliminary investigation. The British Journal of Psychiatry : The Journal of Mental Science, 161, 240-243.
9. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
10. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
11. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
12. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
13. Dapelo M.M., Surguladze S., Morris R., & Tchanturia, K. (2016). Emotion recognition in blended facial expressions in women with anorexia nervosa. European Eating Disorders Review, 24(1), 34-42.
14. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
15. **Eating disorder diagnoses not treated separately:** De Panfilis, C., Rabbaglio, P., Rossi, C., Zita, G., & Maggini, C. (2003). Body image disturbance, parental bonding and alexithymia in patients with eating disorders. Psychopathology, 36(5), 239-246
16. **The only qualified study on alexithymia in BED patients = Missing options for comparison:** de Zwaan, M., Bach, M., Mitchell, J. E., Ackard, D., Specker, S. M., Pyle, R. L., et al. (1995). Alexithymia, obesity, and binge eating disorder. The International Journal of Eating Disorders, 17(2), 135-140
17. **Unqualified diagnostic method:** de Zwaan, M., Biener, D., Bach, M., Wiesnagrotzki, S., & Stacher, G. (1996). Pain sensitivity, alexithymia, and depression in patients with eating disorders: Are they related? Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 41(1), 65-70
18. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
19. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
20. **Eating disorder diagnoses not treated separately:** Deborde, A. S., Berthoz, S., Wallier, J. M., Fermanian, J., Falissard, B., Jeammet, P., et al. (2008). The bermond-vorst alexithymia questionnaire cutoff scores: A study in eating-disordered and control subjects. Psychopathology, 41(1), 43-49
21. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
22. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
23. **Unqualified diagnostic method:** Eizaguirre, A. E., Saenz, d. C., Alda, I. O. d., Olariaga, L. J., & Juaniz, M. (2004). Alexithymia and its relationships with anxiety and depression in eating disorders. Personality and Individual Differences, 36(2), 321-331
24. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
25. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
26. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
27. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
28. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
29. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
30. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
31. **Eating disorder diagnoses not treated separately:** Goddard, E., & Treasure, J. (2013). Anxiety and social-emotional processing in eating disorders: Examination of family trios. Cognitive Therapy and Research, 37(5), 890-904
32. **Sample consisting of men only or mixed gender:** Goddard, E., Carral-Fernandez, L., Denneny, E., Campbell, I. C., & Treasure, J. (2014). Cognitive flexibility, central coherence and social emotional processing in males with an eating disorder. The World Journal of Biological Psychiatry, 15(4), 317-326
33. **Unqualified diagnostic method**: Gramaglia, C., Ressico, F., Gambaro, E., Palazzolo, A., Mazzarino, M., Bert, F., et al. (2016). Alexithymia, empathy, emotion identification and social inference in anorexia nervosa: A case-control study. Eating Behaviors, 22, 46-50
34. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
35. **Missing options for comparrison:** Harrison A., Tchanturia K., & Treasure, J. (2010). Attentional bias, emotion recognition, and emotion regulation in anorexia: State or trait?. Biological Psychiatry, 68(8), 755-761
36. **Unqualified diagnostic method:** Harrison, A., Sullivan, S., Tchanturia, K., Treasure Kate, & ORCID: http://orcidorg/0000-0001-8988-3265, J.,A.I. (2009). Emotion recognition and regulation in anorexia nervosa. Clinical Psychology & Psychotherapy, 16(4), 348-356
37. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
38. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
39. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
40. **Unqualified diagnostic method:** James, A. S. (2014). An exploration of the social neuroscience of empathy and autism spectrum disorder behaviors in anorexia nervosa. Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, 74(10-), No-Specified
41. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
42. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
43. **Unqualified diagnostic method:** Kanakam N., Krug I., Raoult C., Collier D., & Treasure, J. (2013). Social and emotional processing as a behavioural endophenotype in eating disorders: A pilot investigation in twins. European Eating Disorders Review, 21(4), 294-307
44. **Missing options for comparrison:** Kenyon, M., Samarawickrema, N., Dejong, H., Van den Eynde, F., Startup, H., Lavender, A., et al. (2012). Theory of mind in bulimia nervosa. The International Journal of Eating Disorders, 45(3), 377-384
45. Kessler, H., Schwarze, M., Filipic, S., Traue, H. C., & von Wietersheim, J. (2006). Alexithymia and facial emotion recognition in patients with eating disorders. The International Journal of Eating Disorders, 39(3), 245-251.
46. **Unqualified diagnostic method:** Kucharska, K., Jeschke, J., & Mafi, R. (2016). Intact social cognitive processes in outpatients with anorexia nervosa: A pilot study. Annals of General Psychiatry, 15(1), 24-016-0108-0. eCollection 2016
47. **Unqualified diagnostic method:** Kuipers, G. S., van Loenhout, Z., van der Ark, L. A., & Bekker, M. H. (2016). Attachment insecurity, mentalization and their relation to symptoms in eating disorder patients. Attachment & Human Development, 18(3), 250-272
48. **The only qualified study on ToM in under age patients = Missing options for comparison:** Laghi, F., Pompili, S., Zanna, V., Castiglioni, M. C., Criscuolo, M., Chianello, I., et al. (2015). Are adolescents with anorexia nervosa better at reading minds? Cognitive Neuropsychiatry, 20(6), 489-501
49. Lule, D., Schulze, U. M., Bauer, K., Scholl, F., Muller, S., Fladung, A. K., et al. (2014). Anorexia nervosa and its relation to depression, anxiety, alexithymia and emotional processing deficits. Eating and Weight Disorders : EWD, 19(2), 209-216.
50. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
51. **Unqualified diagnostic method:** Maxwell, H., Tasca, G. A., Grenon, R., Faye, M., Ritchie, K., Bissada, H., et al. (2017). The role of coherence of mind and reflective functioning in understanding binge-eating disorder and co-morbid overweight. Attachment & Human Development, 19(4), 407-424
52. **Eating disorder diagnoses not treated separately**: Medina-Pradas, C., Navarro, J. B., Alvarez-Moya, E., Grau, A., & Obiols, J. E. (2012). Emotional theory of mind in eating disorders. International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology, 12(2), 189-202
53. **Unqualified diagnostic method:** Montebarocci, O., Codispoti, M., Surcinelli, P., Franzoni, E., Baldaro, B., & Rossi, N. (2006). Alexithymia in female patients with eating disorders. Eating and Weight Disorders : EWD, 11(1), 14-21
54. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
55. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
56. **Unqualified diagnostic method:** Nandrino, J. L., Berna, G., Hot, P., Dodin, V., Latree, J., Decharles, S., et al. (2012). Cognitive and physiological dissociations in response to emotional pictures in patients with anorexia. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 72(1), 58-64
57. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
58. **Eating disorder diagnoses not treated separately:** Panfilis, C. D., Rabbaglio, P., Rossi, C., Zita, G., & Maggini, C. (2003). Body image disturbance, parental bonding and alexithymia in patients with eating disorders. Psychopathology, 36(5), 239-246
59. Parling, T., Mortazavi, M., & Ghaderi, A. (2010). Alexithymia and emotional awareness in anorexia nervosa: Time for a shift in the measurement of the concept? Eating Behaviors, 11(4), 205-210.
60. **The only qualified study on the AAI test = Missing options for comparison:** Pedersen, S. H., Lunn, S., Katznelson, H., & Poulsen, S. (2012). Reflective functioning in 70 patients suffering from bulimia nervosa. European Eating Disorders Review : The Journal of the Eating Disorders Association, 20(4), 303-310
61. **The only qualified study on NES patients = Missing options for comparison:** Provini F., Antelmi E., Marcatelli M., Cardetti S., Vinai L., Vinai P., et al. (2015). Alexithymia is not related to severity of night eating behavior: A useful distinction from other eating disorders. Eating Behaviors, 17, 94-98
62. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
63. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
64. **Unqualified diagnostic method:** Russell, T. A., Schmidt, U., Doherty, L., Young, V., & Tchanturia, K. (2009). Aspects of social cognition in anorexia nervosa: Affective and cognitive theory of mind. Psychiatry Research, 168(3), 181-185
65. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
66. **Unqualified diagnostic method:** Schmidt, U., Jiwany, A., & Treasure, J. (1993). A controlled study of alexithymia in eating disorders. Comprehensive Psychiatry, 34(1), 54-58
67. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
68. Sexton, M. C., Sunday, S. R., Hurt, S., & Halmi, K. A. (1998). The relationship between alexithymia, depression, and axis II psychopathology in eating disorder inpatients. The International Journal of Eating Disorders, 23(3), 277-286.
69. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
70. **Unqualified diagnostic method**: Speranza, M., Corcos, M., Loas, G., Stephan, P., Guilbaud, O., Perez-Diaz, F., et al. (2005). Depressive personality dimensions and alexithymia in eating disorders. Psychiatry Research, 135(2), 153-163
71. **Unqualified diagnostic method:** Sureda B., Valdes M., Jodar I., & De Pablo, J. (1999). Alexithymia, type A behaviour and bulimia nervosa. European Eating Disorders Review, 7(4), 286-292
72. **Unqualified diagnostic method:** Tapajoz P de Sampaio, F., Soneira, S., Aulicino, A., Martese, G., Iturry, M., & Allegri, R. F. (2013a). Theory of mind and central coherence in eating disorders: Two sides of the same coin? Psychiatry Research, 210(3), 1116-1122
73. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
74. Taylor, G. J., Parker, J. D., Bagby, R. M., & Bourke, M. P. (1996). Relationships between alexithymia and psychological characteristics associated with eating disorders. Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 41(6), 561-568.
75. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
76. **Unqualified diagnostic method:** Torres, S., Guerra, M. P., Lencastre, L., Miller, K., Vieira, F. M., Roma-Torres, A., et al. (2015). Alexithymia in anorexia nervosa: The mediating role of depression. Psychiatry Research, 225(1-2), 99-107
77. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
78. **Unqualified diagnostic method:** Troop, N. A., Schmidt, U. H., & Treasure, J. L. (1995). Feelings and fantasy in eating disorders: A factor analysis of the toronto alexithymia scale. The International Journal of Eating Disorders, 18(2), 151-157
79. Excluded in screening for qualitative synthesis
80. **Eating disorder diagnoses not treated separately:** Zonnevijlle-Bender, M. J., van Goozen, S. H., Cohen-Kettenis, P. T., van Elburg, A., & van Engeland, H. (2002). Do adolescent anorexia nervosa patients have deficits in emotional functioning? European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, 11(1), 38-42
81. Zonnevylle-Bender, M. J., van Goozen, S. H., Cohen-Kettenis, P. T., van Elburg, T. A., & van Engeland, H. (2004). Emotional functioning in adolescent anorexia nervosa patients--a controlled study. European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, 13(1), 28-34.