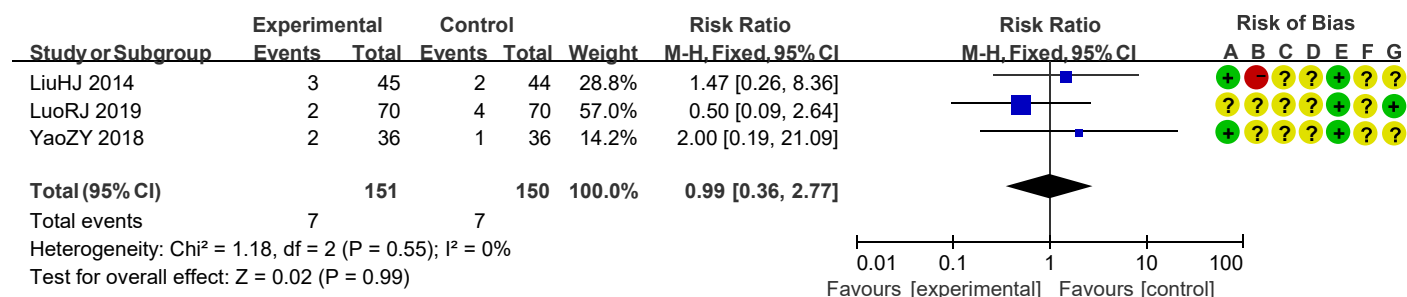


Supplementary S1.
Forest plot of pairwise meta-analysis of effect of Chinese patent medicine for mild-to-moderate active ulcerative colitis.

1 CYN+M vs M

1.1 Adverse events

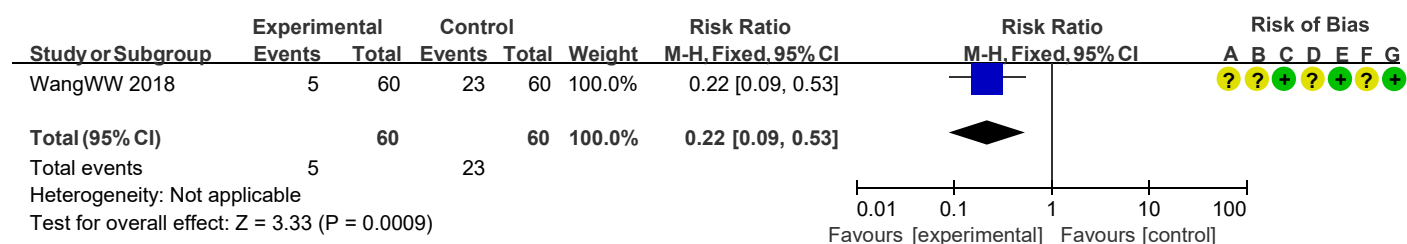


Risk of bias legend

- (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

2 DSF+M vs M

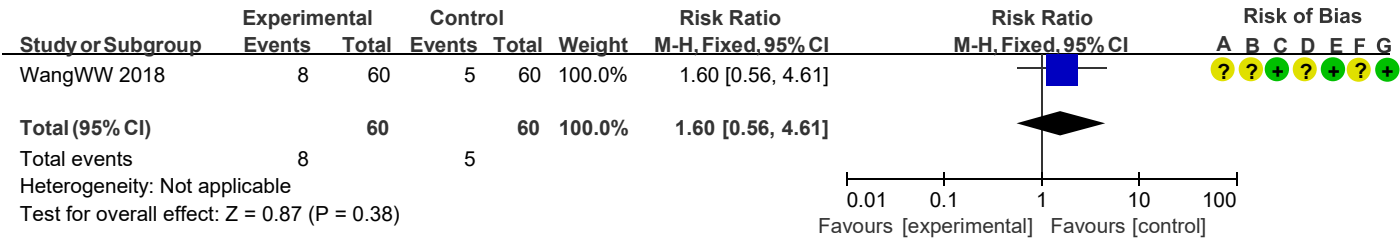
2.1 Recurrence rate



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

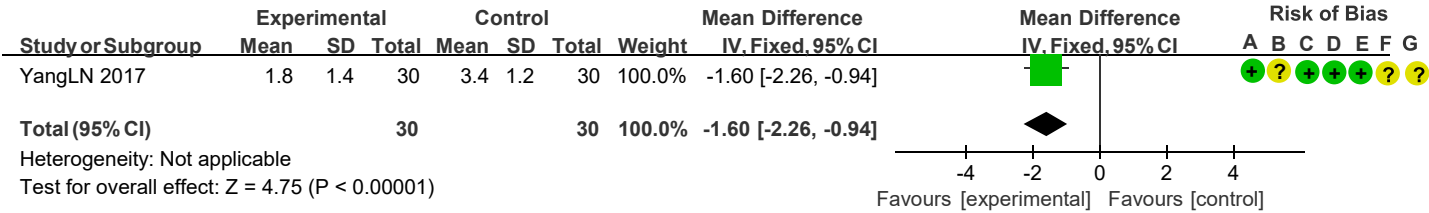
2.2 Adverse events



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

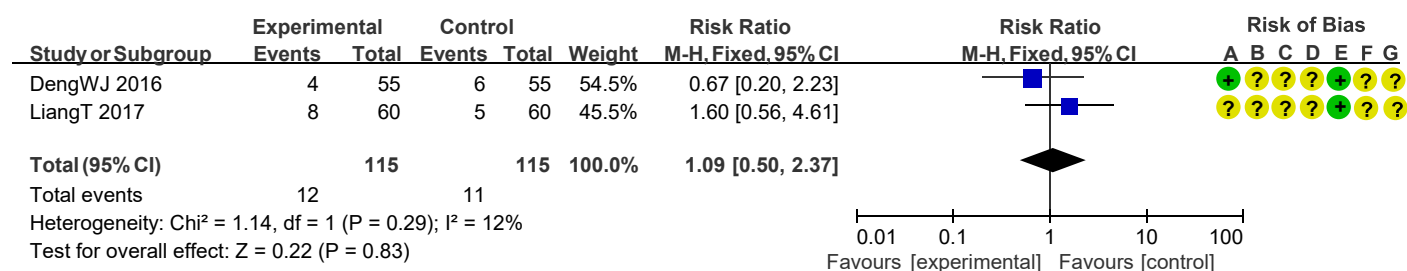
3 DSI+M vs M

3.1 Mayo



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

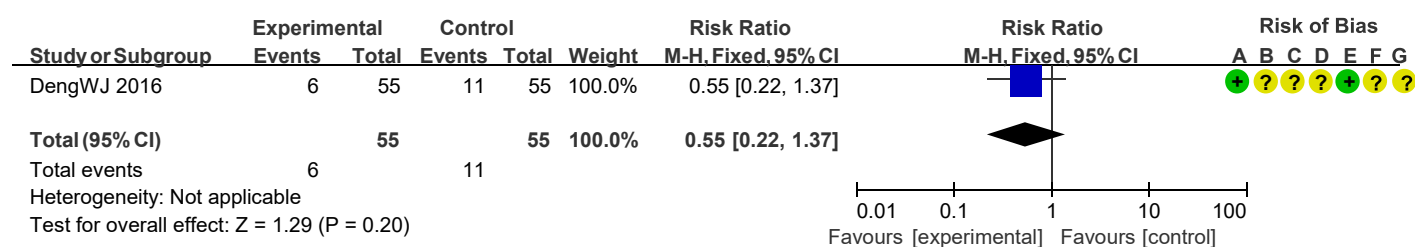
3.2 Adverse events



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

3.3 Recurrence rate

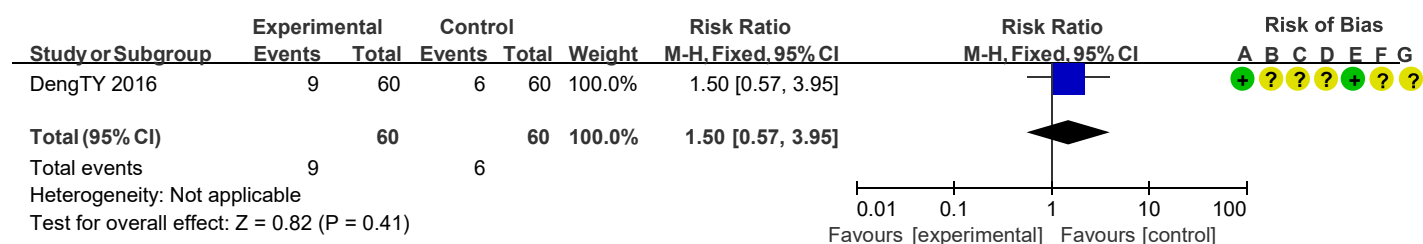


Risk of bias legend

- (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

4 FFHB+M vs M

4.1 Adverse events

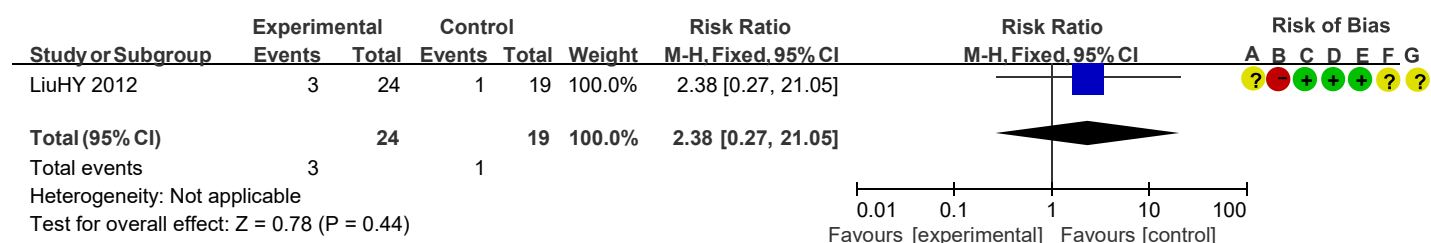


Risk of bias legend

- (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

5 FFKS+placebo vs M+placebo

5.1 Adverse events

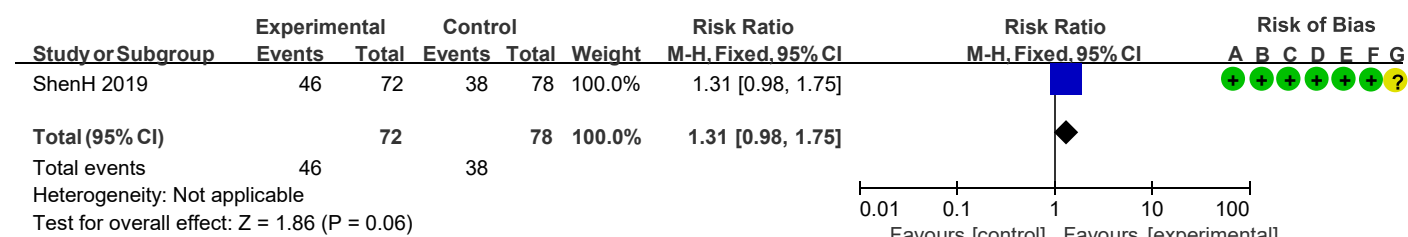


Risk of bias legend

- (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

6 HD+placebo vs M+placebo

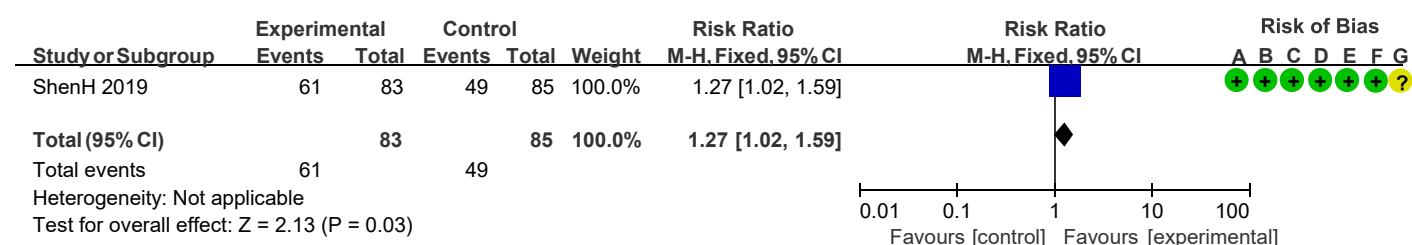
6.1 Disappearance of tenesmus



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

6.2 Disappearance of mucopurulent bloody stool

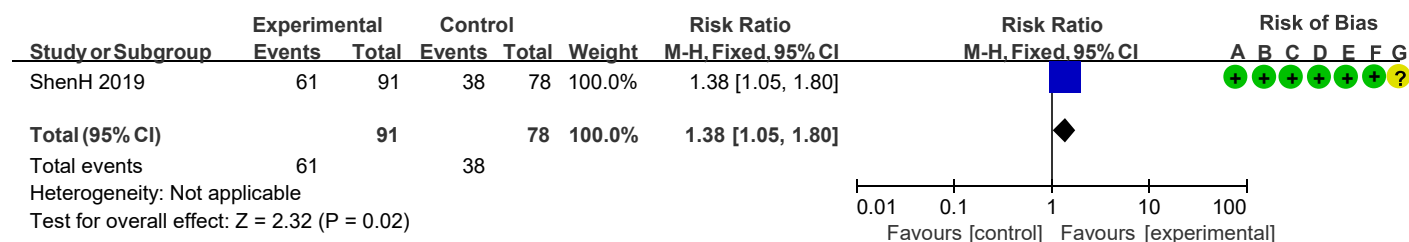


Risk of bias legend

- (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

7 HD+M vs M+placebo

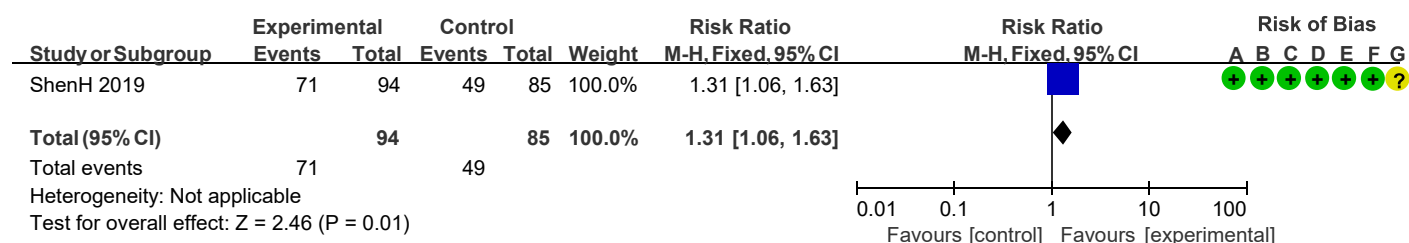
7.1 Disappearance of tenesmus



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

7.2 Disappearance of mucopurulent bloody stool

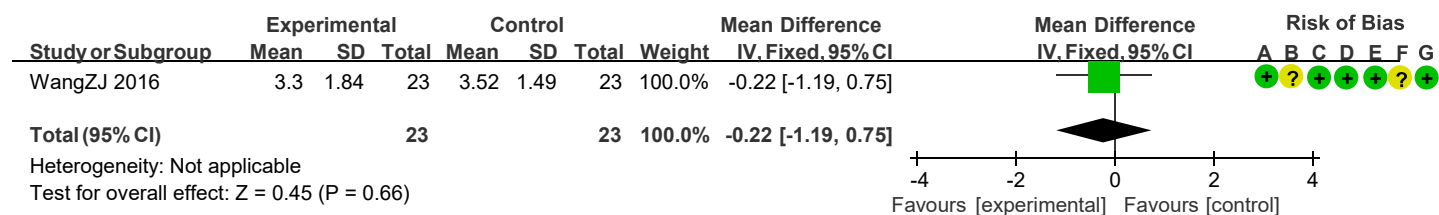


Risk of bias legend

- (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

8 JCN+M vs M

8.1 Mayo

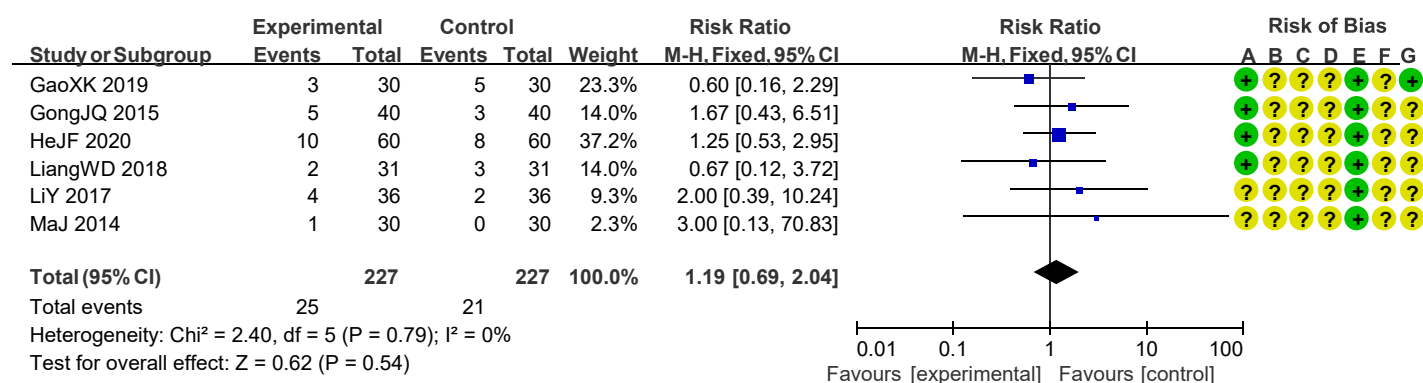


Risk of bias legend

- (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

9 KFX+M vs M

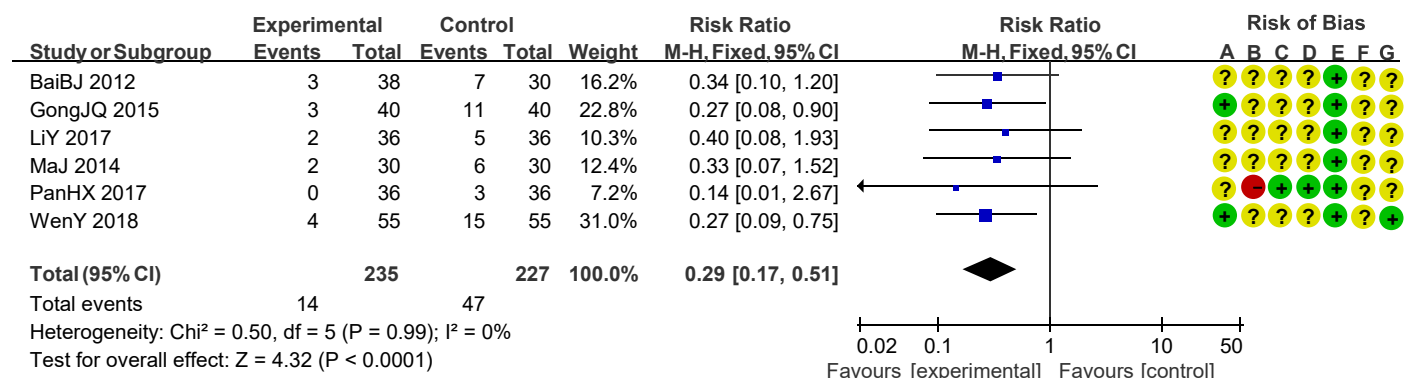
9.1 Adverse events



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

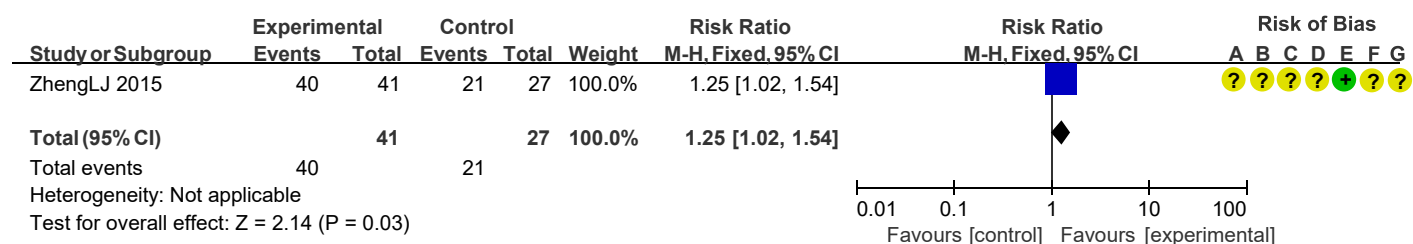
9.2 Recurrence rate



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

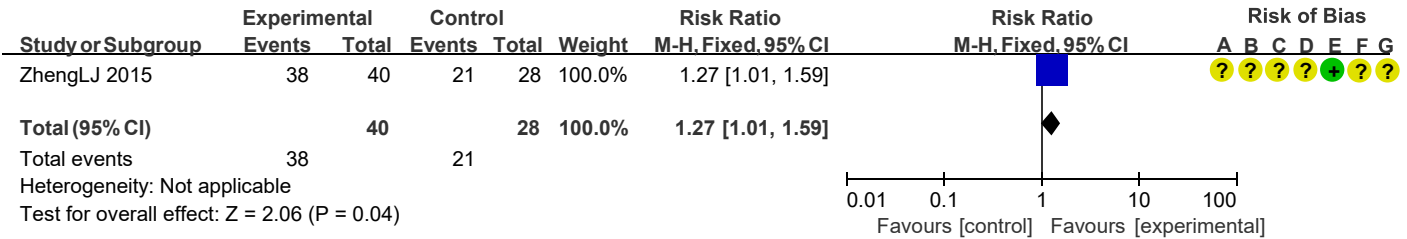
9.3 Disappearance of abdominal pain



Risk of bias legend

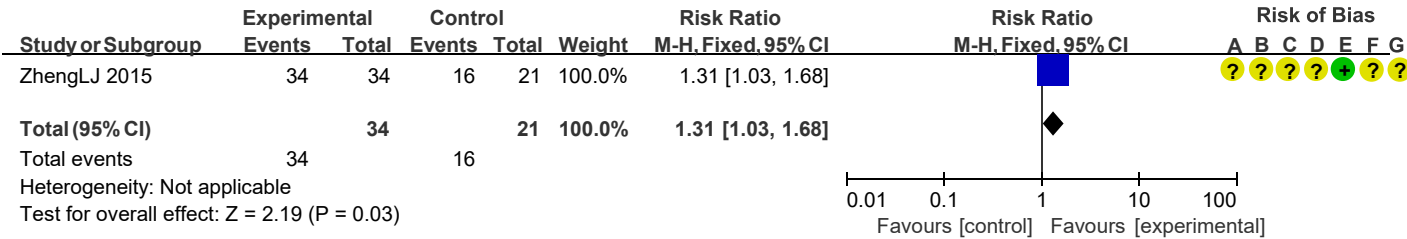
- (A) Random sequence generation (selection bias)
- (B) Allocation concealment (selection bias)
- (C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)
- (D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)
- (E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)
- (F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)
- (G) Other bias

9.4 Disappearance of diarrhea



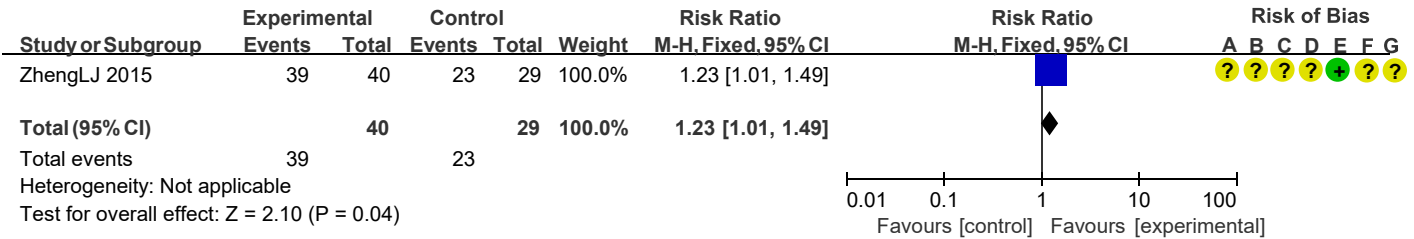
- Risk of bias legend
- (A) Random sequence generation (selection bias)
 - (B) Allocation concealment (selection bias)
 - (C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)
 - (D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)
 - (E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)
 - (F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)
 - (G) Other bias

9.5 Disappearance of tenesmus



- 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

9.6 Disappearance of mucopurulent bloody stool

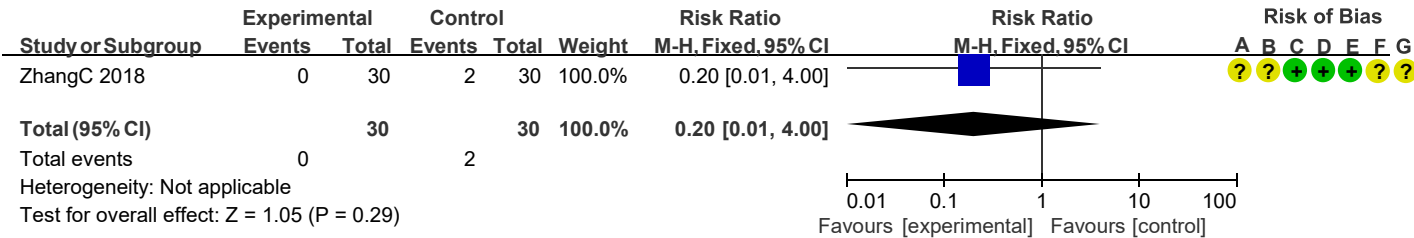


Risk of bias legend

- (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

10KFX+MvsYNHY+KFX+M

10.1 Recurrence rate

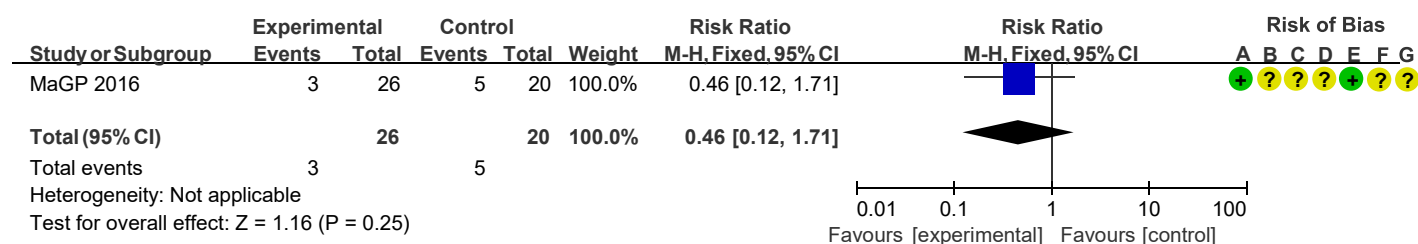


Risk of bias legend

- (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

11 YNBY+SJS+XLS+M vs M

11.1 Recurrence rate

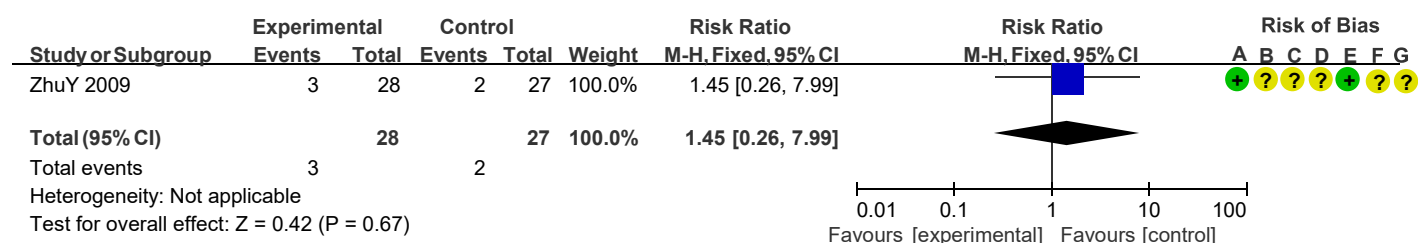


Risk of bias legend

- (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

12 XLS+M vs M

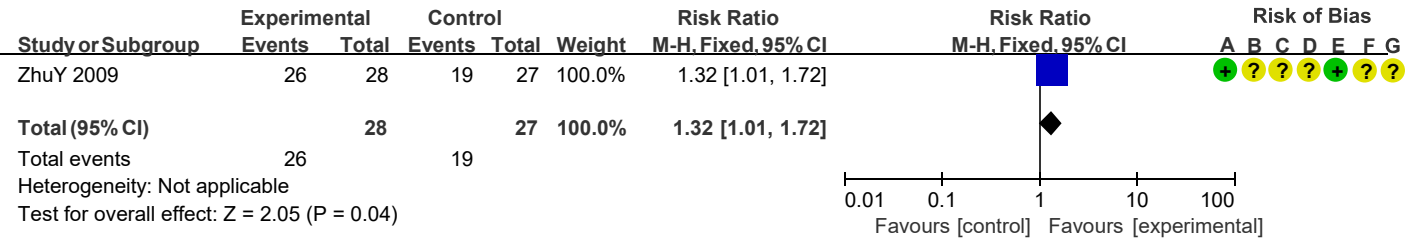
12.1 Adverse events



Risk of bias legend

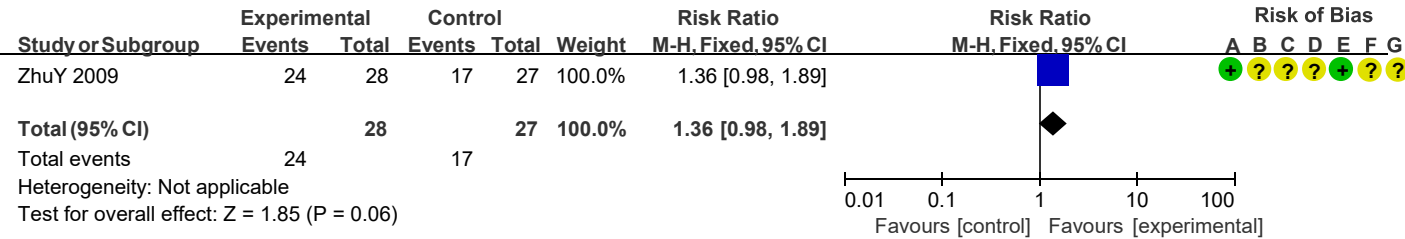
- (A) Random sequence generation (selection bias)
- (B) Allocation concealment (selection bias)
- (C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)
- (D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)
- (E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)
- (F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)
- (G) Other bias

12.2 Disappearance of abdominal pain



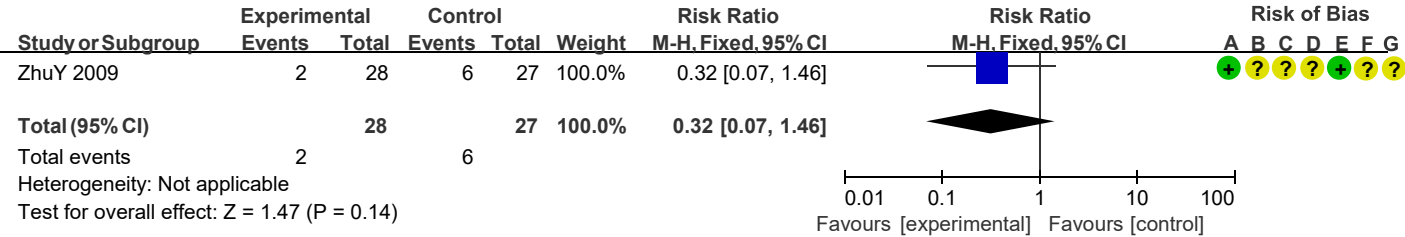
- Risk of bias legend
- (A) Random sequence generation (selection bias)
 - (B) Allocation concealment (selection bias)
 - (C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)
 - (D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)
 - (E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)
 - (F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)
 - (G) Other bias

12.3 Disappearance of diarrhea



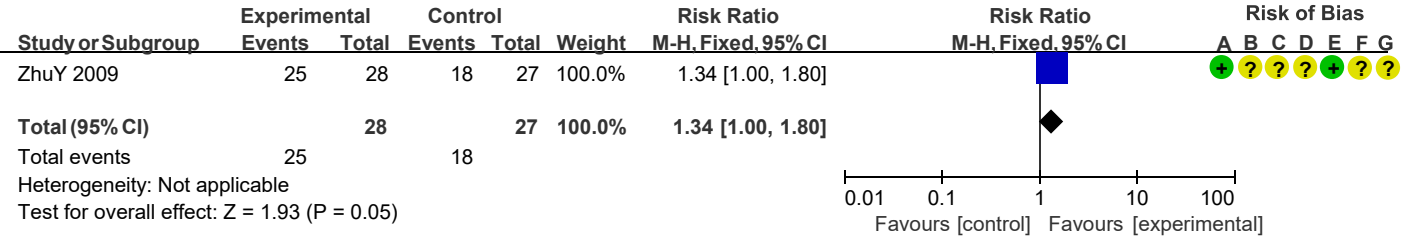
- Risk of bias legend
- (A) Random sequence generation (selection bias)
 - (B) Allocation concealment (selection bias)
 - (C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)
 - (D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)
 - (E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)
 - (F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)
 - (G) Other bias

12.4 Recurrence rate



- 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

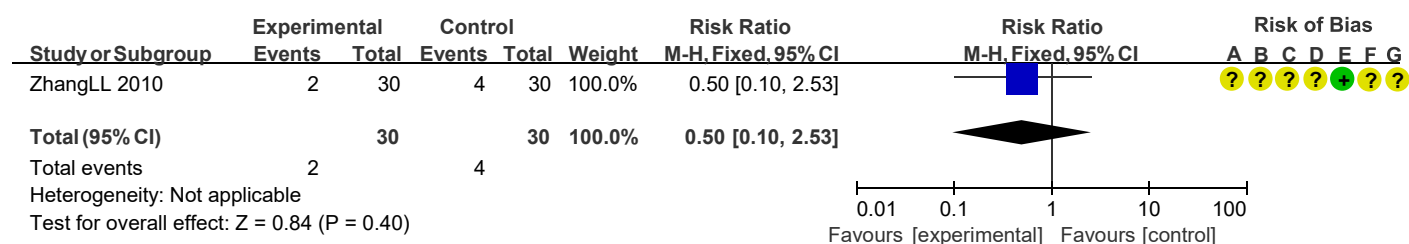
12.5 Disappearance of mucopurulent bloody stool



- 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

13 YNBY+M vs M

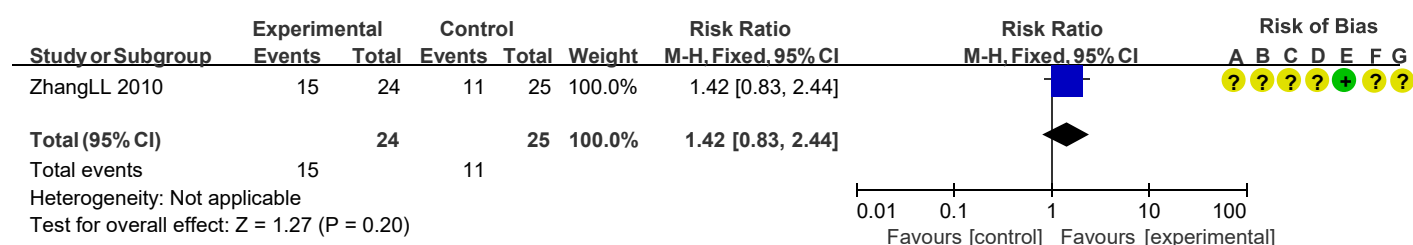
13.1 Adverse events



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

13.2 Disappearance of mucopurulent bloody stool

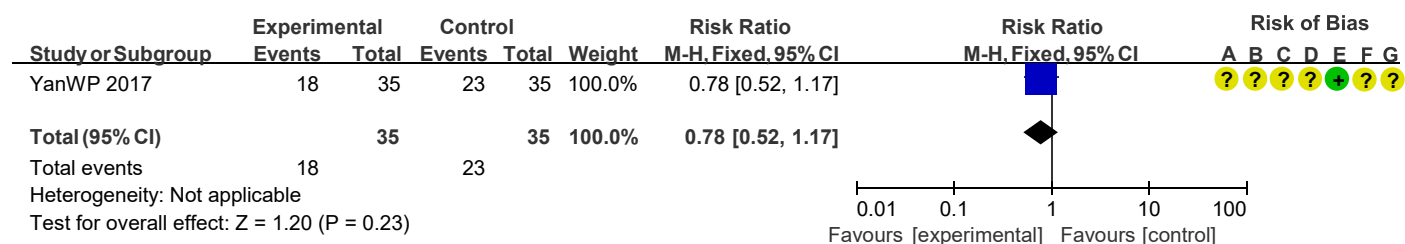


Risk of bias legend

- (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

14 GCZX+M vs M

14.1 Recurrence rate

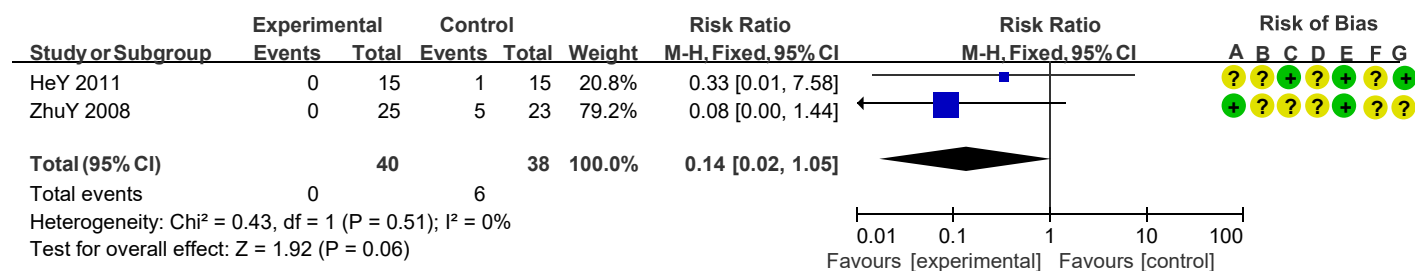


Risk of bias legend

- (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

15 XLS vs M

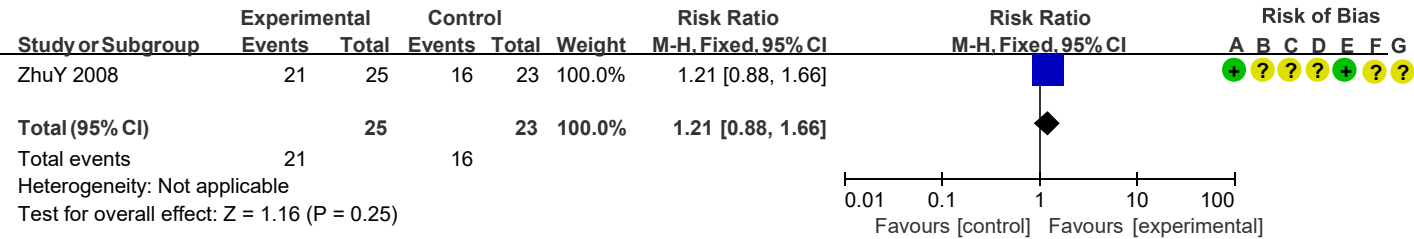
15.1 Adverse events



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

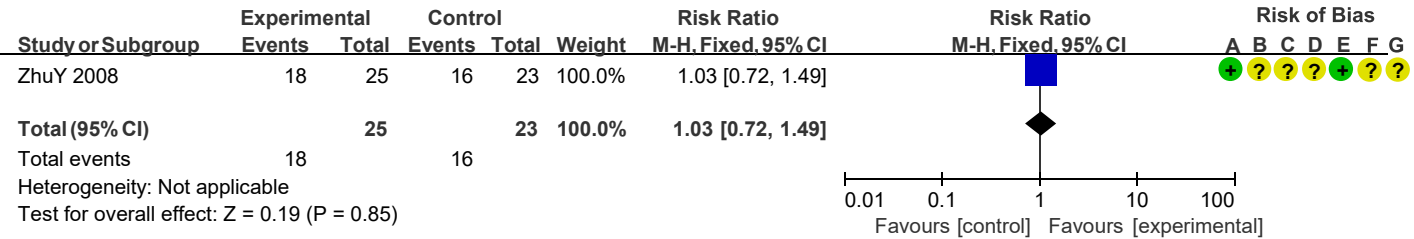
15.2 Disappearance of abdominal pain



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

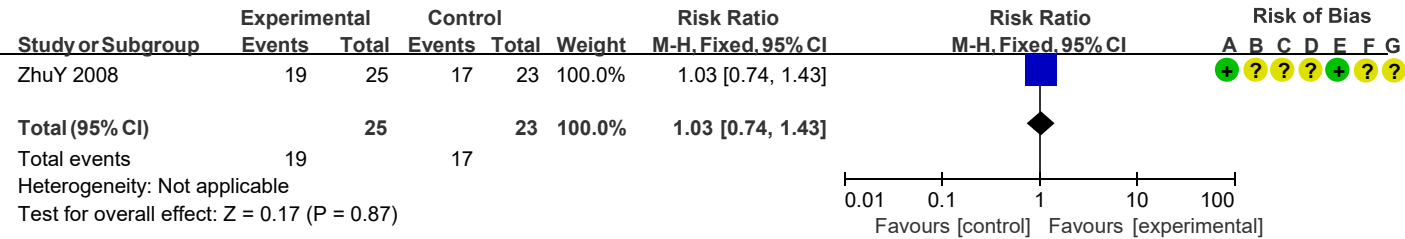
15.3 Disappearance of diarrhea



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

15.4 Disappearance of mucopurulent bloody stool

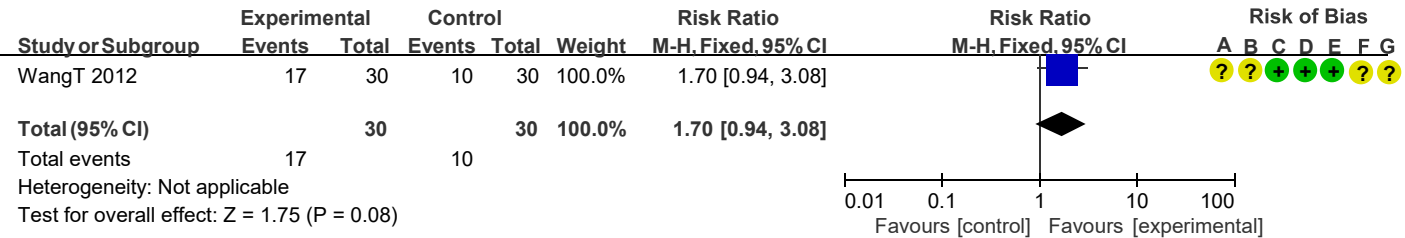


Risk of bias legend

- (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

16 YNBY vs ZK

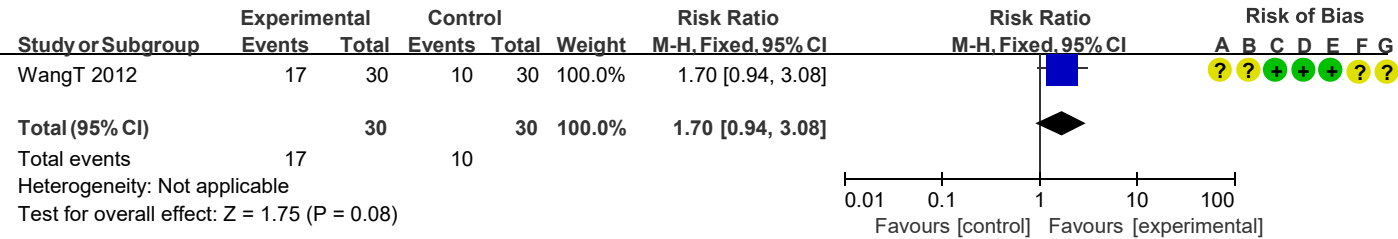
16.1 Disappearance of abdominal pain



Risk of bias legend

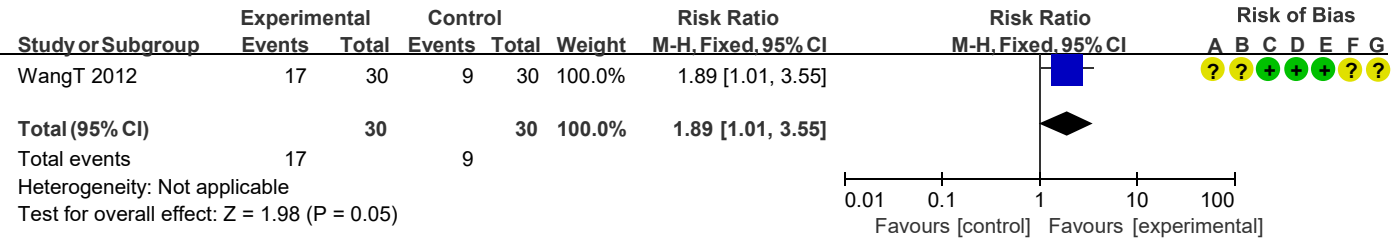
- (A) Random sequence generation (selection bias)
- (B) Allocation concealment (selection bias)
- (C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)
- (D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)
- (E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)
- (F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)
- (G) Other bias

16.2 Disappearance of diarrhea



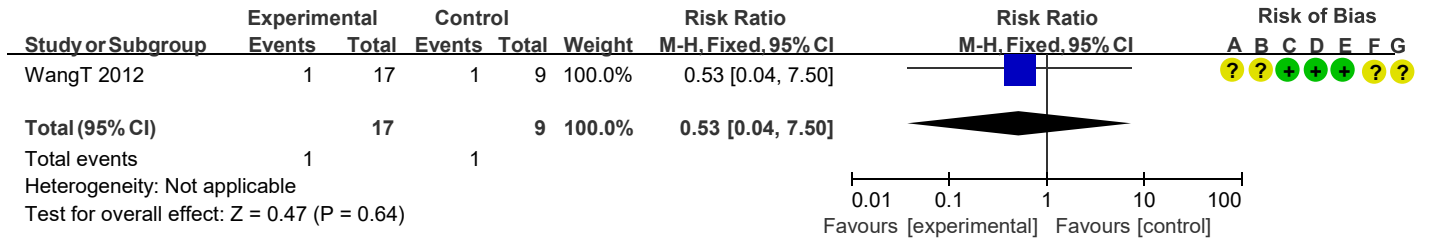
- Risk of bias legend
- (A) Random sequence generation (selection bias)
 - (B) Allocation concealment (selection bias)
 - (C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)
 - (D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)
 - (E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)
 - (F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)
 - (G) Other bias

16.3 Disappearance of tenesmus



- 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

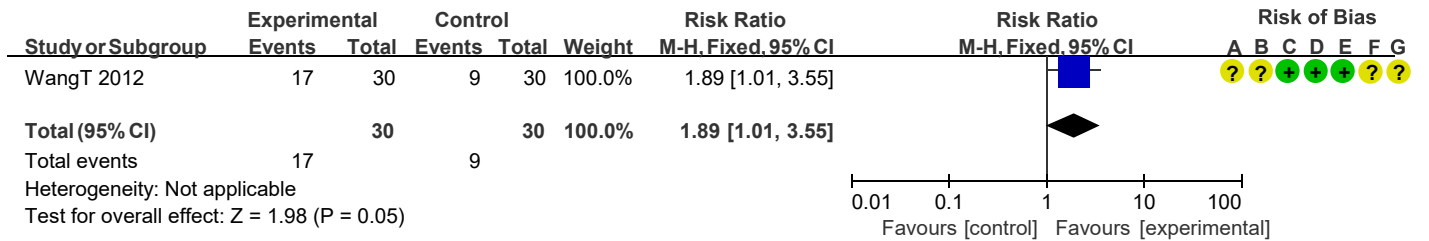
16.4 Recurrence rate



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

16.5 Disappearance of mucopurulent bloody stool



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

17 SMI+M vs M

17.1 Adverse events

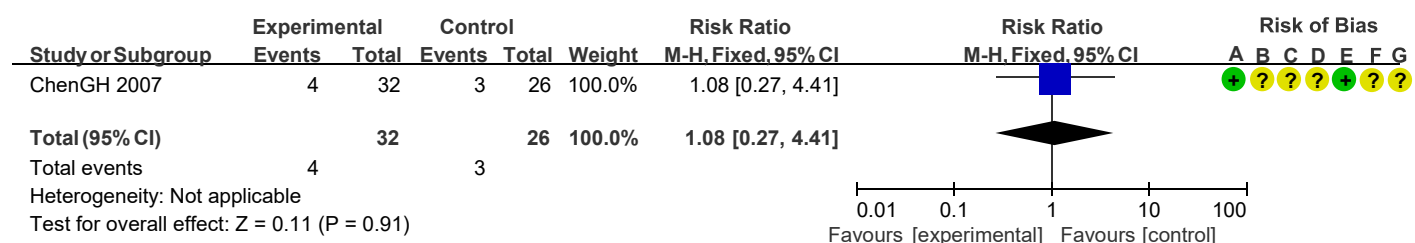


Risk of bias legend

- (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

18 ZK+M vs M

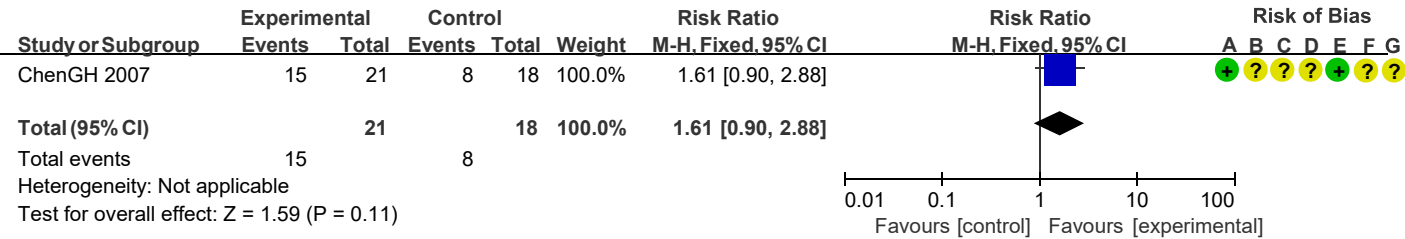
18.1 Adverse events



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

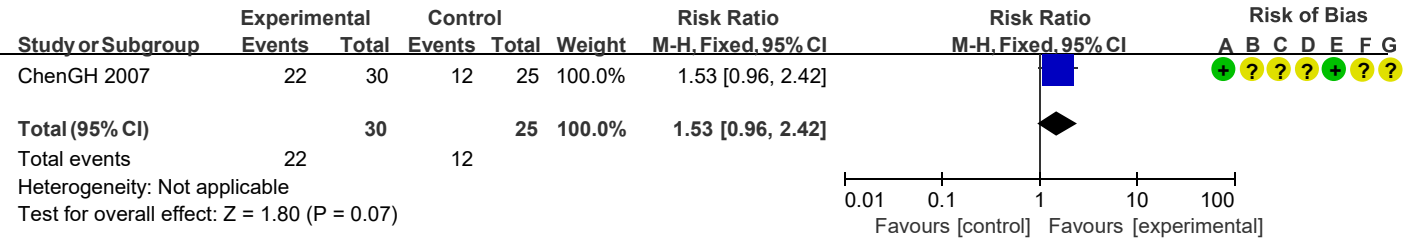
18.2 Disappearance of abdominal pain



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

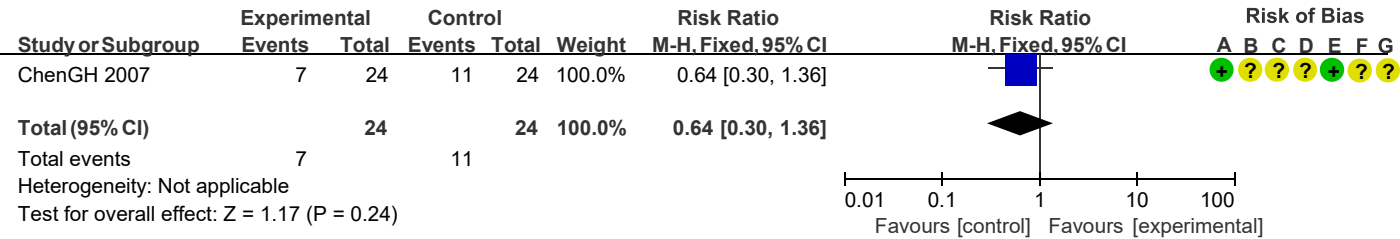
18.3 Disappearance of diarrhea



Risk of bias legend

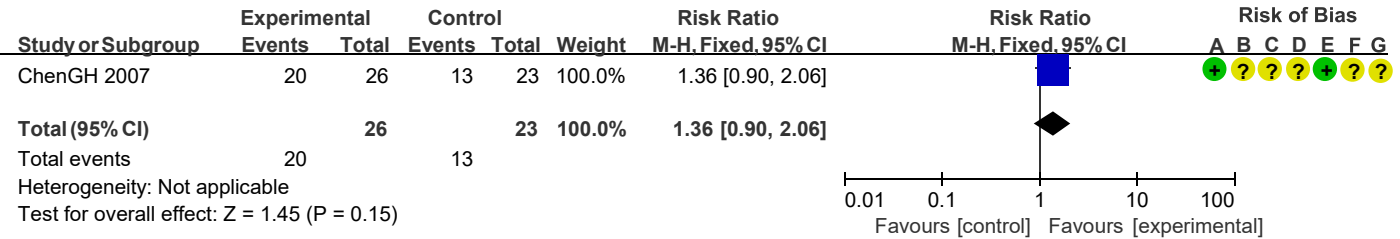
- (A) Random sequence generation (selection bias)
- (B) Allocation concealment (selection bias)
- (C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)
- (D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)
- (E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)
- (F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)
- (G) Other bias

18.4 Disappearance of tenesmus



- 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

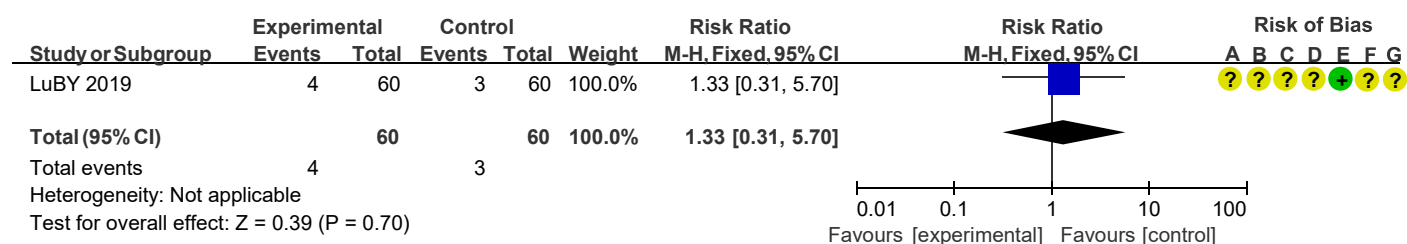
18.5 Disappearance of mucopurulent bloody stool



- 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

19 FZLZ+M vs M

19.1 Adverse events

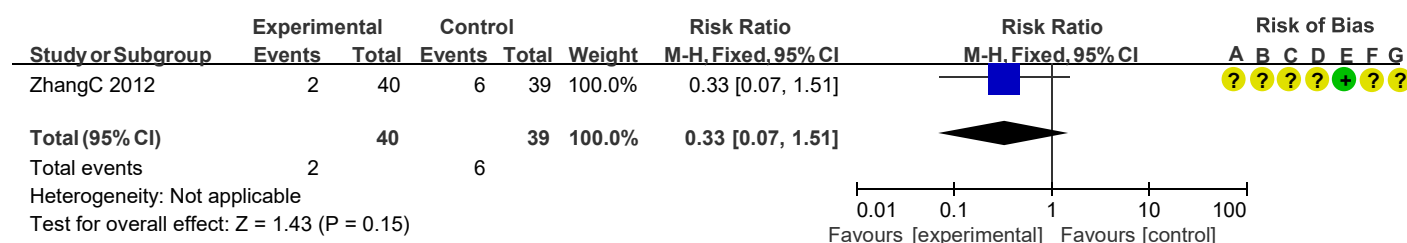


Risk of bias legend

- (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

20 BPYC+M vs M

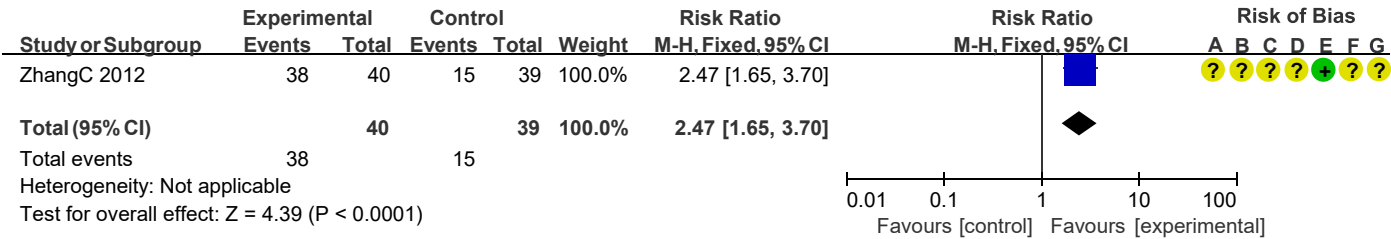
20.1 Adverse events



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

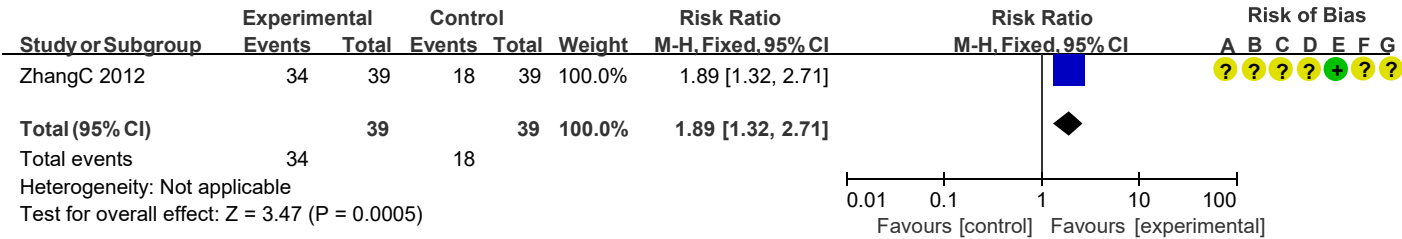
20.2 Disappearance of abdominal pain



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

20.3 Disappearance of diarrhea



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