

Figure 1. A, Search results and identification process for eligible studies. B, Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgments about each risk of bias item for each included study. C, Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgments about each risk of bias. Item presented as percentages across all included studies. Green represents a low risk of bias, yellow represents an unclear risk of bias and red represents a high risk of bias. Abbreviations: BC, background; LD, low-dose therapy; SD, standard dose; PRO, prospective study.

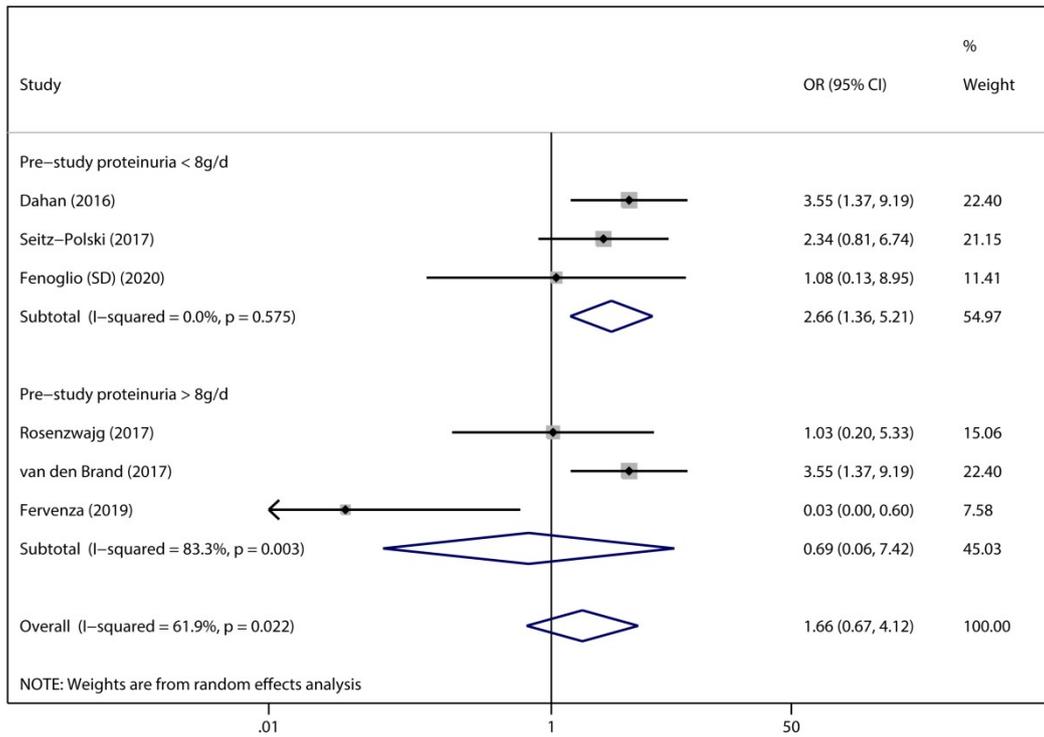
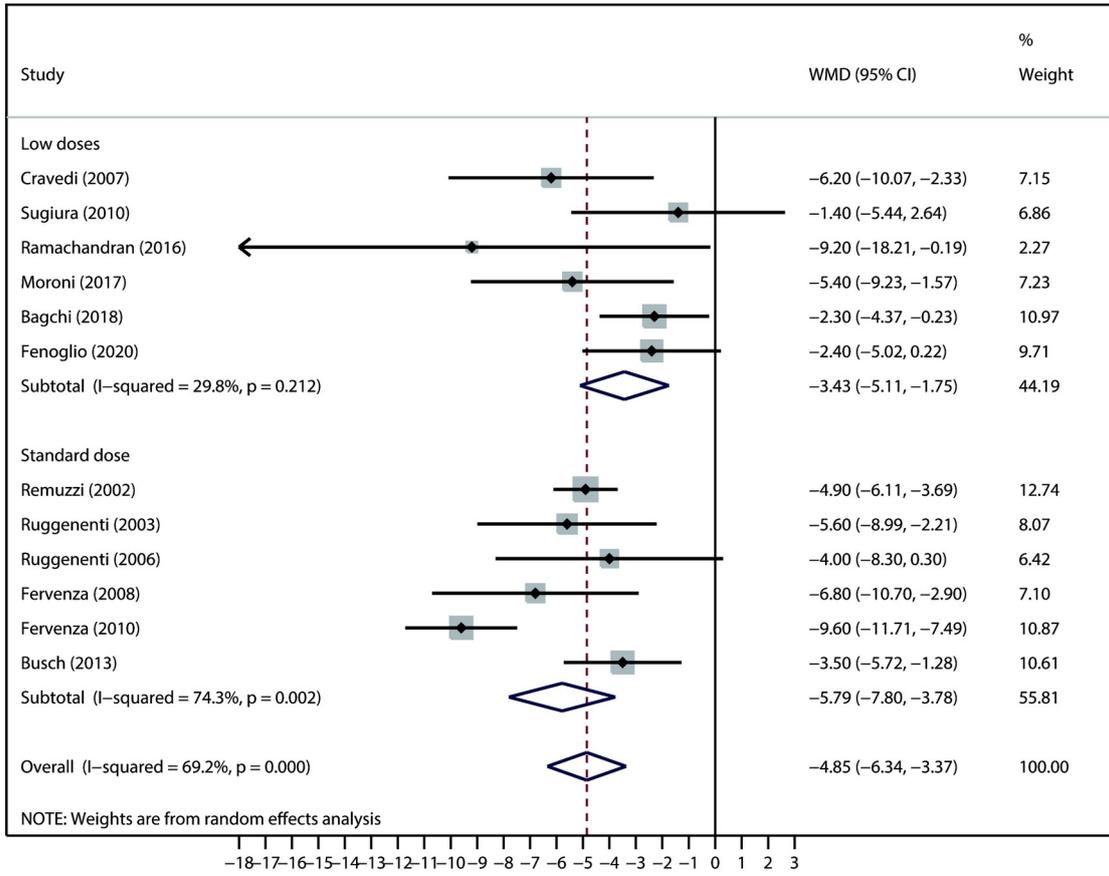


Figure 2. Effects of RTX versus conventional therapy on TR. The square area represents the weight assigned to the study in the meta-analysis, while the position of the square represents OR. The horizontal line represents the 95% CIs. The diamond represents summary data centered on the pooled estimates with the mean OR, and the width spans the corresponding 95% CIs. Abbreviations: OR, Odds rates; SD, standard dose.

(A)



(B)

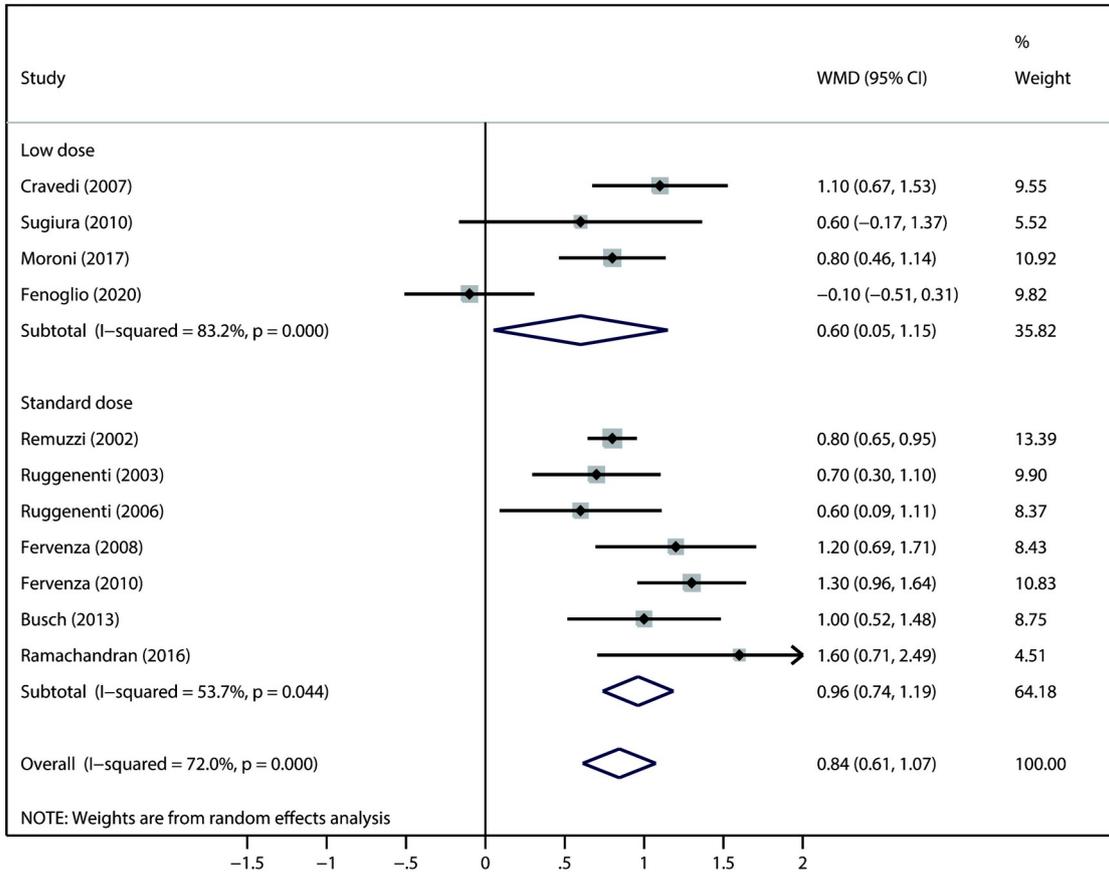


Figure 3. Effects of different dosage RTX on (A) proteinuria and (B) ALB. The square area represents the weight assigned to the study in the meta-analysis, while the position of the square represents of single study mean difference. The horizontal line represents the 95% CIs. The diamond represents summary data centered on the pooled estimates with the mean difference, and the width spans the corresponding 95% CIs.

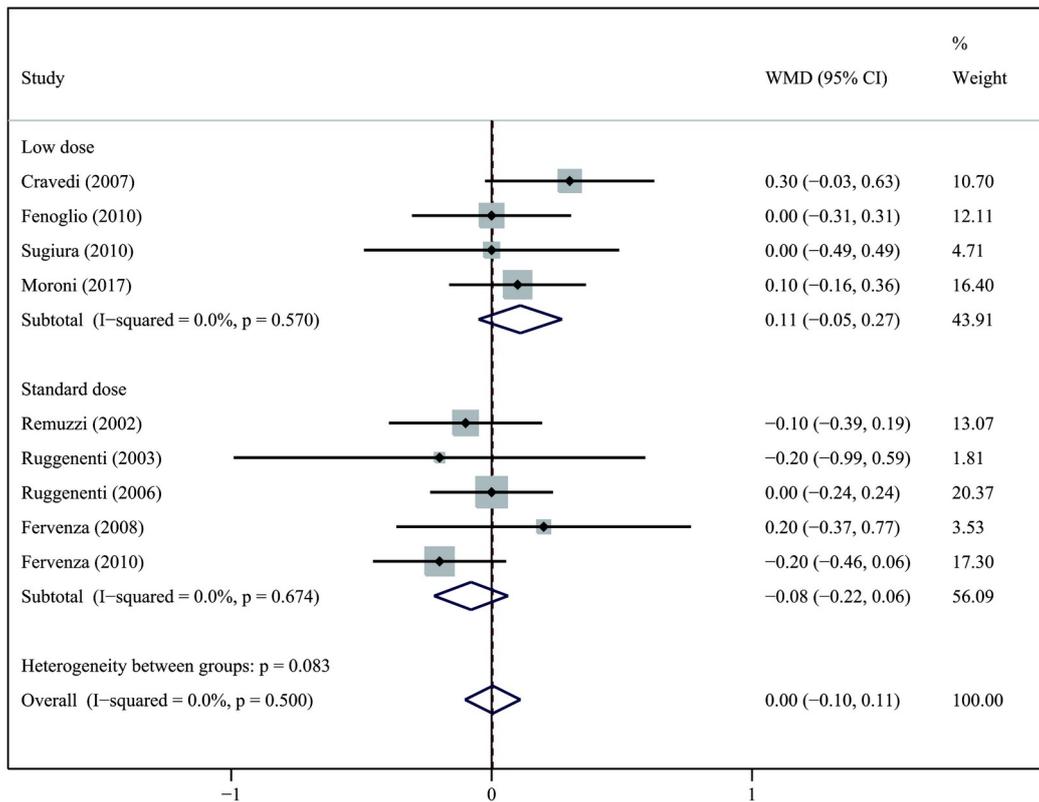


Figure 4. Effects of different dosage RTX on Scr. The square area represents the weight assigned to the study in the meta-analysis, while the position of the square represents of single study mean difference. The horizontal line represents the 95% CIs. The diamond represents summary data centered on the pooled estimates with the mean difference, and the width spans the corresponding 95% CIs.