

**Online Figure 1:** **Risk of bias summary review authors’ judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study**

Green means low risk of bias, yellow means intermediate risk, and red means high risk.



**Online Figure 2:Meta-analysis with risk ratio and 95% CI for myocardial infarction**

Boxes are the relative risk estimates from each study; the horizontal bars are 95% confidence intervals (CI). The size of the box is proportional to the weight of the study in the meta-analysis.



**Online Figure 3:Meta-analysis with risk ratio and 95% CI for stroke**

Boxes are the relative risk estimates from each study; the horizontal bars are 95% confidence intervals (CI). The size of the box is proportional to the weight of the study in the meta-analysis.



**Online Figure 4:Meta-analysis with risk ratio and 95% CI for definite stent thrombosis**

Boxes are the relative risk estimates from each study; the horizontal bars are 95% confidence intervals (CI). The size of the box is proportional to the weight of the study in the meta-analysis.



**Online Figure 5:Meta-analysis with risk ratio and 95% CI for sex subgroup analysis of clinical bleeding events**

Boxes are the relative risk estimates from each study; the horizontal bars are 95% confidence intervals (CI). The size of the box is proportional to the weight of the study in the meta-analysis.



**Online Figure 6:Meta-analysis with risk ratio and 95% CI for age subgroup analysis of clinical bleeding events**

Boxes are the relative risk estimates from each study; the horizontal bars are 95% confidence intervals (CI). The size of the box is proportional to the weight of the study in the meta-analysis.



**Online Figure 7:Meta-analysis with risk ratio and 95% CI for stent type subgroup analysis of clinical bleeding events**

Boxes are the relative risk estimates from each study; the horizontal bars are 95% confidence intervals (CI). The size of the box is proportional to the weight of the study in the meta-analysis.



**Online Figure 8:Meta-analysis with risk ratio and 95% CI for sex subgroup analysis of MACE**

Boxes are the relative risk estimates from each study; the horizontal bars are 95% confidence intervals (CI). The size of the box is proportional to the weight of the study in the meta-analysis.



**Online Figure 9:Meta-analysis with risk ratio and 95% CI for age subgroup analysis of MACE**

Boxes are the relative risk estimates from each study; the horizontal bars are 95% confidence intervals (CI). The size of the box is proportional to the weight of the study in the meta-analysis.

In PIONEER AF-PCI trial, patients were grouped into those aged greater than 75 or not. In RE-DUAL PCI trial, patients were grouped into those aged greater than 80 or not.



**Online Figure 10:Meta-analysis with risk ratio and 95% CI for stent type subgroup analysis of MACE**

Boxes are the relative risk estimates from each study; the horizontal bars are 95% confidence intervals (CI). The size of the box is proportional to the weight of the study in the meta-analysis.



**Online Figure 11:Odds ratios (with 95% confidence interval) of clinical bleeding events by slicing data to HAS-BLED score 0-2 (upper) and HAS-BLED score 3-6 (lower) from the PIONEER AF-PCI trial.**

Boxes are the relative risk estimates from each study; the horizontal bars are 95% confidence intervals (CI). The size of the box is proportional to the weight of the study in the meta-analysis.



**Online Figure 12:Odds ratios (with 95% confidence interval) of definite thrombosis by slicing data to dabigatran 110 mg(upper) and dabigatran 150 mg (lower) from the RE-DUAL PCI trial.**

Boxes are the relative risk estimates from each study; the horizontal bars are 95% confidence intervals (CI). The size of the box is proportional to the weight of the study in the meta-analysis.