Figure 2. Forest-plot of studies

| | HINTS positive | | HINTS negative | | Risk Ratio | | Risk Ratio |
|---|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Study or Subgroup | Events | Total | Events | Total | Weight | M-H, Random, 95% CI | M-H, Random, 95% CI |
| Batuecas-Caletrío 2014 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 81 | 15.9% | 56.70 [7.75, 414.64] | |
| Carmona 2016 | 42 | 46 | 0 | 68 | 10.8% | 124.79 [7.87, 1978.16] | |
| Chen 2011 | 10 | 14 | 0 | 10 | 10.9% | 15.40 [1.01, 235.72] | - |
| Choi 2017 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 10.3% | 12.44 [0.72, 214.80] | |
| Kerber 2015 | 20 | 120 | 4 | 82 | 25.6% | 3.42 [1.21, 9.63] | _ |
| Newman-Toker 2013 | 109 | 121 | 4 | 69 | 26.5% | 15.54 [5.99, 40.30] | |
| Total (95% CI) | | 319 | | 325 | 100.0% | 15.84 [5.25, 47.79] | - |
| Total events | 191 | | 9 | | | | |
| Heterogeneity. $Tau^2 = 0.96$; $Chi^2 = 11.85$, $df = 5$ (P = 0.04); $I^2 = 58\%$ | | | | | | 0.01 0.1 1 10 100 | |
| Test for overall effect: $Z = 4.90 (P < 0.00001)$ | | | | | | | Favours non-stroke Favours stroke |