

## Supplementary materials

Figure S1. Lactobacillus GG vs. control. Sensitivity analysis.

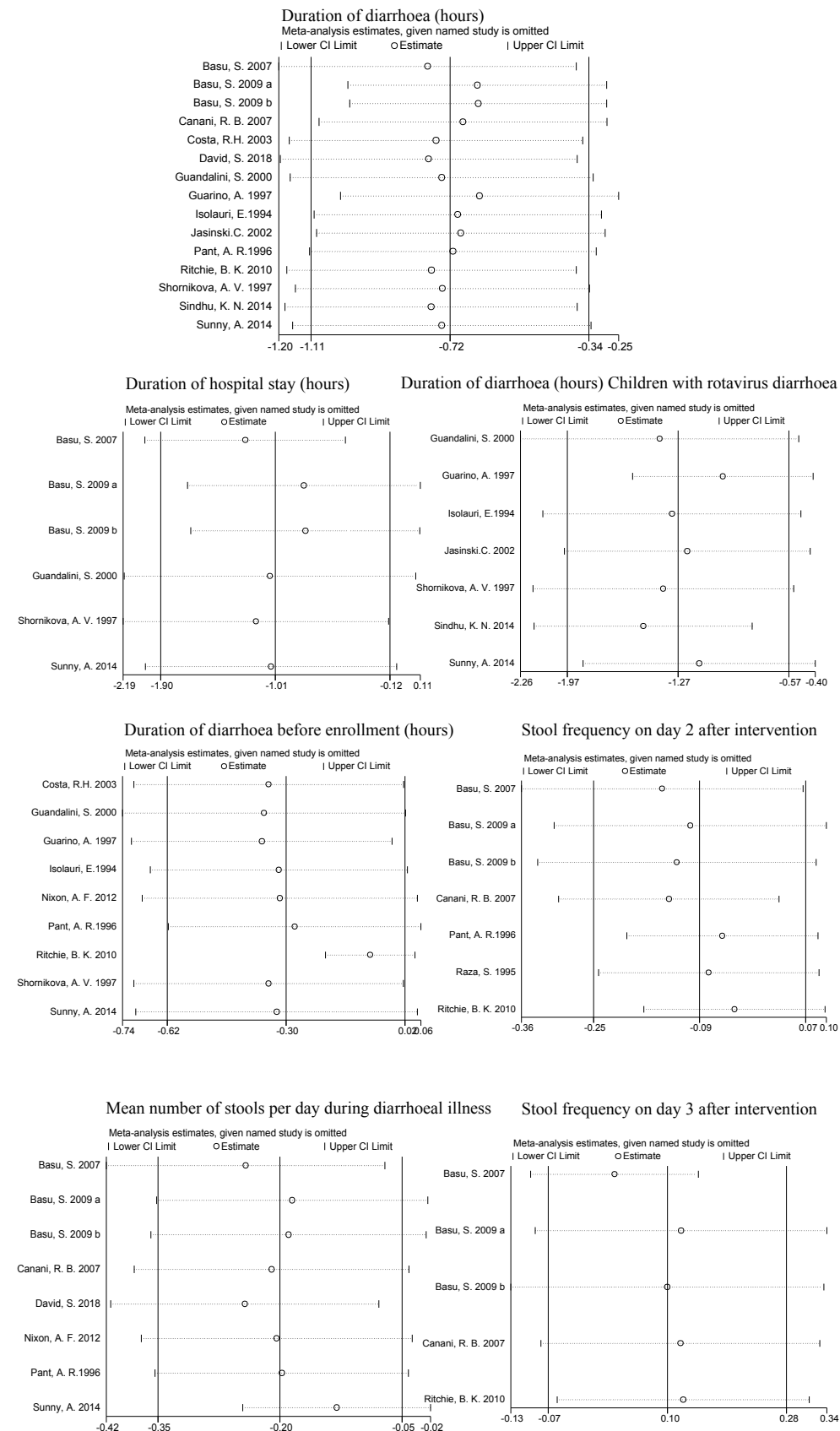
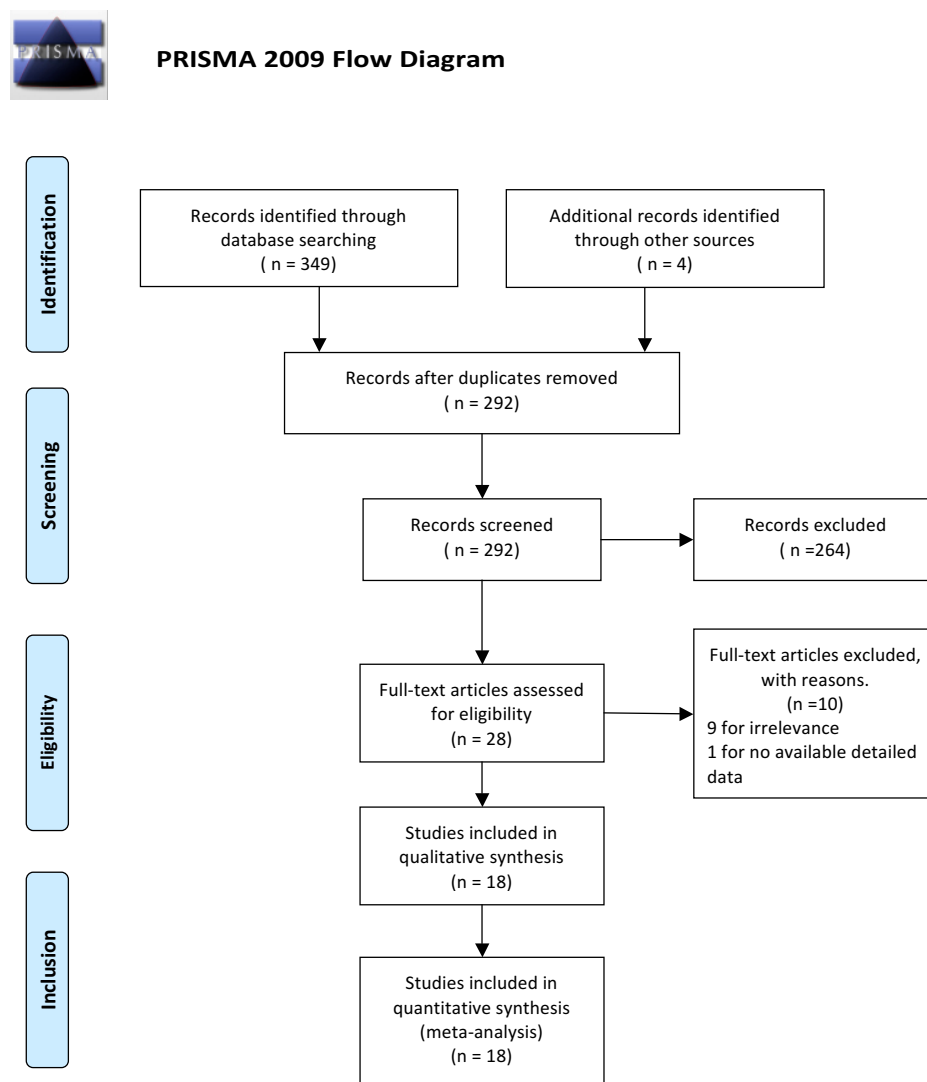


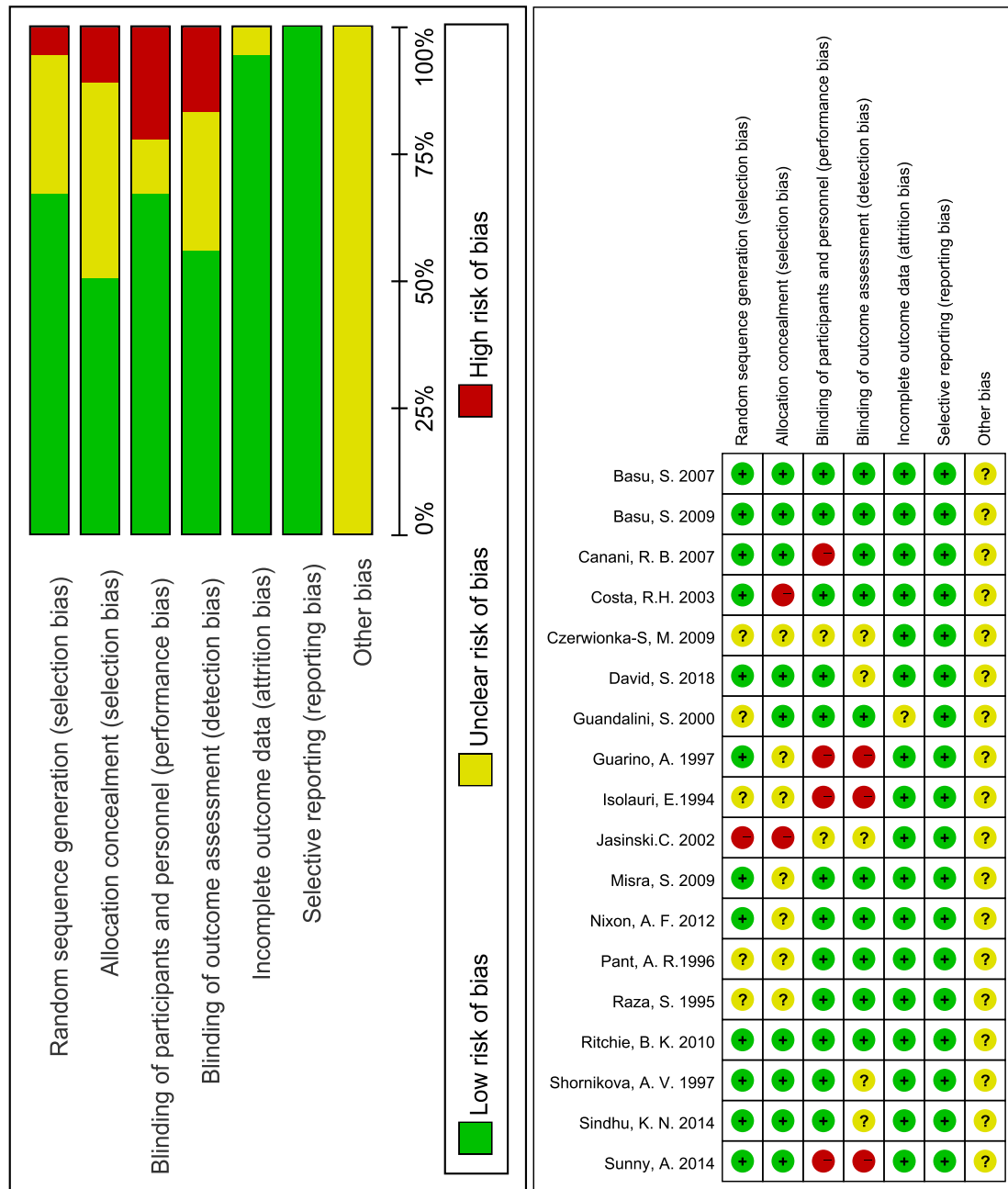
Figure S2. Flow diagram: Identification process for eligible trials.



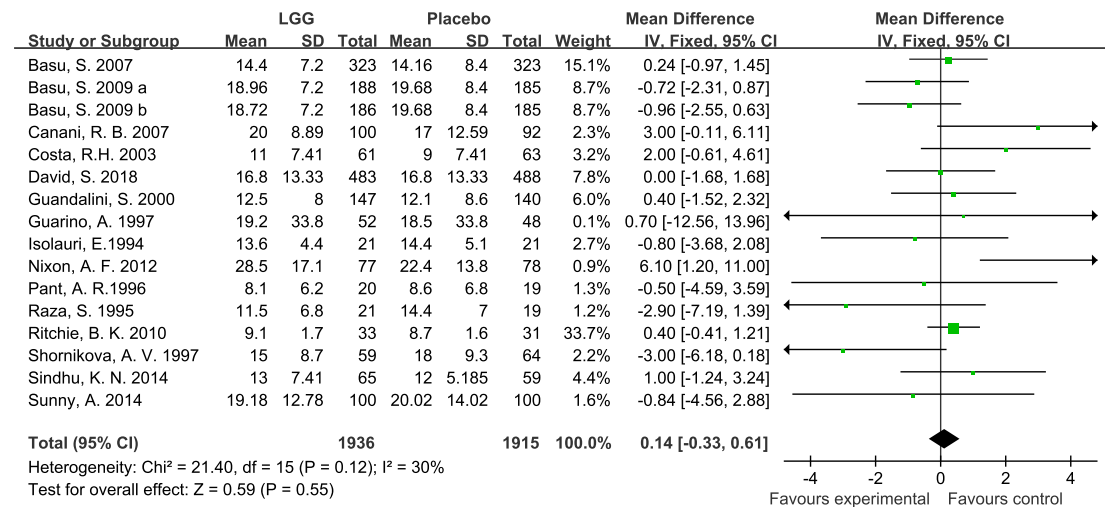
From: Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med 6(7): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed1000097

For more information, visit [www.prisma-statement.org](http://www.prisma-statement.org).

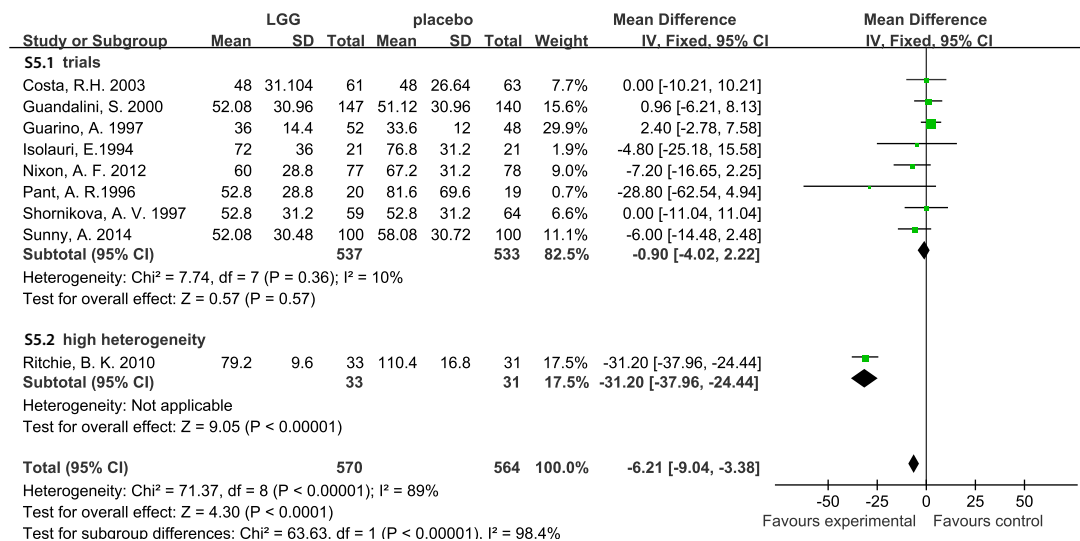
Figure S3. Risk of bias graph and bias summary



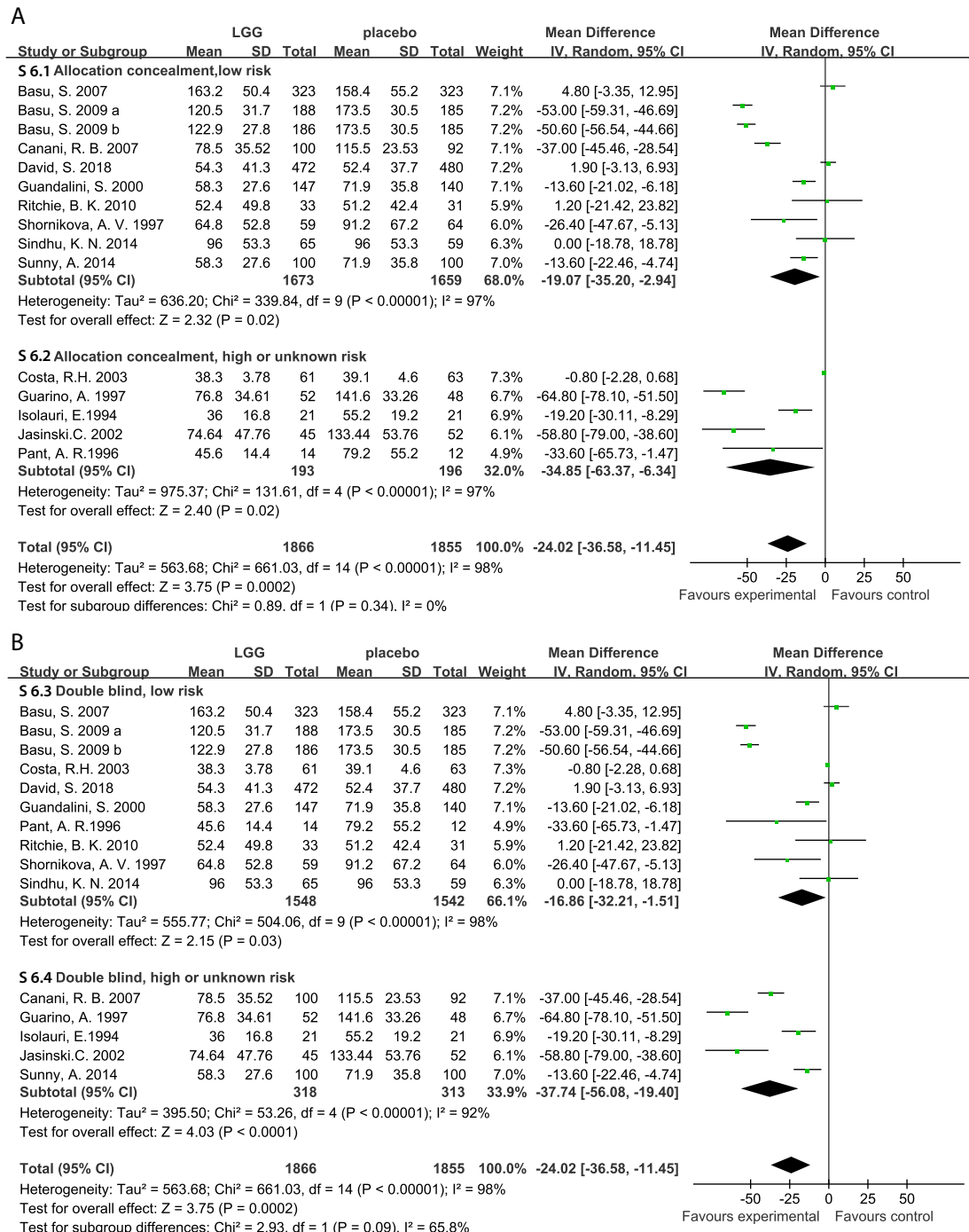
**Figure S4. Lactobacillus GG vs. control. Age (months)**

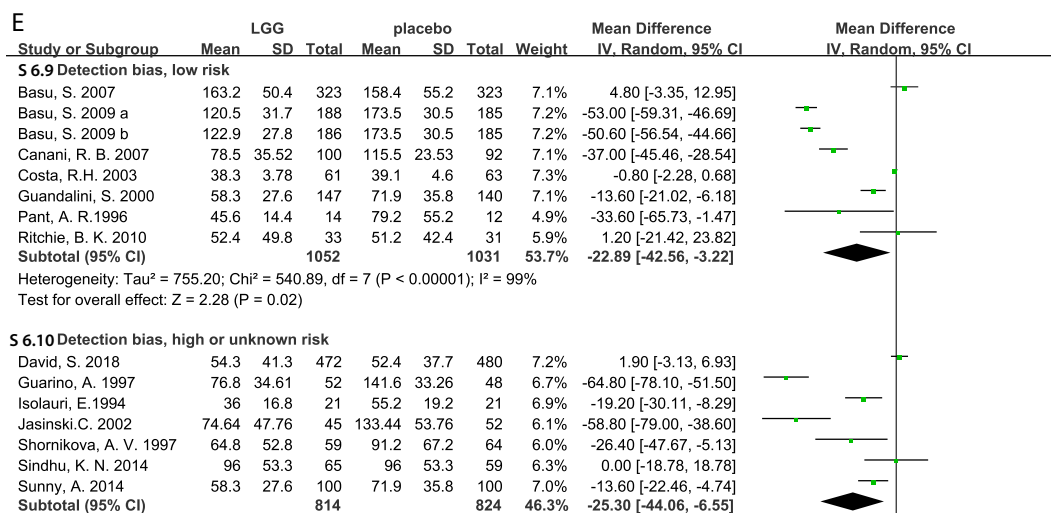
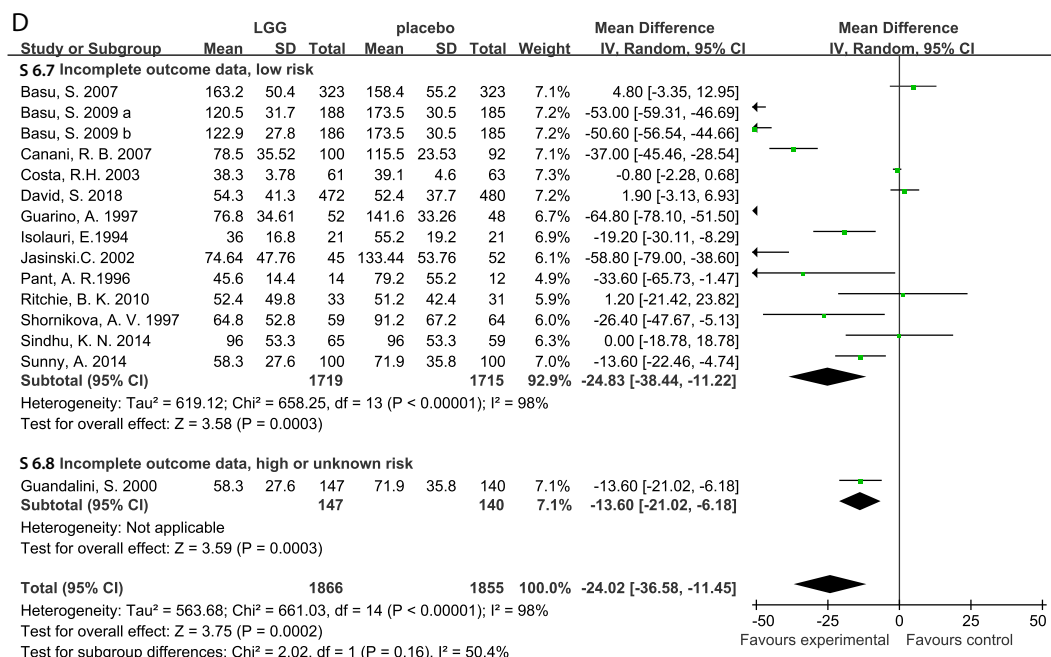
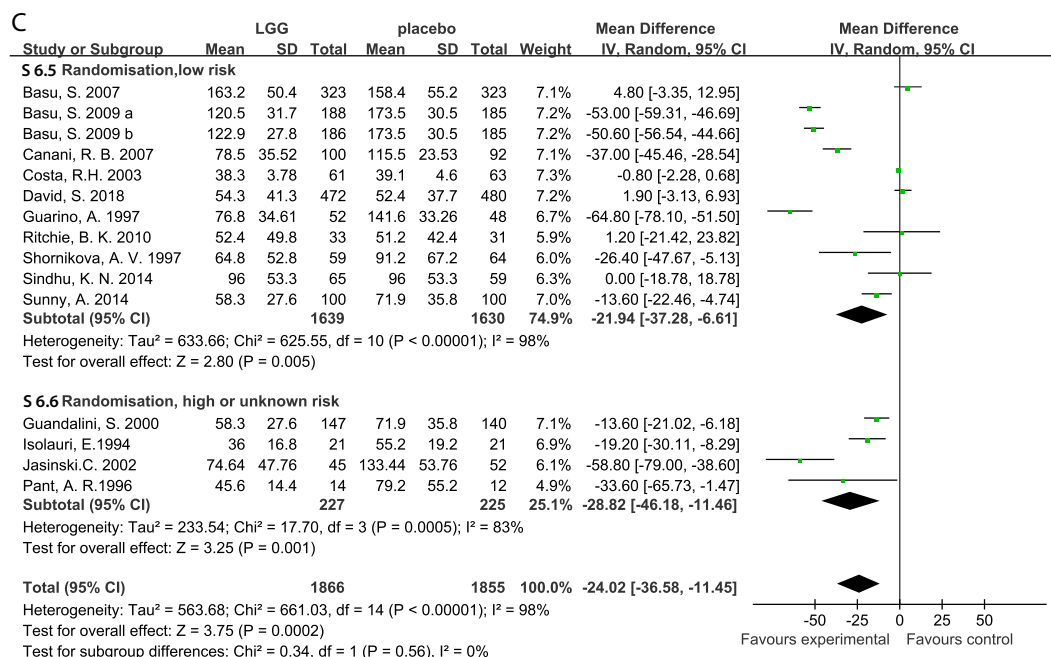


**Figure S5. Lactobacillus GG vs. control. Duration of diarrhea before enrollment (hours)**

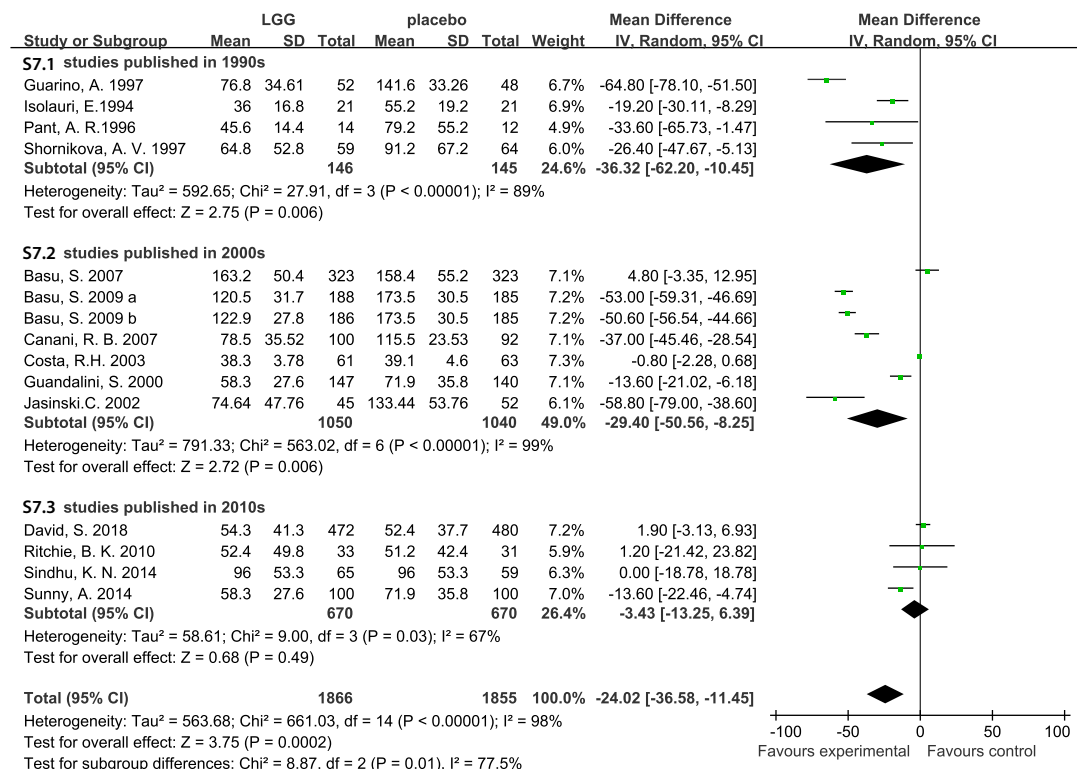


**Figure S6. Lactobacillus GG vs. control. Methodology. (A) Allocation concealment (B) Blinding (C) Randomisation (D) Incomplete outcome data (E) Detection bias.**





**Figure S7. Lactobacillus GG vs. control. Duration of diarrhea. Year of the publication in 1990s, 2000s and 2010s.**



**Figure S8. Funnel plot of comparison: Lactobacillus GG vs. control. Duration of diarrhea. (A) High dose and low dose. (B) Duration of diarrhea before LGG participants enrollment.  $\leq 2$  days ( $>1$  day),  $\leq 3$  days ( $>2$  days) and  $\leq 4$  days ( $>3$  days). (C) Geography of clinical trials. Asia, Europe and other continents.**

