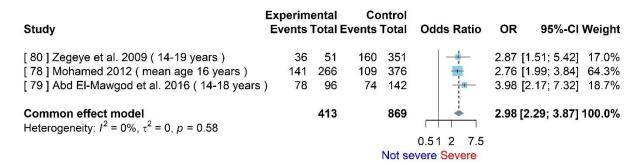
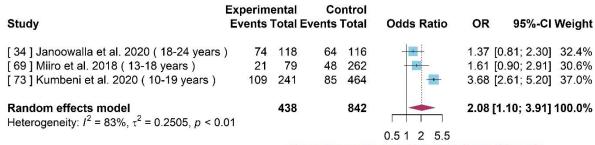
Supplementary Figures

Study	Experimental Events Total Ex		Control Events Total		Odds Ratio	OR	95%-CI V	Neight
[80] Zegeye et al. 2009 (14-19 years)	36	51	160	351	-	2.87 [1.	.51; 5.42]	23.3%
[78] Mohamed 2012 (mean age 16 years)	141	266	109	376			.99; 3.84]	
[7] Al-Jefout et al. 2015 (19-25 years)	76	100	45	200	-	10.91 [6.	19; 19.22]	24.6%
[79] Abd El-Mawgod et al. 2016 (14-18 years	78	96	74	142	-	3.98 [2.	.17; 7.32]	23.8%
						65.0	5	
Random effects model		513		1069	•	4.26 [2.	27; 7.99] 1	00.0%
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 83\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.3362$, $p < 0.01$						waterware -		
BANACACCIONAMO → DOMONIANO E DI DIRECCIONI DI CONTROLLO					0.5 2 20			
	Not severe Severe							

Supplementary Figure 1. Based on four studies, the forest plot for the association between school absenteeism and severity of menstrual pain.



Supplementary Figure 2. Forest plot for the association between school absenteeism and severity of menstrual pain with study 7 removed.



Using disposable pads Not using disposable pads

Supplementary Figure 3. Forest plot for the association between school absenteeism and use of sanitary pads during menstruation.

Study	Experim Events		Control Events Total	Odds Ratio	OR	95%-Cl Weight		
[78] Mohamed 2012 (mean age 16 years [80] Zegeye et al. 2009 (14-19 years)) 283 196	335 242	269 385 211 323	-	1000	.63; 3.39] 53.6% .52; 3.36] 46.4%		
Common effect model Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 0\%$, $\tau^2 = 0$, $\rho = 0.89$		577	708	0.5 1 2 4	2.31 [1	.76; 3.02] 100.0%		
	Regular cycle Irregular cycle							

Supplementary Figure 4. Forest plot for the association between dysmenorrhea and regularity of menstrual cycle.