

FIGURE 1 | Flow diagram of study selection.

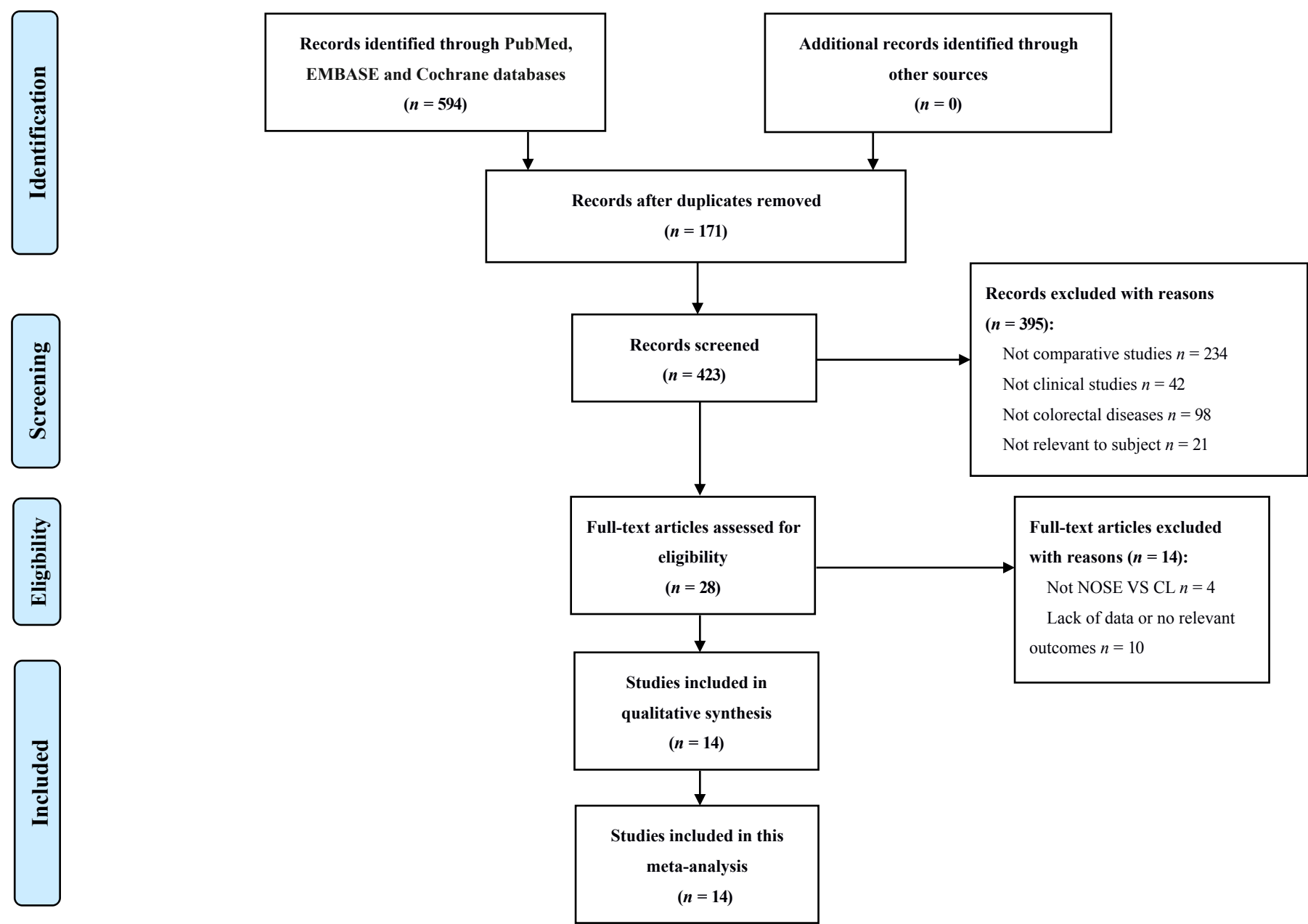


FIGURE 2 | Risk of bias of randomized controlled trials assessed with the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool.

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Leung et al. 2013	<div><div></div><div>+</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>+</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>?</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>?</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>+</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>?</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>+</div></div>
Wolthuis et al. 2014	<div><div></div><div>+</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>+</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>?</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>+</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>+</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>+</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>+</div></div>

FIGURE 3

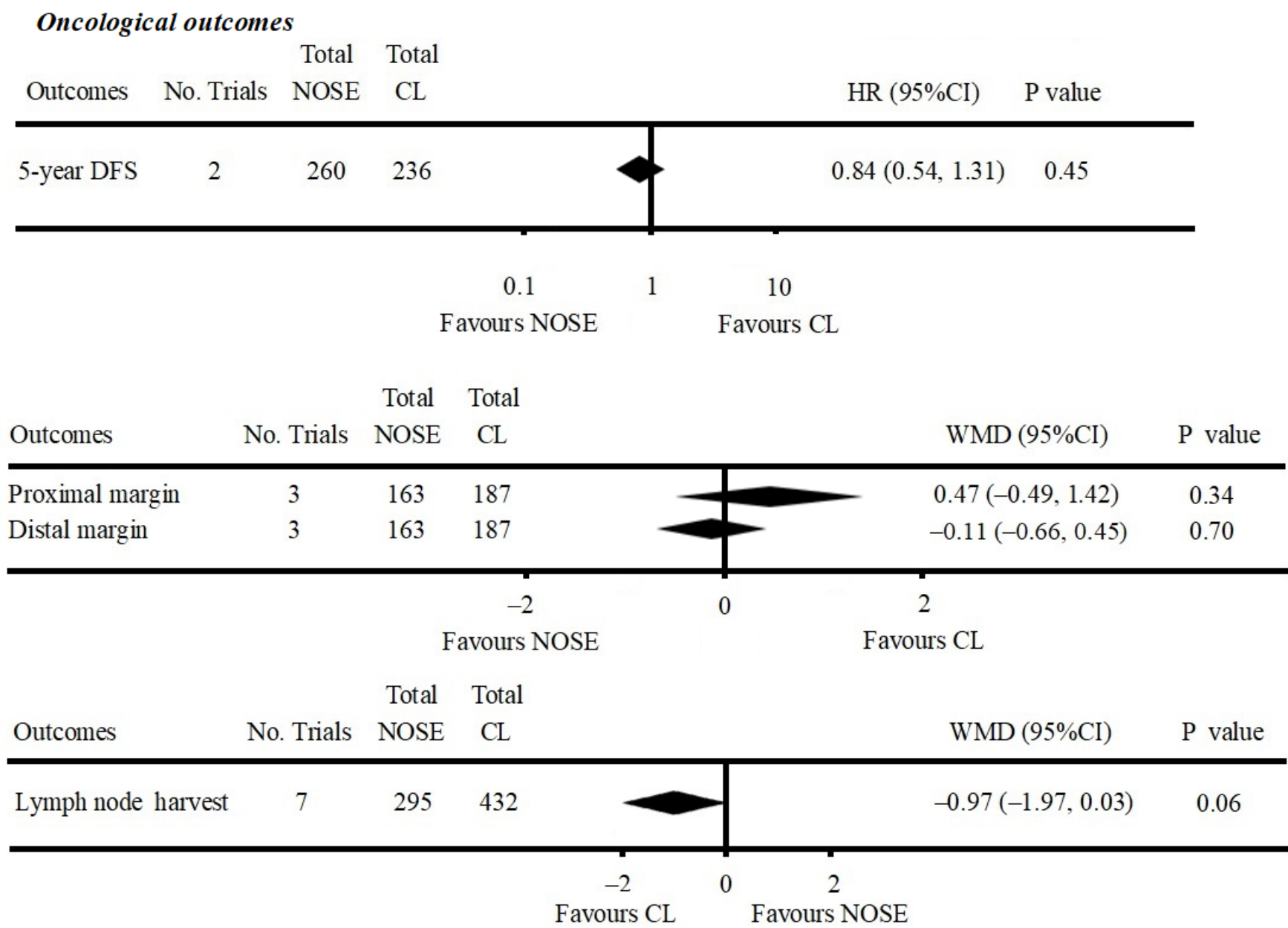


FIGURE 3 | Forest plot of oncological outcomes following natural orifice specimen extraction (NOSE) compared with conventional laparoscopic (CL) surgery.

FIGURE 4

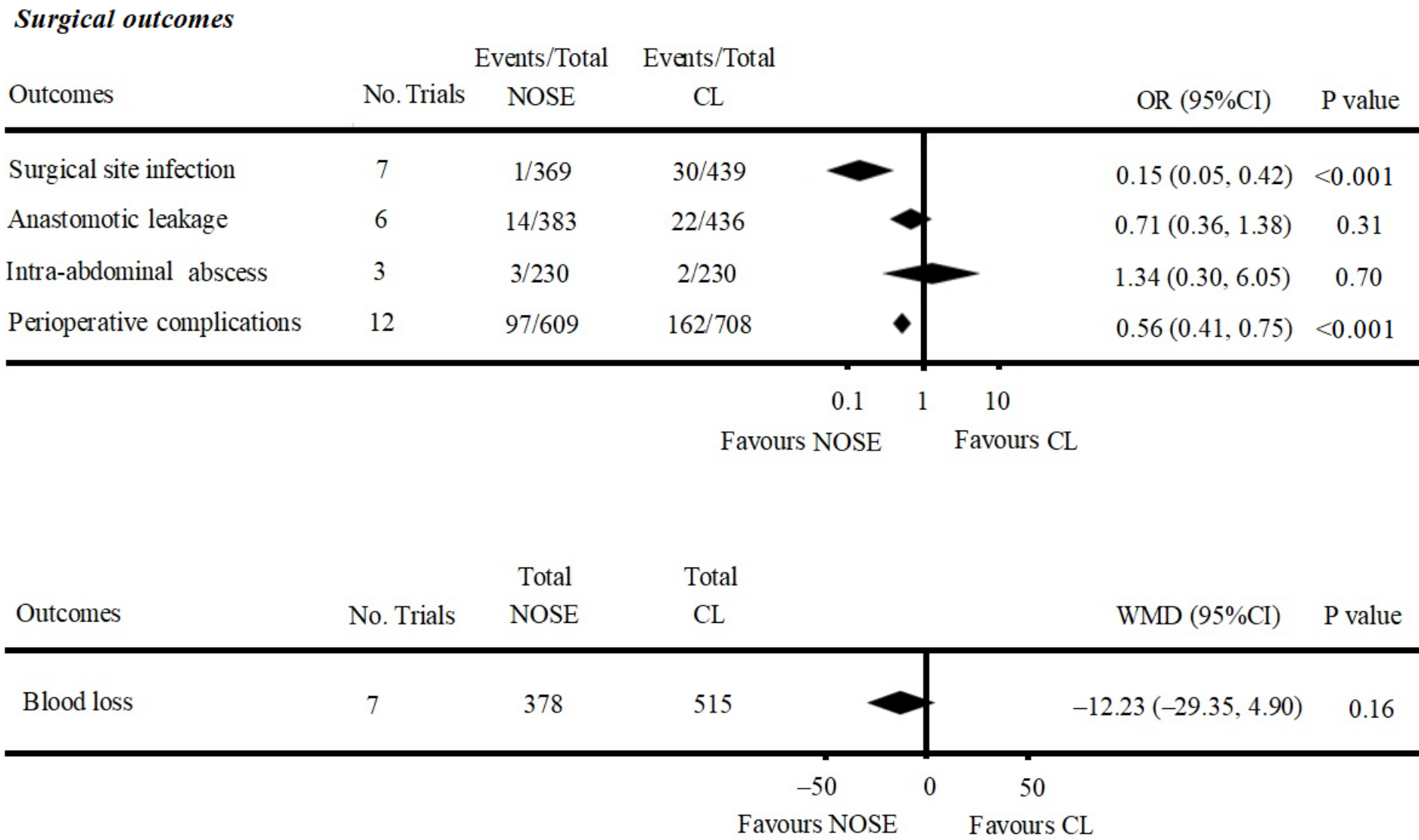


FIGURE 4 | Forest plot of surgical outcomes following NOSE compared with CL.

FIGURE 5

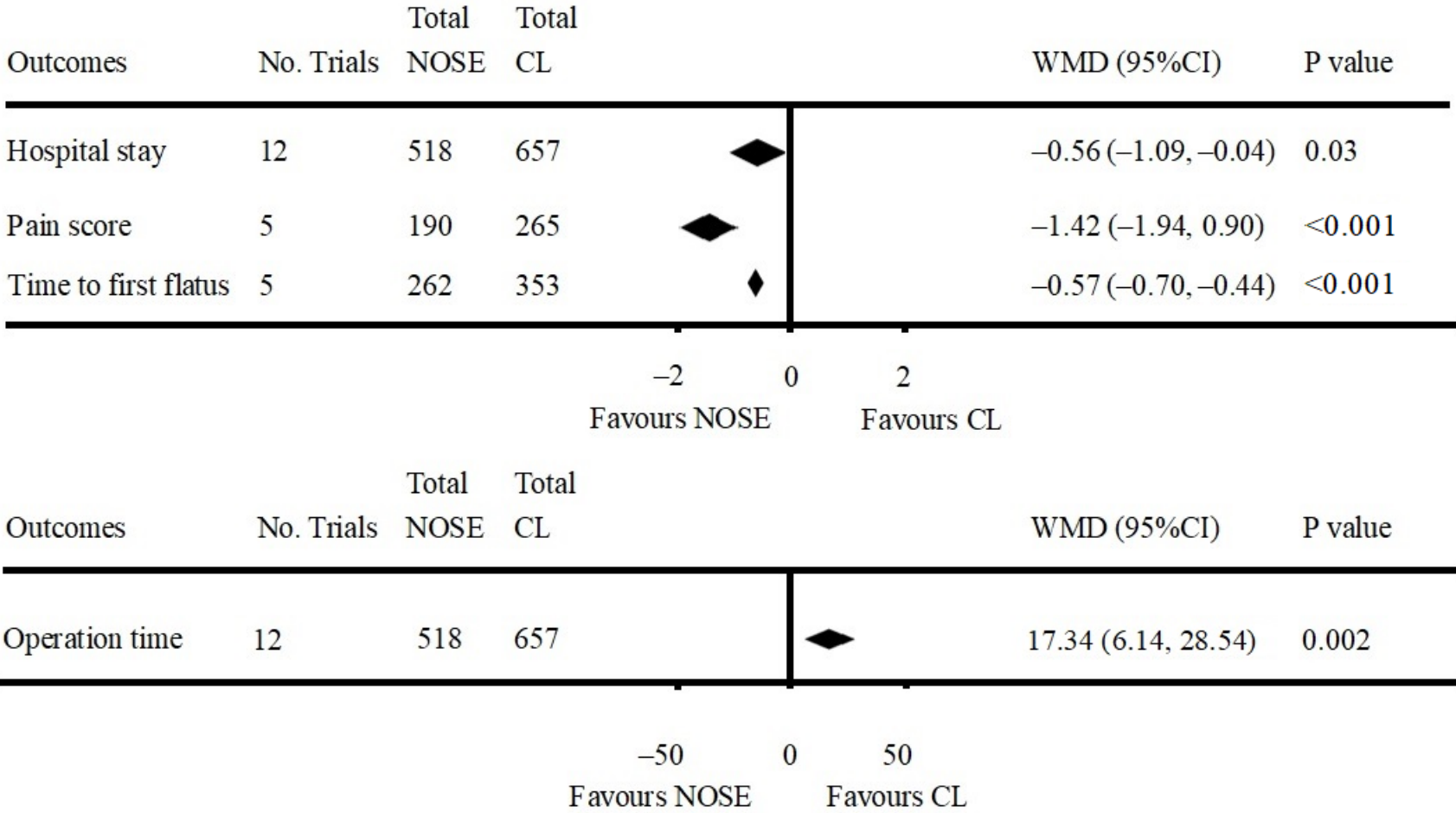


FIGURE 5 | Forest plot of other outcomes following NOSE compared with CL.

FIGURE 6

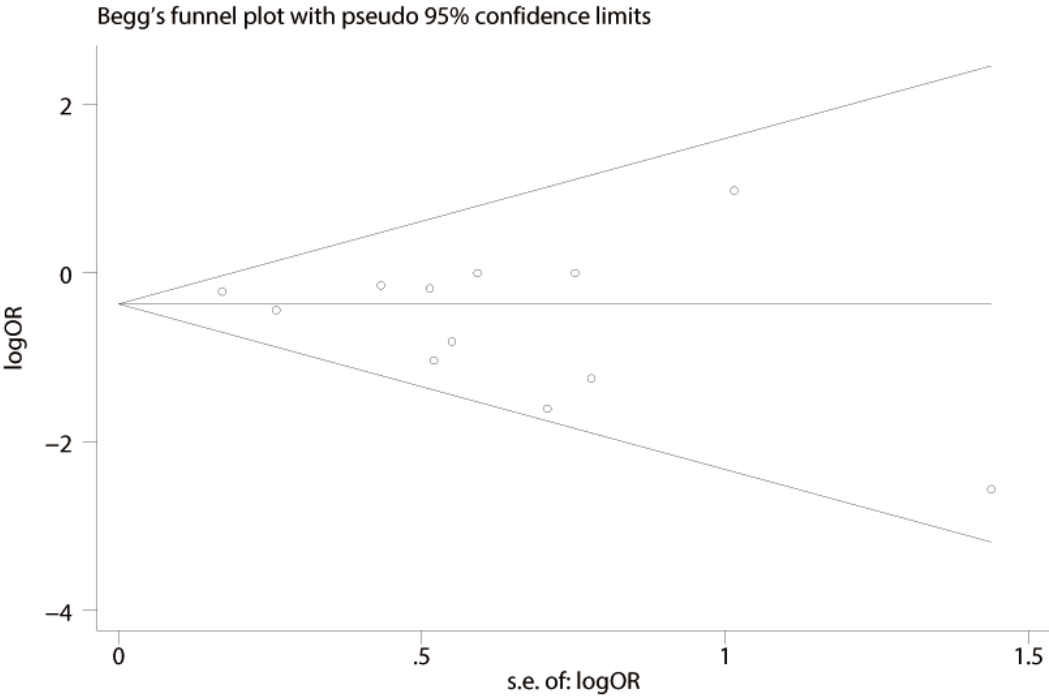


FIGURE 6 | Funnel plot of publication bias based on total perioperative complications (Begg's test, $P=0.373$).