Study ID		RR (95% CI)
Adubeio (2018)		10.23 (3.47, 30.19)
Barral (2015)		27.82 (4.02, 192.64)
Costa (2016)		3.72 (2.37, 5.86)
Feng 2 (2017)		6.35 (4.49, 9.00)
Feng 3 (2017)		11.19 (6.84, 18.30)
Feng1 (2017)		3.83 (3.02, 4.85)
Katahira (2011)		7.12 (6.40, 7.92)
Kim (2010)		8.75 (6.41, 11.94)
Koo (2013)		20.05 (13.20, 30.46)
Li (2015)		8.52 (2.27, 32.02)
Meng (2017)		10.90 (3.66, 32.42)
Ning (2018)		10.52 (4.84, 22.89)
Ohgiya (2012)		6.87 (1.85, 25.60)
Peng (2013)		5.76 (2.71, 12.22)
Rosenkrantz (2015)		42.59 (22.64, 80.10)
Stanzione (2016)		45.21 (6.45, 316.60)
Thestrup (2016)		1.12 (1.03, 1.22)
Ueno (2015)		1.77 (1.39, 2.25)
Ueno1 (2013)		2.49 (2.06, 3.01)
Ueno2 (2013)		2.74 (2.30, 3.26)
Wang (2017)		6.04 (2.62, 13.90)
Wang (2015)		18.65 (10.60, 32.84)
Wang (2016)		10.67 (2.82, 40.41)
Xue (2017)		8.80 (2.28, 33.99)
Zhang1 (2016)		3.11 (1.45, 6.67)
Zhang1 (2017)		3.34 (1.76, 6.35)
Zhang2 (2016)		5.45 (1.93, 15.45)
Zhang2 (2017)		4.19 (2.06, 8.49)
Zhang3 (2017)		3.18 (1.67, 6.05)
Overall (I-squared = 98.2%, p = 0.000)		6.54 (4.17, 10.24)

NOTE: Weights are from random effects analysis

.01   1   100

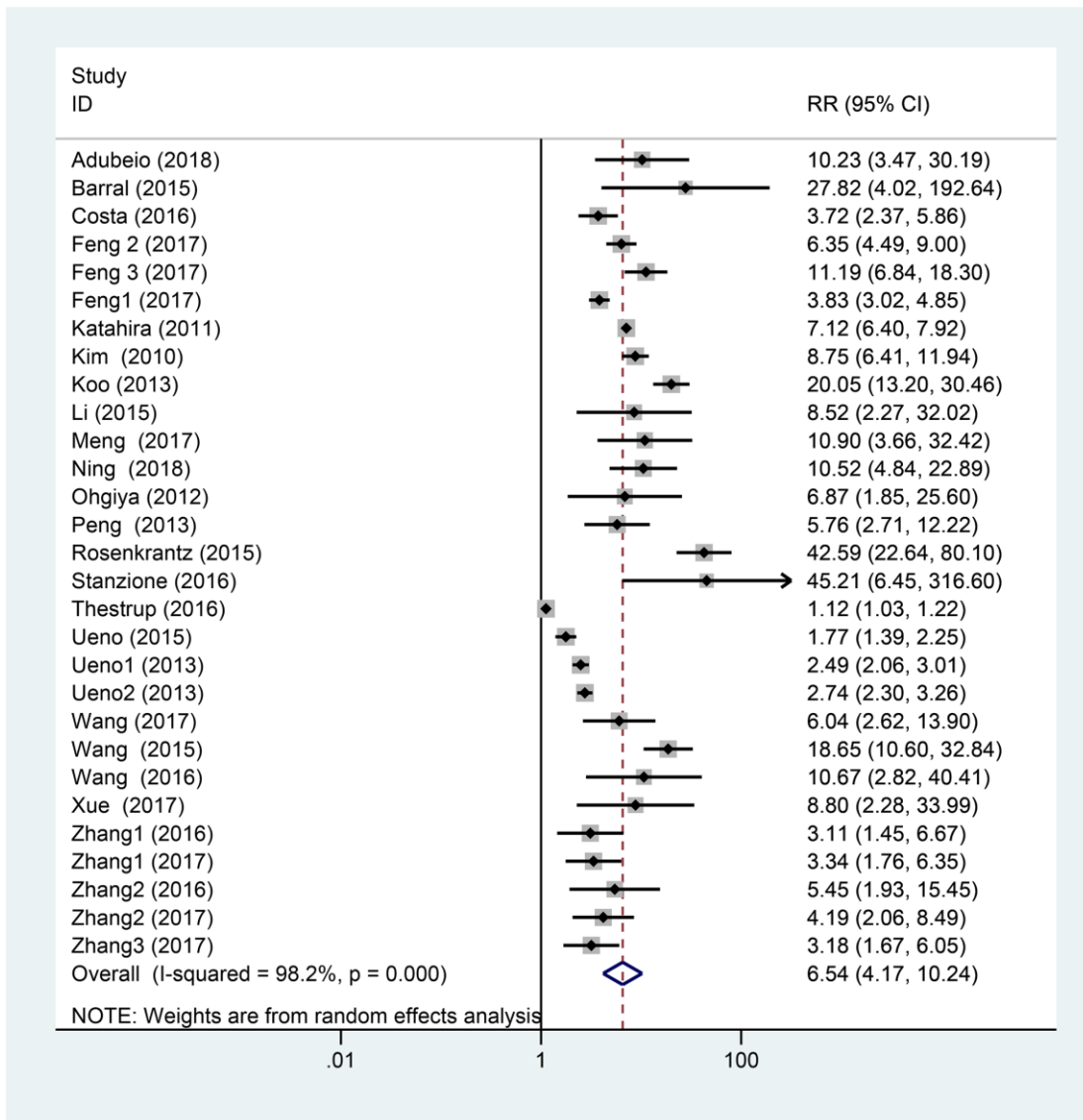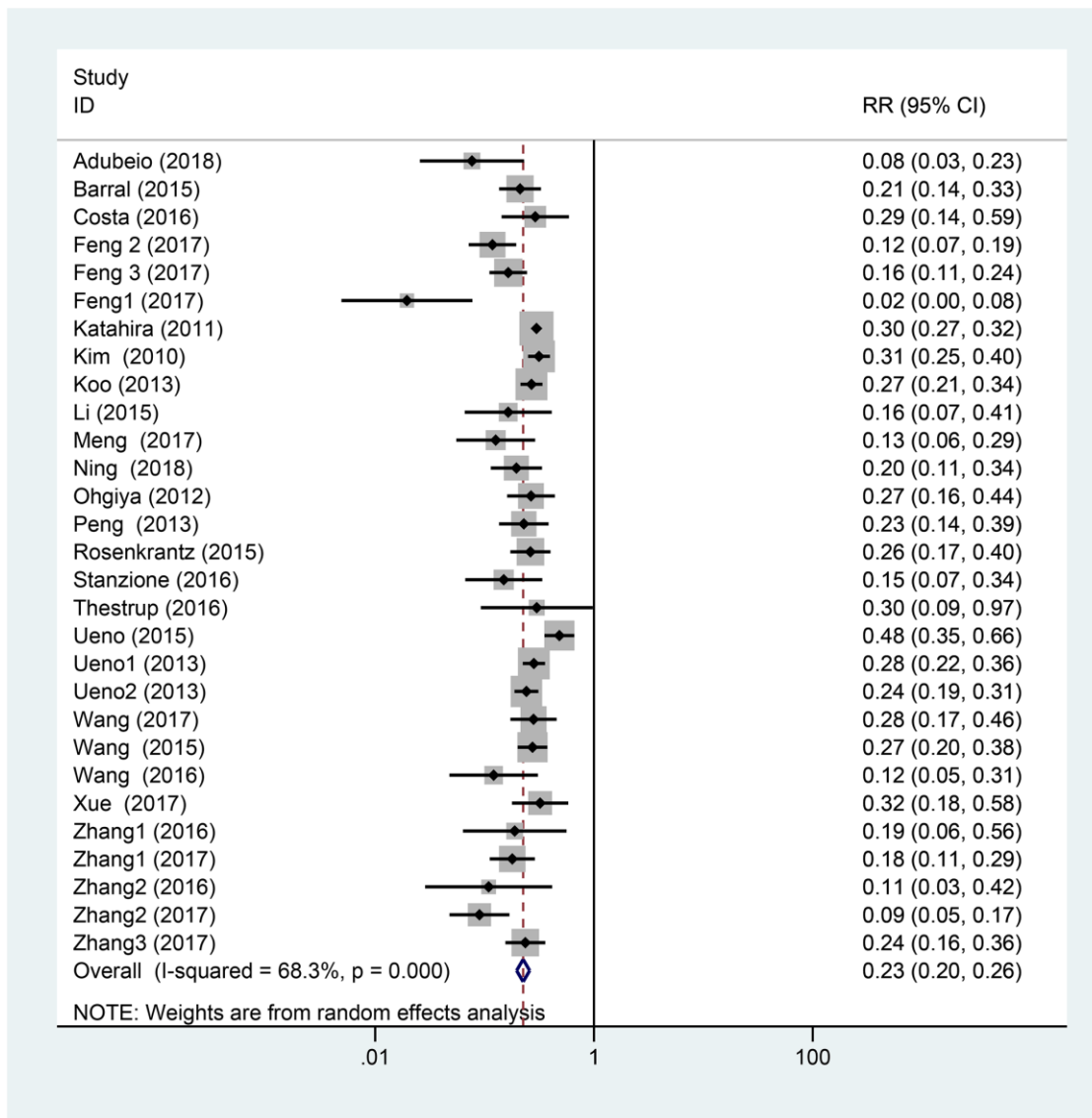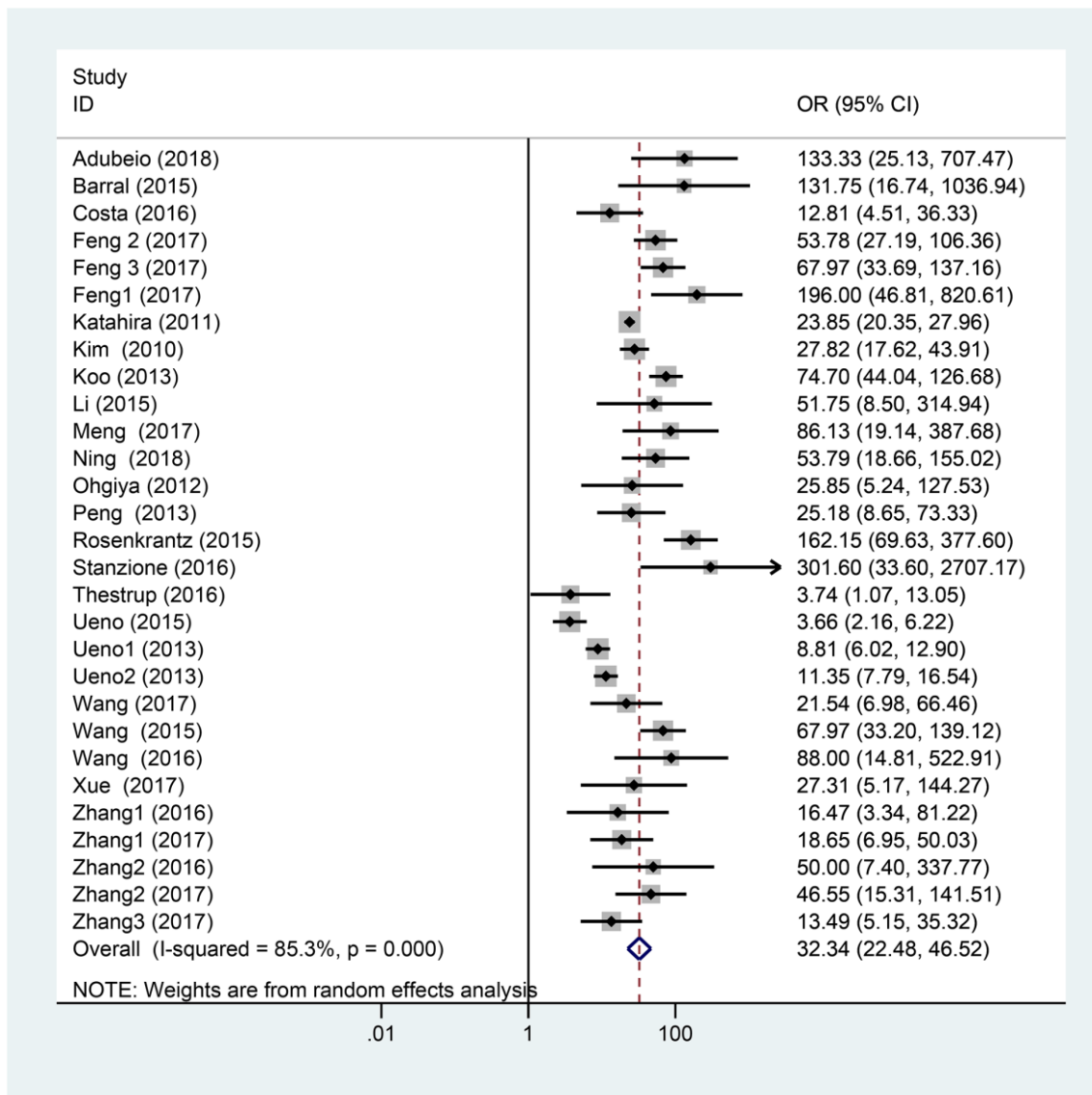**Supplementary Material 2. Forest plot of pooled positive likelihood ratio of diagnostic accuracy of high *b*-value DWI for detecting prostate cancer.**

Study ID		RR (95% CI)
Adubeio (2018)		0.08 (0.03, 0.23)
Barral (2015)		0.21 (0.14, 0.33)
Costa (2016)		0.29 (0.14, 0.59)
Feng 2 (2017)		0.12 (0.07, 0.19)
Feng 3 (2017)		0.16 (0.11, 0.24)
Feng1 (2017)		0.02 (0.00, 0.08)
Katahira (2011)		0.30 (0.27, 0.32)
Kim (2010)		0.31 (0.25, 0.40)
Koo (2013)		0.27 (0.21, 0.34)
Li (2015)		0.16 (0.07, 0.41)
Meng (2017)		0.13 (0.06, 0.29)
Ning (2018)		0.20 (0.11, 0.34)
Ohgiya (2012)		0.27 (0.16, 0.44)
Peng (2013)		0.23 (0.14, 0.39)
Rosenkrantz (2015)		0.26 (0.17, 0.40)
Stanzione (2016)		0.15 (0.07, 0.34)
Thestrup (2016)		0.30 (0.09, 0.97)
Ueno (2015)		0.48 (0.35, 0.66)
Ueno1 (2013)		0.28 (0.22, 0.36)
Ueno2 (2013)		0.24 (0.19, 0.31)
Wang (2017)		0.28 (0.17, 0.46)
Wang (2015)		0.27 (0.20, 0.38)
Wang (2016)		0.12 (0.05, 0.31)
Xue (2017)		0.32 (0.18, 0.58)
Zhang1 (2016)		0.19 (0.06, 0.56)
Zhang1 (2017)		0.18 (0.11, 0.29)
Zhang2 (2016)		0.11 (0.03, 0.42)
Zhang2 (2017)		0.09 (0.05, 0.17)
Zhang3 (2017)		0.24 (0.16, 0.36)
Overall (I-squared = 68.3%, p = 0.000)		0.23 (0.20, 0.26)

NOTE: Weights are from random effects analysis

Supplementary Material 3. Forest plot of pooled negative likelihood ratio of diagnostic accuracy of high b-value DWI for detecting prostate cancer.

Study ID		OR (95% CI)
Adubeio (2018)		133.33 (25.13, 707.47)
Barral (2015)		131.75 (16.74, 1036.94)
Costa (2016)		12.81 (4.51, 36.33)
Feng 2 (2017)		53.78 (27.19, 106.36)
Feng 3 (2017)		67.97 (33.69, 137.16)
Feng1 (2017)		196.00 (46.81, 820.61)
Katahira (2011)		23.85 (20.35, 27.96)
Kim (2010)		27.82 (17.62, 43.91)
Koo (2013)		74.70 (44.04, 126.68)
Li (2015)		51.75 (8.50, 314.94)
Meng (2017)		86.13 (19.14, 387.68)
Ning (2018)		53.79 (18.66, 155.02)
Ohgiya (2012)		25.85 (5.24, 127.53)
Peng (2013)		25.18 (8.65, 73.33)
Rosenkrantz (2015)		162.15 (69.63, 377.60)
Stanzione (2016)		301.60 (33.60, 2707.17)
Thestrup (2016)		3.74 (1.07, 13.05)
Ueno (2015)		3.66 (2.16, 6.22)
Ueno1 (2013)		8.81 (6.02, 12.90)
Ueno2 (2013)		11.35 (7.79, 16.54)
Wang (2017)		21.54 (6.98, 66.46)
Wang (2015)		67.97 (33.20, 139.12)
Wang (2016)		88.00 (14.81, 522.91)
Xue (2017)		27.31 (5.17, 144.27)
Zhang1 (2016)		16.47 (3.34, 81.22)
Zhang1 (2017)		18.65 (6.95, 50.03)
Zhang2 (2016)		50.00 (7.40, 337.77)
Zhang2 (2017)		46.55 (15.31, 141.51)
Zhang3 (2017)		13.49 (5.15, 35.32)
Overall (I-squared = 85.3%, p = 0.000)		32.34 (22.48, 46.52)

NOTE: Weights are from random effects analysis

.01   1   100

Supplementary Material 4. Forest plot of pooled diagnostic odds ratio of diagnostic accuracy of high *b*-value DWI for detecting prostate cancer.