

Figure 1. Flow diagram of the systematic review (according to (9)).

A Age at disease onset

	Remission			No_Remission				Mean Difference	Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
Matthews	34.25	12.2	8	41.8	11.98	22	11.8%	-7.55 [-17.38, 2.28]	
Lowenstein	30.8	12.8	11	36	13	13	10.7%	-5.20 [-15.55, 5.15]	
Jahanshahi	38.7	11.5	15	44.8	10.8	57	25.7%	-6.10 [-12.56, 0.36]	-
Herz	34.67	7.3	12	38.6	12.2	31	29.7%	-3.93 [-9.89, 2.03]	
Friedman	26.4	12.3	14	39.7	14.1	102	22.2%	-13.30 [-20.30, -6.30]	
Total (95% CI)			60			225	100.0%	-7.13 [-10.58, -3.68]	•
Heterogeneity. Tau ² = 1.22; Chi ² = 4.33, df = 4 (P = 0.36); $I^2 = 8\%$ Test for overall effect: Z = 4.05 (P < 0.0001)									-50 -25 0 25 50 Favours Remission Favours No_Remission

B Disease duration

	Remission			No_Remission				Mean Difference	Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
Matthews	14.9	9.6	8	9.6	9	22	16.1%	5.30 [-2.34, 12.94]	
Jahanshahi	8.5	5.6	15	7.5	6.1	57	62.4%	1.00 [-2.25, 4.25]	- •
Herz	14.9	9.6	12	9	10.1	31	21.5%	5.90 [-0.59, 12.39]	•
Total (95% CI)			35				100.0%	2.75 [-0.48, 5.97]	
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = Test for overall effect:			-		(P = 0.	30); I²	= 16%		-10 -5 0 5 10 Favours Remission Favours No_Remission

Figure 2. Forest plot of the effect sizes from the studies comparing patients with and without remission in cervical dystonia. Horizontal lines represent 95% confidence intervals. The area of squares is proportional to the studies' sample size. A: Age at disease onset, B: disease duration.