**Table S4. Sensitivity analysis of remission of edema.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | number of studies | Heterogeneity | SMD (95% CI) | Effect size  | *p2* |
| Chi2(for FE\*)or Tau2(for RE\*\*) | I2 | *p1* |
| Total studies (FE) | 6 | 34.70 | 86% | <0.00001 | 0.27 (0.05, 0.49) | 2.36 | 0.02 |
| Total studies (RE) | 6 | 0.51 | -\*\*\* | -\*\*\* | 0.5 (-0.13, 1.12) | 1.55 | 0.12 |
| Omitting Aschwanden’s study (FE) | 5 | 24.56 | 84% | <0.00001 | 0.57 (0.28, 0.86) | 3.85 | 0.0001 |
| Omitting blatter’s study (FE) | 5 | 26.01 | 85% | <0.00001 | 0.14 (-0.10, 0.38) | 1.14 | 0.26 |
| Omitting Rahman’s study (FE) | 5 | 32.89 | 88% | <0.00001 | 0.31 (0.08, 0.54) |  2.64 | 0.008 |
| Omitting Huang’s study (FE) | 5 | 20.03 | 80% | 0.0005 | 0.13 (-0.11, 0.36) | 1.06 | 0.29 |
| Omitting Feng’s study (FE) | 5 | 30.96 | 87% | <0.00001 | 0.20 (-0.04, 0.43) | 1.66 | 0.10 |
| Omitting Liu’s study (FE) | 5 | 31.14 | 87% | <0.00001 | 0.37 (0.12, 0.62) | 2.95 | 0.003 |

\*FE fixed effect model; \*\*RE random effect model; \*\*\*In a random effect model, Tau2 should be employed to indicate the heterogeneity rather than I2 and *p1* value.

Sensitivity analysis was carried out by leaving out one study at a time. *p1* evaluates the heterogeneity among included studies while *p2* evaluates the statistical significance level between the two interventions. If *p1* is less than 0.05 in a fixed effect model, it means the heterogeneity among included studies is significant and the combined result (*p2* value) is not solid and convincing. A random effect model should be employed to draw a more conservative and safer conclucion. According to the statistics in this table, we can only draw the conclusion that early ambulation was not associated with a better remission of edema of the affected limb.