

Supplementary Table 1. Baseline characteristics of included studies

Study (Author, year)	Sample Size (n)	Baseline PDQ Score (mean $\pm$ SD)	Months of Follow-Up	Follow-up PDQ Score (mean $\pm$ SD)	Mean Age at Surgery (years)	Disease Duration at Surgery (years)	Gender (% Male)
Acera 2019	40	38.1 $\pm$ 13	12 60	27.4 $\pm$ 14.6 36.7 $\pm$ 15.4	62.2	14.1	64
Bjerkness 2020	53	27 $\pm$ 12	12	20 $\pm$ 15	62	11	75
Bjerkness 2022	46	26 $\pm$ 11.9	60	27.3 $\pm$ 15.2	63	12	72
Boussac 2021	303	31.3 $\pm$ 11.4	12	26.8 $\pm$ 13.5	60	10.1	67.3
Chan 2016	18	47.1 $\pm$ 10.9	12 24	32.1 $\pm$ 11.4 28.3 $\pm$ 11.6	55	13	68
Chen asleep 2023	25	29.2 $\pm$ 12.1	12	21.8 $\pm$ 14.3	57.3	10.3	68
Chen awake 2023	21	29.4 $\pm$ 11.7	12	21.1 $\pm$ 12.2	53.8	9.0	71
Chircop 2018	24	37.5 $\pm$ 14.7	12	17.9 $\pm$ 9.5	60.2	8.8	62
Dafsari 2018	65	33.3 $\pm$ 17.4*	24	30.6 $\pm$ 18.5*	62.3	10.9	75
Drapier 2005	27	44.1 $\pm$ 10.9	12	34.8 $\pm$ 12.3	60.8	14.6	70
Erdem 2023	22	42.3 $\pm$ 22	12	27.1 $\pm$ 22	57.3	11	63.6
Follett 2010	147	46.9 $\pm$ 12.6	24	42.7 $\pm$ 15.6	61.9	11.1	79
Georgiev 2021	28	53.4 $\pm$ 4.5	12 24 36	39.0 $\pm$ 3.6 40.2 $\pm$ 2.9 46.14 $\pm$ 4.1	64.4	8.5	61
Hong 2024	27	28.9 $\pm$ 9.2	24	17.6 $\pm$ 3.7	48.4	8.9	67
Houeto 2006	20	43.1 $\pm$ 13.1	24	30.9 $\pm$ 13	54.9	10.9	75
Jiang 2015	10	32.4 $\pm$ 14.1	12 36 60	19.8 $\pm$ 8.5 13.5 $\pm$ 10.5 26.1 $\pm$ 9.7	59.4	9.3	60
Jiang 2023	53	36.73 $\pm$ 16.86	12 60	27.29 $\pm$ 16.51 38.8 $\pm$ 21.19	58.89	9.45	45
Jost 2021	73	32.8 $\pm$ 16.8*	36	31.1 $\pm$ 20.2*	62	10.3	59
Jost 2024	61 57	31.8 $\pm$ 14.5* 31.8 $\pm$ 14.5*	12 60	23.4 $\pm$ 14.6* 37.1 $\pm$ 17.0*	62.6	10.4	60
Krause 2022	46	39 $\pm$ 15	12	28.8 $\pm$ 18	51	12.9	59
Lewis 2014	28	36.3 $\pm$ 13.76	12	30.84 $\pm$ 14.07	61.18	12.43	61
Lezcano 2016	64 54	41.1 $\pm$ 14.1 41.1 $\pm$ 14.1	12 60	26.1 $\pm$ 14.1 37.5 $\pm$ 16.5	61.3 61.1	13.2 13	61 57

Li 2020	16	52.49 ± 17.93	12	24.72 ± 9.83	60.25	10.38	50
Lin 2021	40	63.20 ± 26.43	12	45.20 ± 29.74	61.3	9.98	57
Liu 2019	45	39.05 ± 14.23	12	31.45 ± 17.75	61.8	11.9	47
Liu 2021	47 23	34.00 ± 2.64	12 36	23.45 ± 2.45 31.68 ± 3.44	65.3	11.9	n.r.
Lu 2020	87	58 ± 1.92	12	34.74 ± 5	62	n.r.	70
Lu_LA 2022	81	64 ± 9.6	12	40.6 ± 5.7	63.7	9.5	60
Lu_GA 2022	76	64.7 ± 7.8	24 12 24	48.0 ± 5.1 42.4 ± 9.1 48.7 ± 7.8	62.8	9.3	60
Luo 2023	12	33.0 ± 10.3	12	20.9 ± 14.1	61.3	11.3	50
Lyons 2005	59	41.7 ± 11.8	12	28.2 ± 13.6	59.5	11.9	75
Mameli 2022	20	40.15 ± 14.80*	12	30.73 ± 17.88*	57.6	10.95	40
Moran 2020	137	37.59 ± 21.15	12	29.98 ± 23.31	60	11	n.r.
Nazzaro 2011	24	32.4 ± 14.2	12	17.2 ± 9.6	64.2	10.6	67
Pintér direc. 2022	52	28.4 ± 15	12	17.3 ± 10.8	60.3	9.7	63
Pintér omni. 2022	57	24.5 ± 12.2	12	18.9 ± 13.9	59.7	10.3	65
Schuepbach 2013	110	30.1 ± 14.68	24	22 ± 12.59	52.9	7.3	76
Sobstyl 2014	16 14	35.4 ± 6.6 35.8 ± 6.9	12 24	24.7 ± 4.2 26.0 ± 3.9	63.5	n.r.	69
Soulas 2011	35	49.89 ± 11.06	12	39.12 ± 16.09	62.02	14.49	n.r.
Tykocki 2012	74	64.95 ± 30.09	12 24	39.51 ± 17.54 43.15 ± 20.54	55.6	12.3	51
Vats young 2019	20	24.55 ± 2.14	12 24	19.59 ± 2.32 17.54 ± 2.51	51.95	n.r.	75
Vats old 2019	20	22.82 ± 3.33	12 24	19.90 ± 1.95 18.16 ± 1.84	68.75		
Vinke 2022	29	46.9 ± 21.5	12	39.2 ± 20.8	62	9	83
Weaver 2012	66 62	48.1 ± 13.2	24 36	39.5 ± 15.3 44 ± 15.1	60.7	11.3	80
Williams 2010	183	37.5 ± 14.6	12	32.5 ± 15.8	59	11.5	68
Yamamoto 2016	31 12 7	33.63 ± 2.70 33.63 ± 2.70 33.63 ± 2.70	12 36 60	28.29 ± 2.72 28.08 ± 5.61 42.05 ± 7.77	66.7	11.6	n.r.

* PDQ8 was used to measure quality of life.

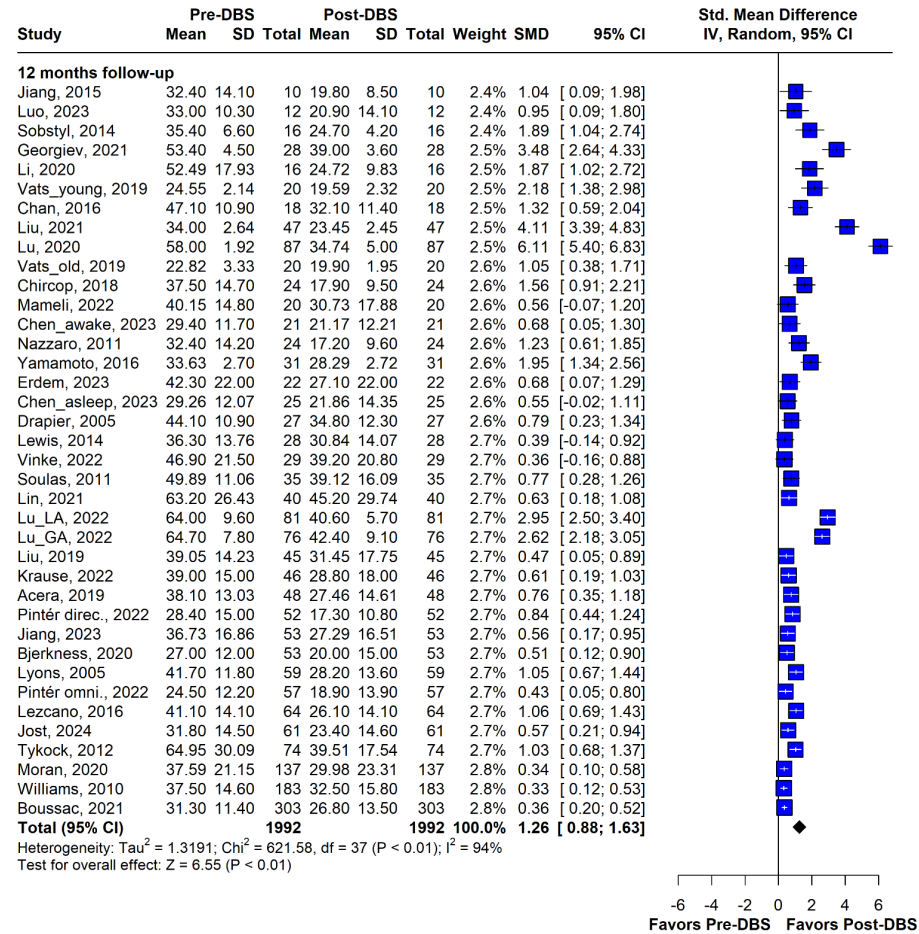
n.r., not reported; PDQ, Parkinson's Disease Questionnaire.

REFERENCES OF INCLUDED STUDIES

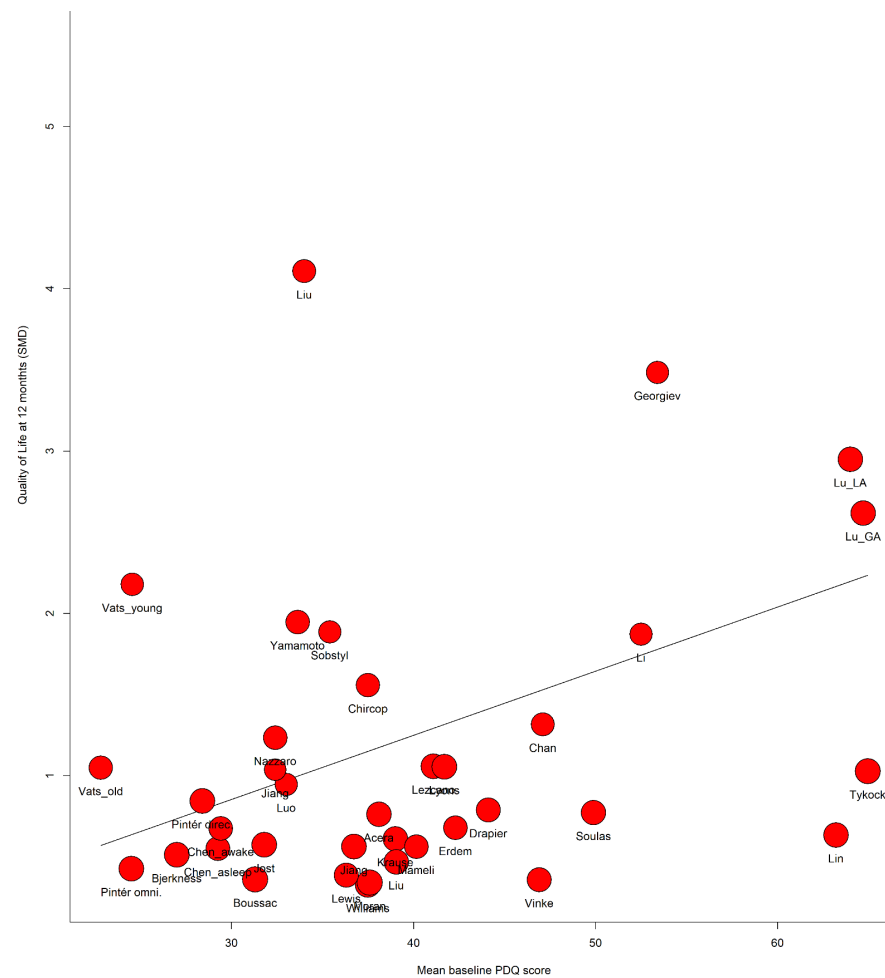
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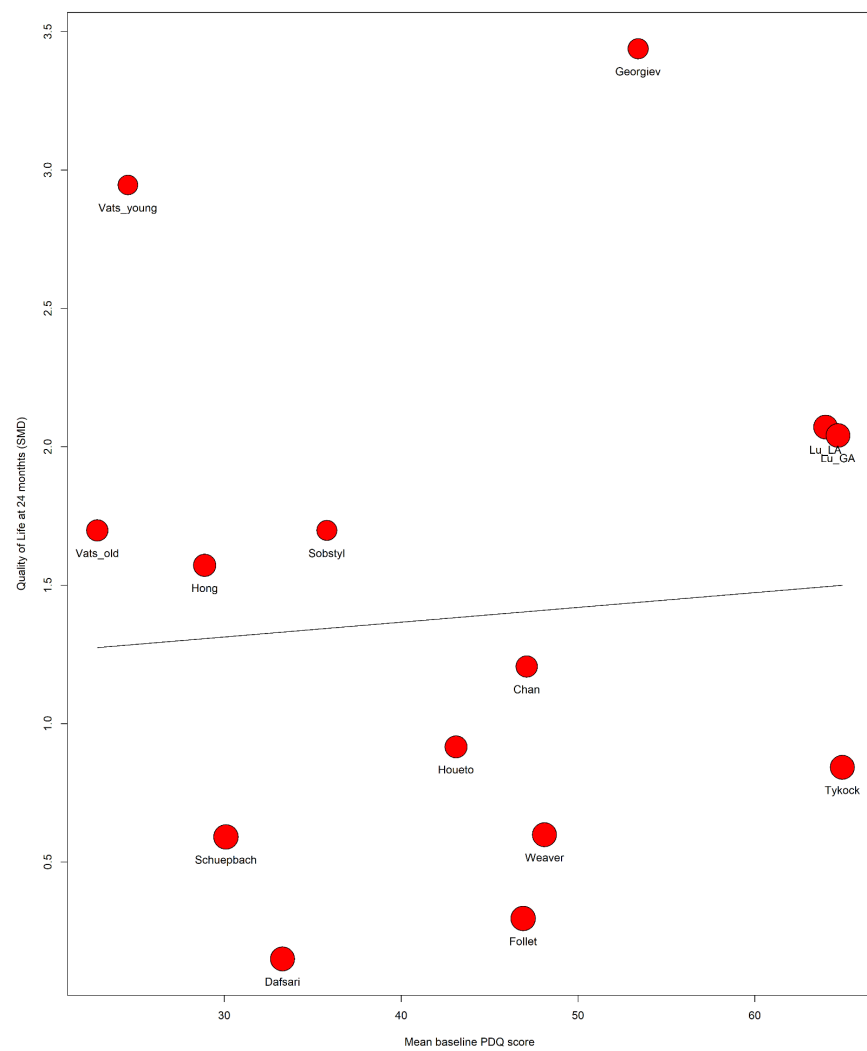
Supplementary Figure 1. Forest plot of the follow-up period of 12 months showing the SMD and the weights for the random effects analysis of each study. DBS, deep brain stimulation; SMD, standardized mean difference.



Supplementary Figure 2. Meta-regression modeling for the impact of mean baseline PDQ score and QoL at 12 months follow-up ($p = 0.011$).



Supplementary Figure 3. Meta-regression modeling for the impact of mean baseline PDQ score and QoL at 24 months follow-up ($p = 0.772$).



Supplementary Figure 4. Critical appraisal of individual studies according to Cochrane's tools for assessing risk of bias in non-randomized studies (ROBINS-I).

	Risk of bias domains							Overall
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	
Acera 2019	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Boussac 2021	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Chan 2016	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Chen 2023	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Chircop 2018	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Dafarsi 2018	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Drapier 2005	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Erdem 2023	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Georgiev 2021	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Hong 2024	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Houeto 2006	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Jiang 2015	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Jiang 2023	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Jost 2021	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Jost 2024	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Krause 2022	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Lewis 2014	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Lezcano 2016	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Li 2020	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Lin 2021	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Liu 2019	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Liu 2021	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Lu 2020	Serious	Low	Low	Low	Low	Serious	Low	Serious
Lu 2022	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Luo 2023	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Lyons 2005	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Mameli 2022	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Moran 2020	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Nazzaro 2011	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Pintér 2022	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Sobstyl 2014	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Soulas 2011	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Tyckock 2014	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Vats 2019	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Vinke 2022	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Yamamoto 2016	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Domains:
D1: Bias due to confounding.
D2: Bias due to selection of participants.
D3: Bias in classification of interventions.
D4: Bias due to deviations from intended interventions.
D5: Bias due to missing data.
D6: Bias in measurement of outcomes.
D7: Bias in selection of the reported result.

Judgement
Serious
Moderate
Low

Supplementary Figure 5. Critical appraisal of individual studies according to the Cochrane's Collaboration's tool for assessing risk of bias in randomized trials (RoB 2).

		Risk of bias domains					
		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Overall
Study	Bjerkness 2020						
	Bjerkness 2022						
	Follet 2010						
	Schuepbach 2013						
	Weaver 2012						
	Williams 2010						
		Domains: D1: Bias arising from the randomization process. D2: Bias due to deviations from intended intervention. D3: Bias due to missing outcome data. D4: Bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: Bias in selection of the reported result.					Judgement  Low

Supplementary Figure 6. Funnel plot of the follow-up period of 12 months showing signs of asymmetry, indicating small-study effect, confirmed by Egger's test ($p=0.0003$).

