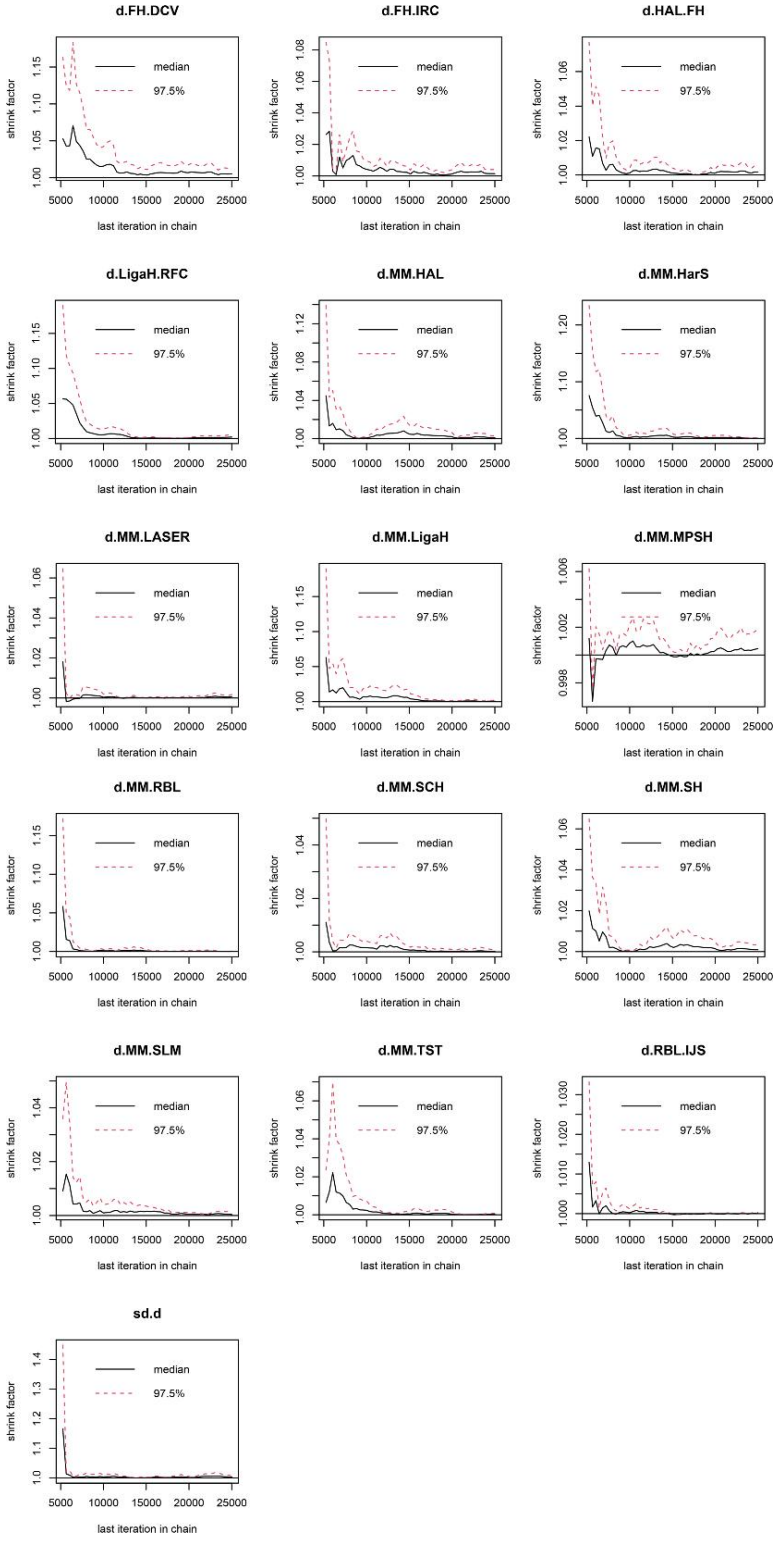
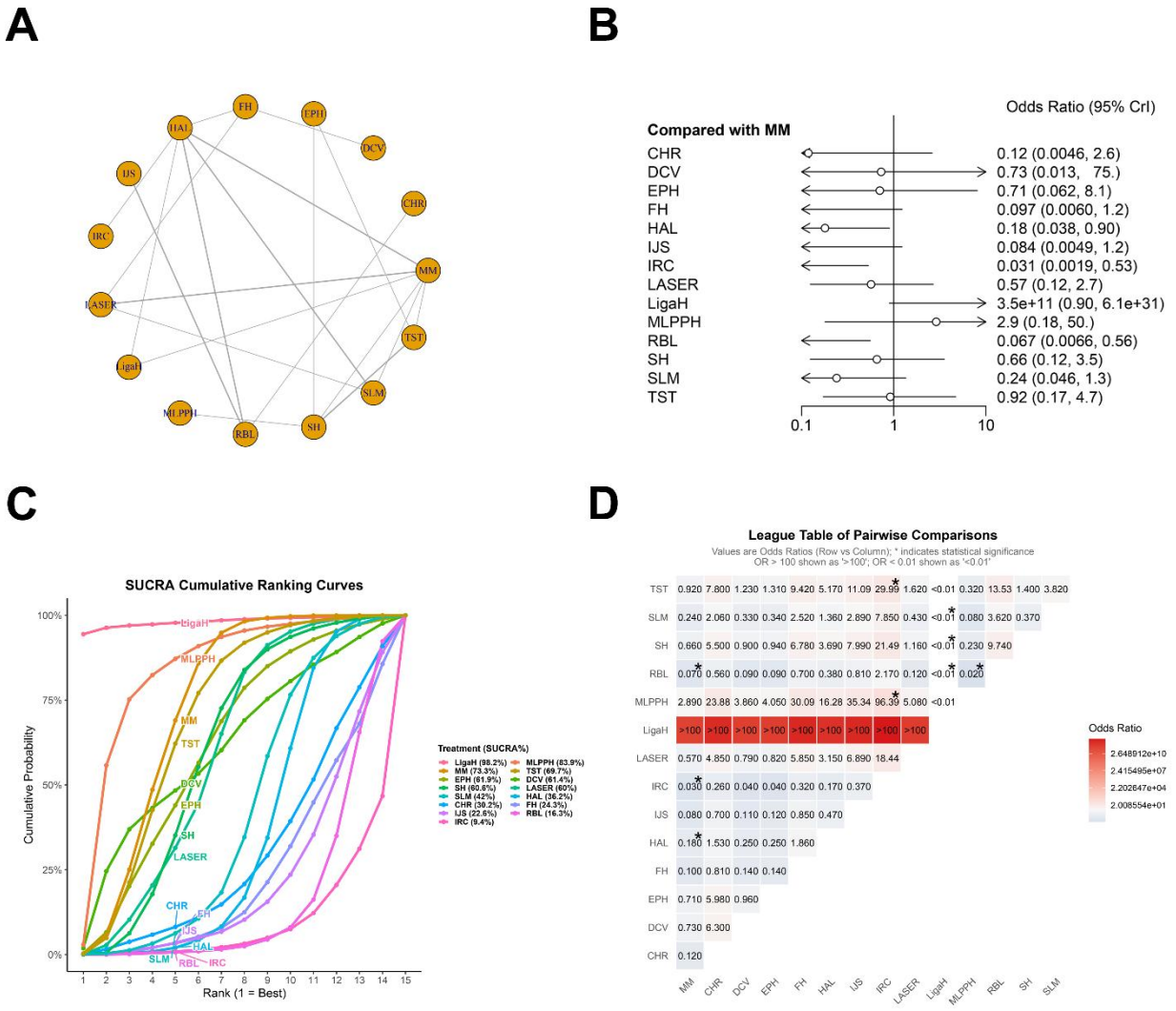
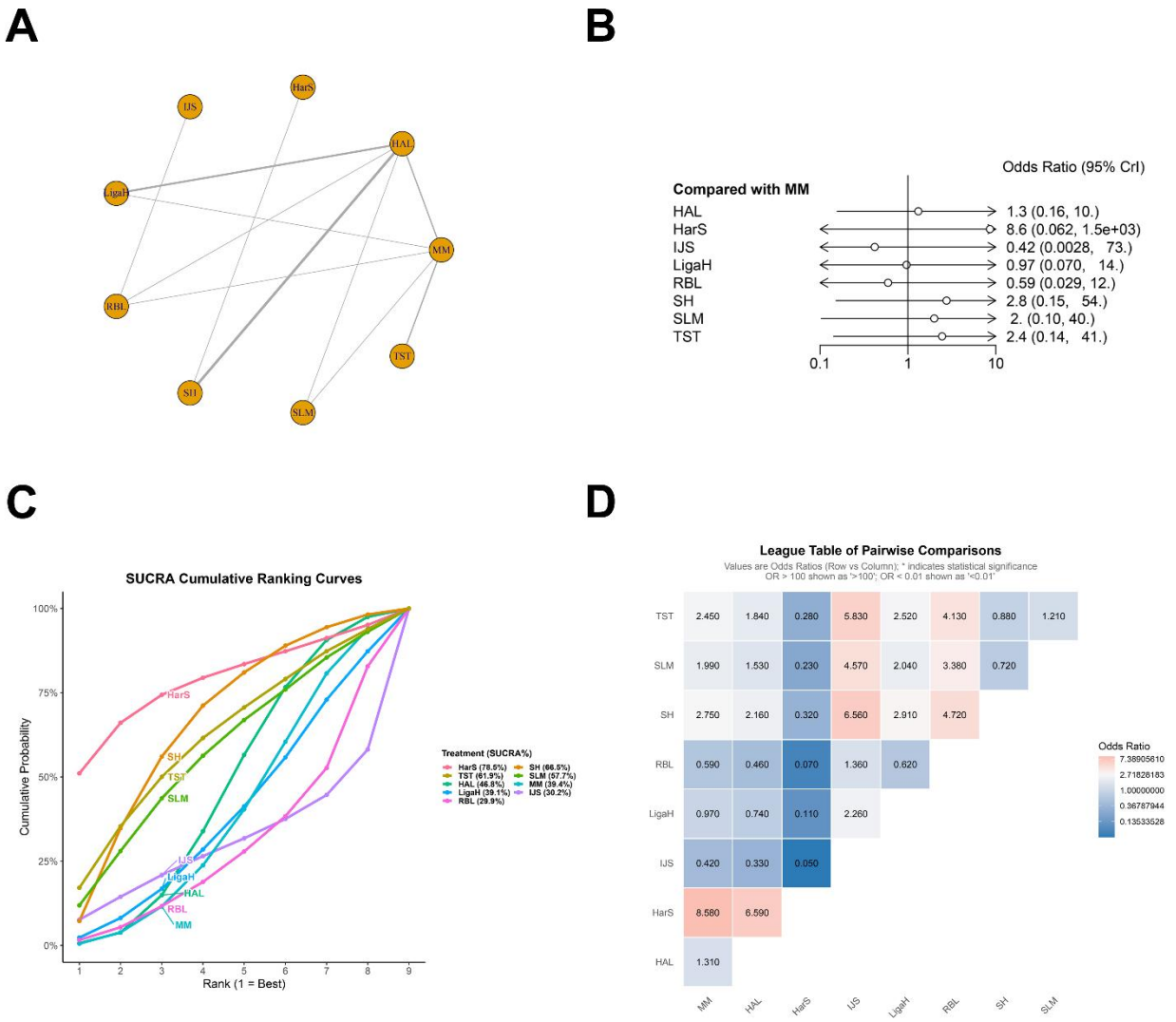


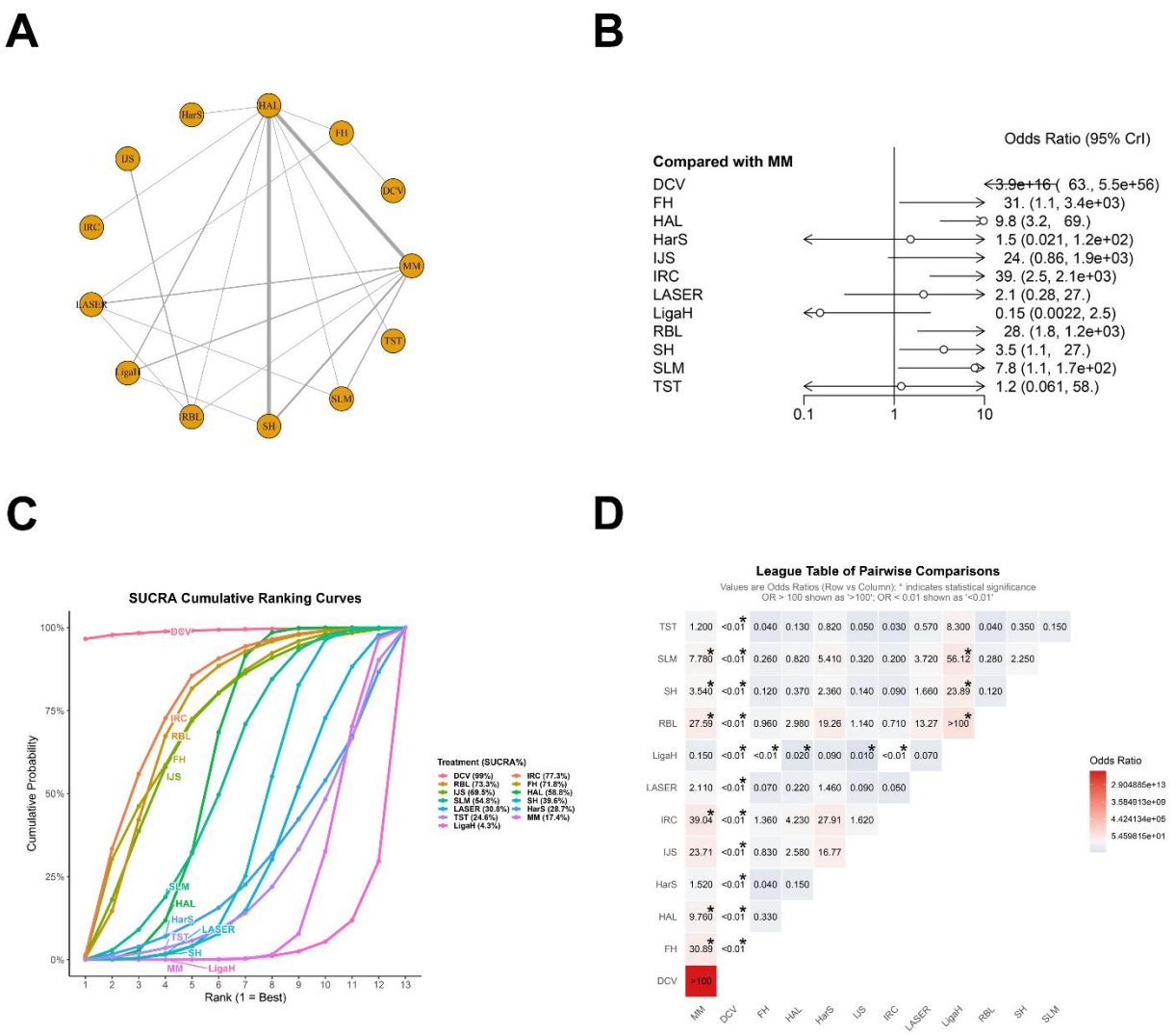
Supplementary Figure 1 Convergence Diagnostics for the Recurrence Network Meta-Analysis in the Overall Population. Brooks-Gelman-Rubin convergence plots showing the potential scale reduction factors (PSRF) for all model parameters in the recurrence analysis. The PSRF point estimates and upper limits were 1.00 for all parameters, and the multivariate PSRF was also 1.0, indicating satisfactory convergence and stable model estimates.



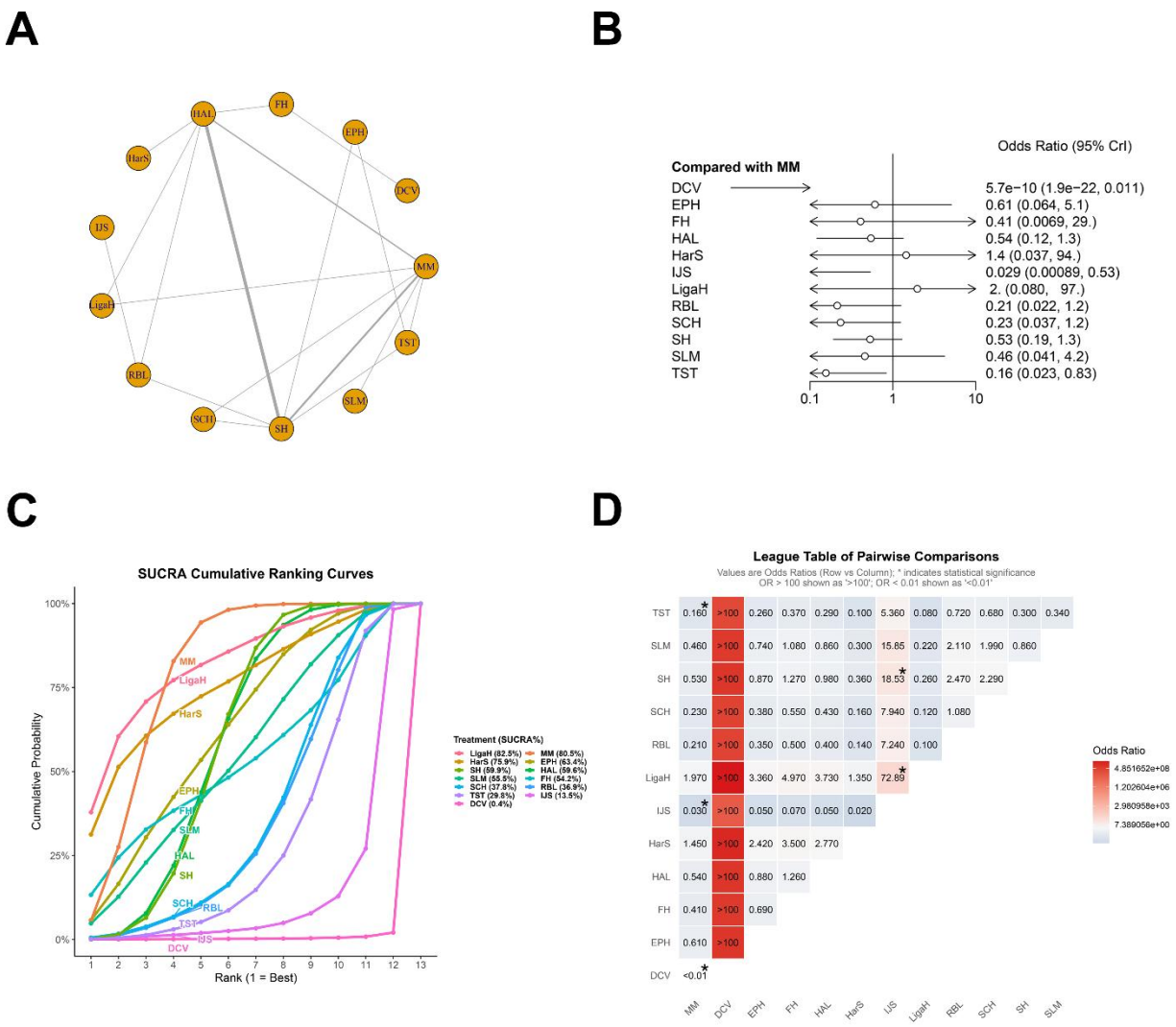
Supplementary Figure 2 Network Meta-Analysis Results for Effectiveness in the Overall Population. (A) network geometry of evidence for effectiveness, with node size proportional to the number of patients and edge width proportional to the number of direct comparisons; (B) forest plot of odds ratios for effectiveness comparing each intervention with Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy as the reference; (C) surface under the cumulative ranking curve (SUCRA) values for effectiveness, with higher values indicating a greater probability of ranking as the most effective intervention; and (D) league table of pairwise comparisons among all interventions, with odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for effectiveness.



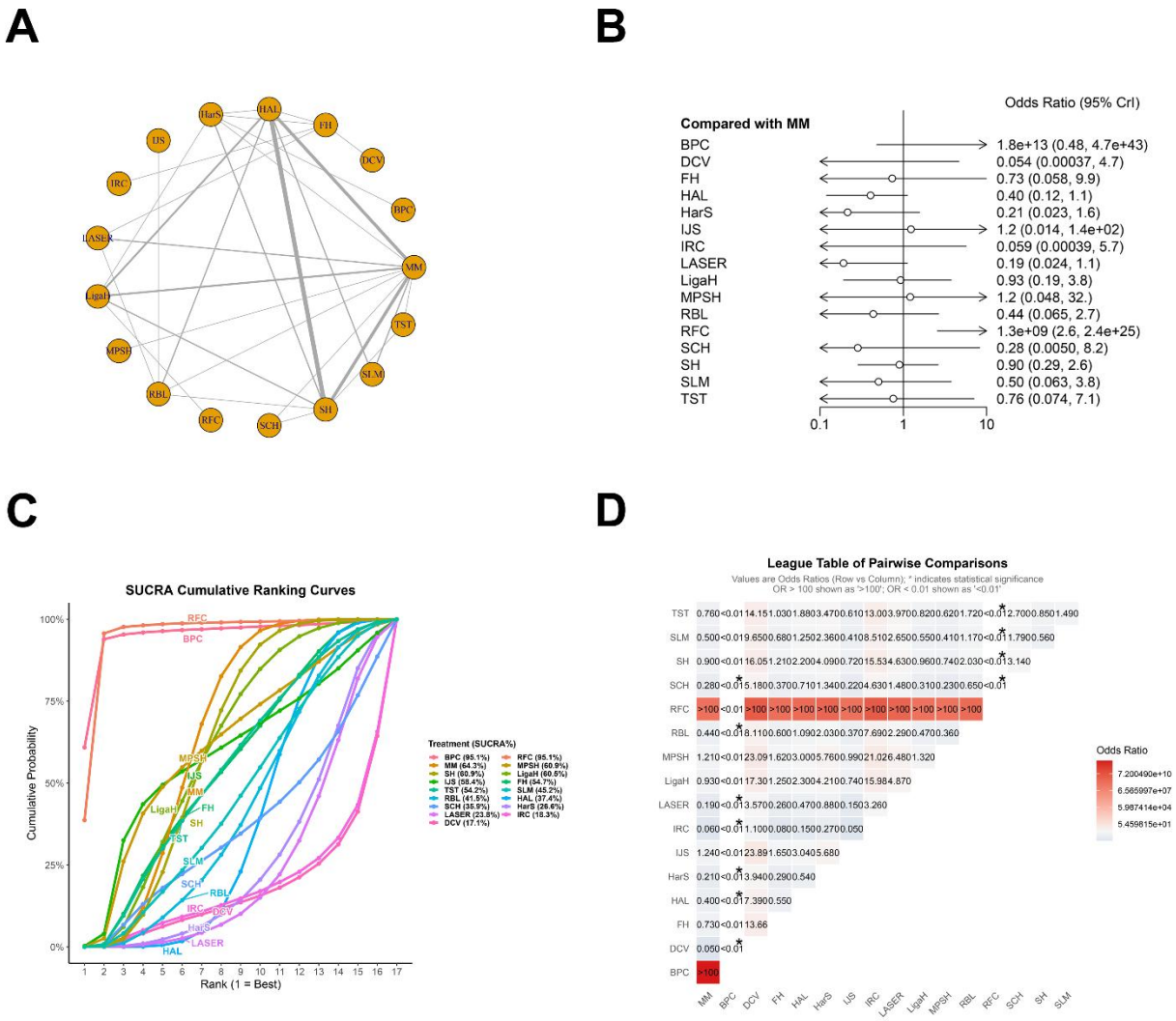
Supplementary Figure 3 Network Meta-Analysis Results for Satisfaction in the Overall Population. (A) network geometry of evidence for satisfaction; (B) forest plot of odds ratios for satisfaction comparing each intervention with Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy as the reference; (C) SUCRA values for satisfaction; and (D) league table of pairwise comparisons, with odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals. The number of comparisons reporting satisfaction was limited, and no statistically significant differences were observed among the interventions evaluated.



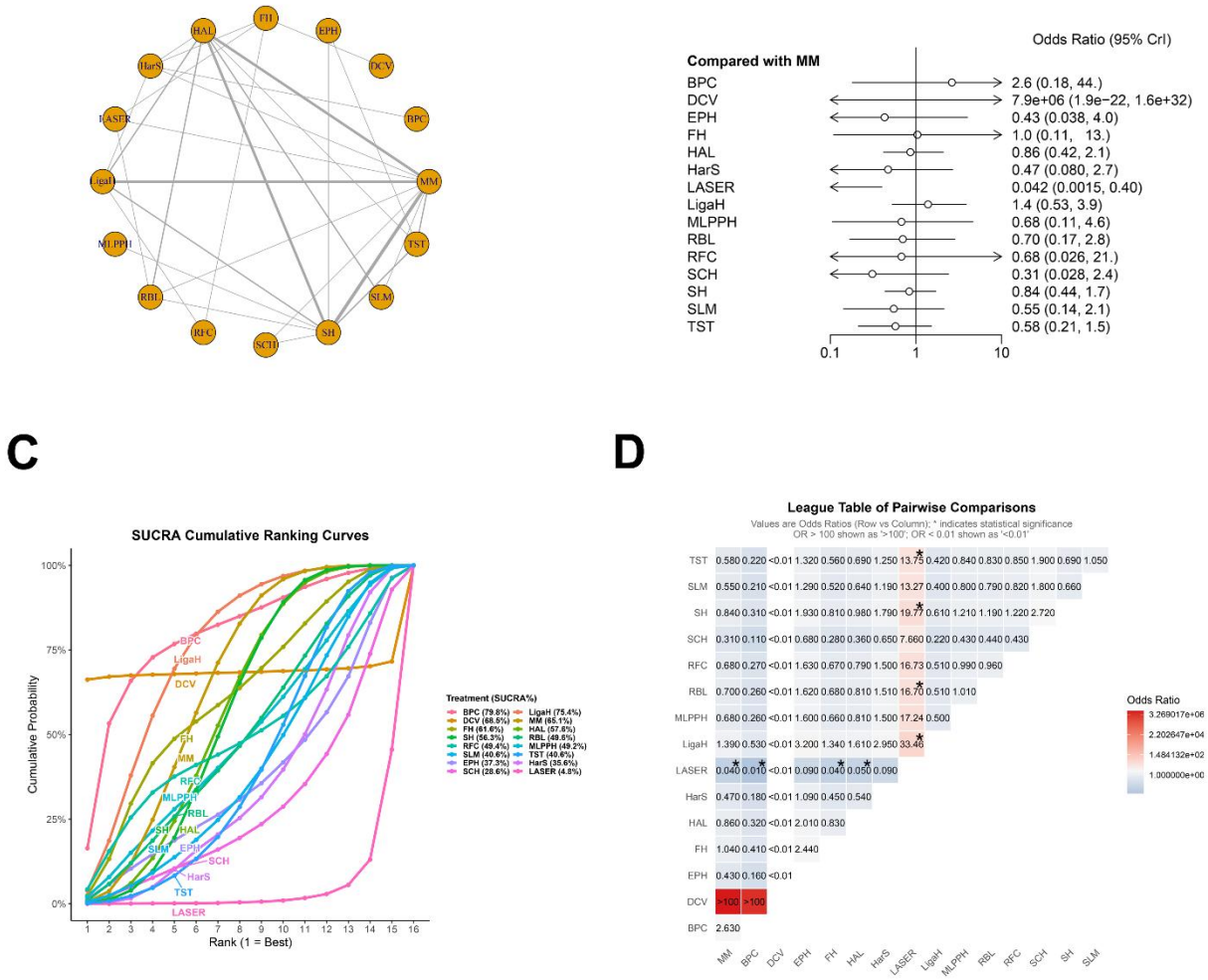
Supplementary Figure 4 Network Meta-Analysis Results for Further Treatment Rate in the Overall Population. (A) network geometry of evidence for further treatment rate; (B) forest plot of odds ratios for further treatment rate comparing each intervention with Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy as the reference; (C) SUCRA values for further treatment rate, with higher values indicating a greater probability of ranking as the most further-treatment-prone intervention; and (D) league table of pairwise comparisons, with odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals.



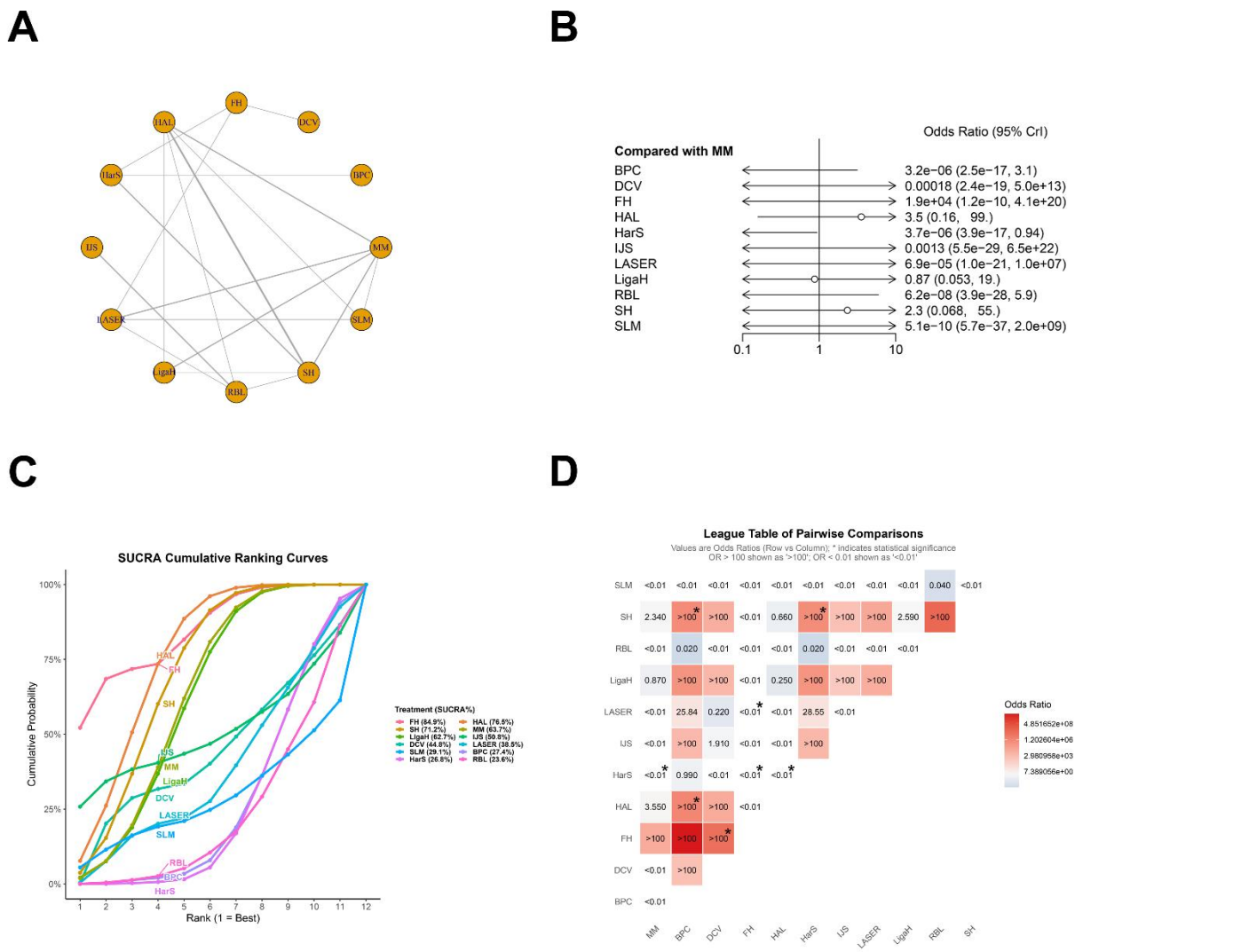
Supplementary Figure 5 Network Meta-Analysis Results for Postoperative Pain in the Overall Population. (A) network geometry of evidence for pain; (B) forest plot of odds ratios for pain comparing each intervention with Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy as the reference; (C) SUCRA values for pain, with higher values indicating a greater probability of ranking as the most pain-prone intervention; and (D) league table of pairwise comparisons, with odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals.



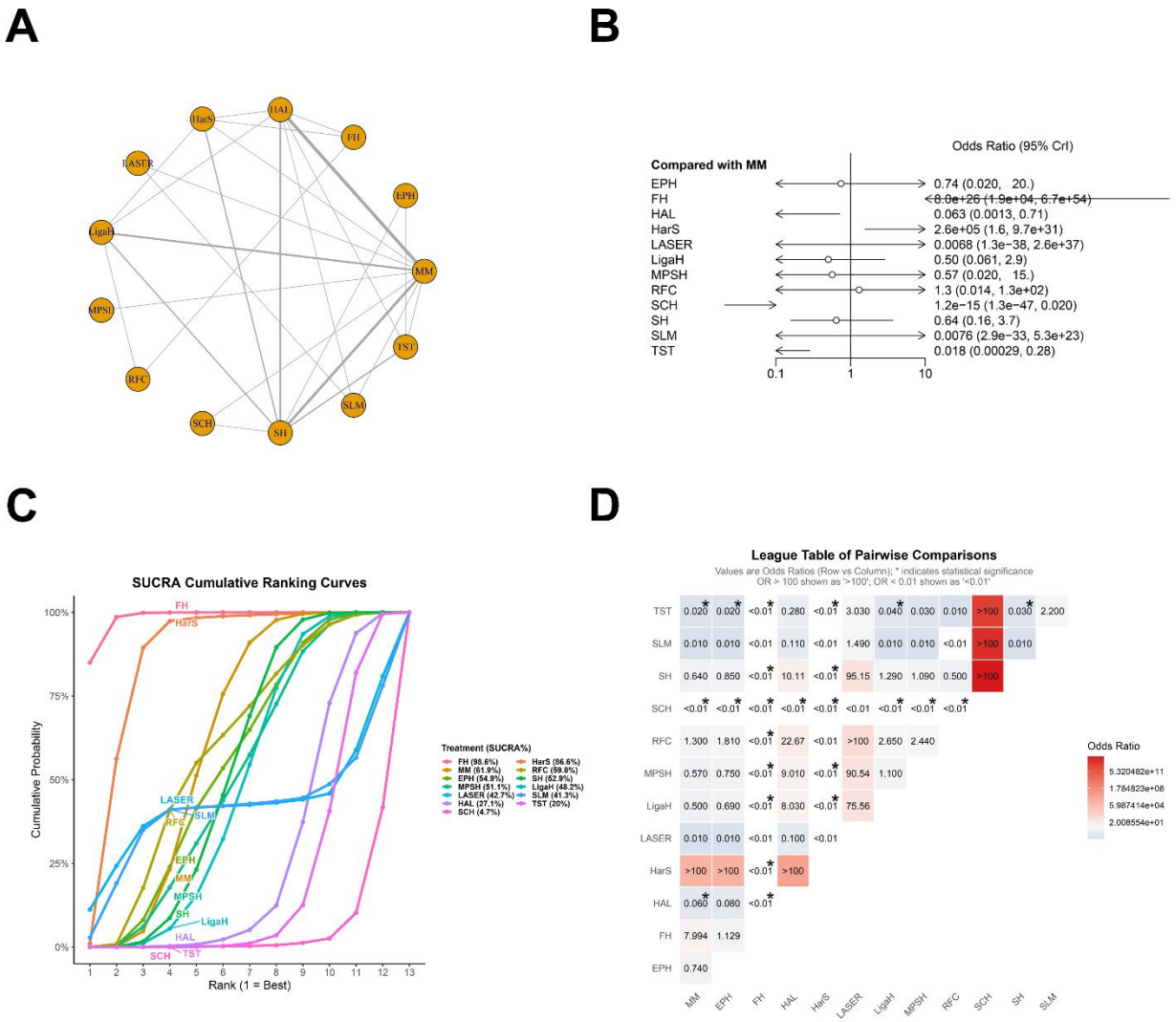
Supplementary Figure 6 Network Meta-Analysis Results for Postoperative Bleeding in the Overall Population. (A) network geometry of evidence for bleeding; (B) forest plot of odds ratios for bleeding comparing each intervention with Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy as the reference; (C) SUCRA values for bleeding; and (D) league table of pairwise comparisons, with odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals.



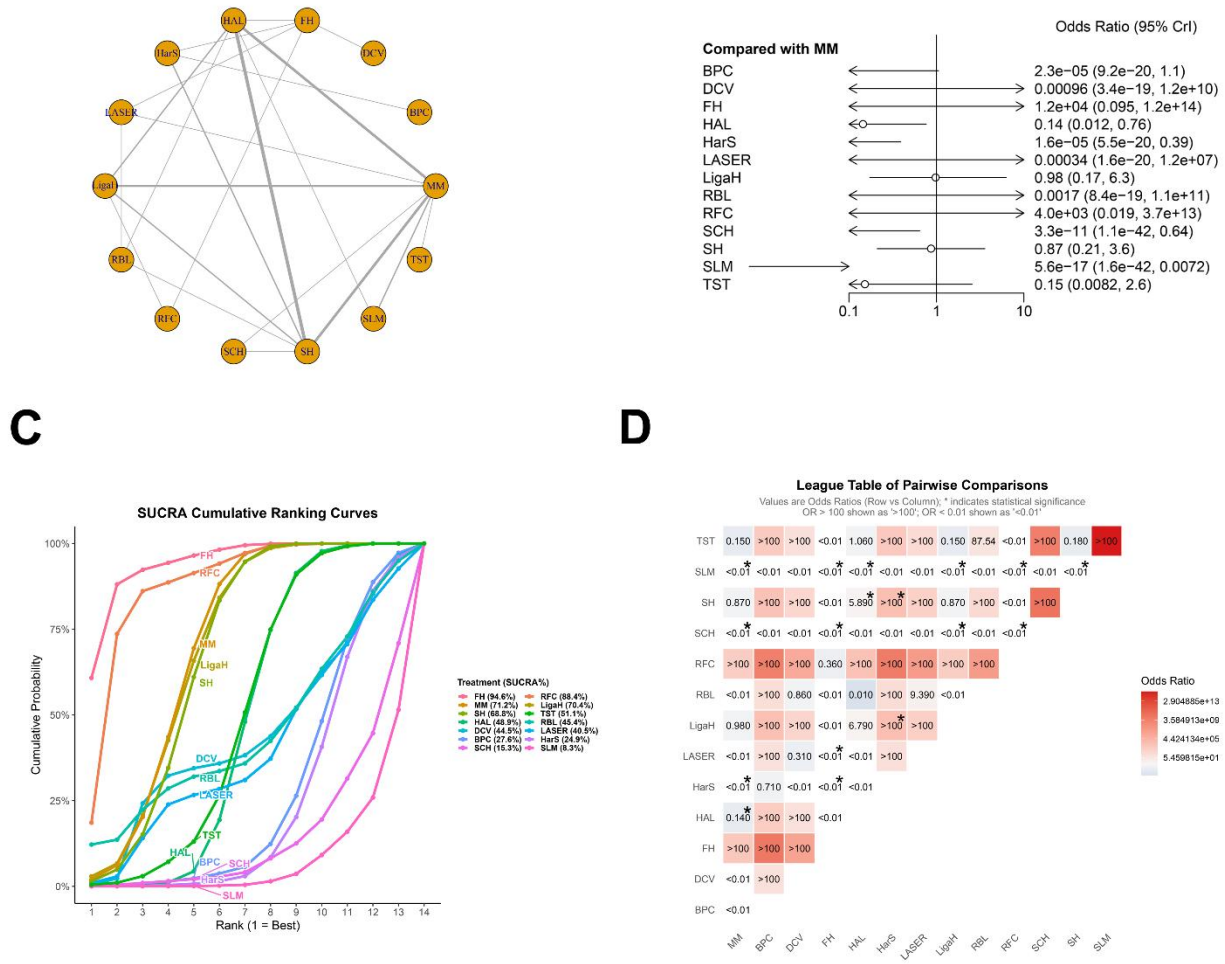
Supplementary Figure 7 Network Meta-Analysis Results for Postoperative Urinary Retention in the Overall Population. (A) network geometry of evidence for urinary retention; (B) forest plot of odds ratios for urinary retention comparing each intervention with Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy as the reference; (C) SUCRA values for urinary retention; and (D) league table of pairwise comparisons, with odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals.



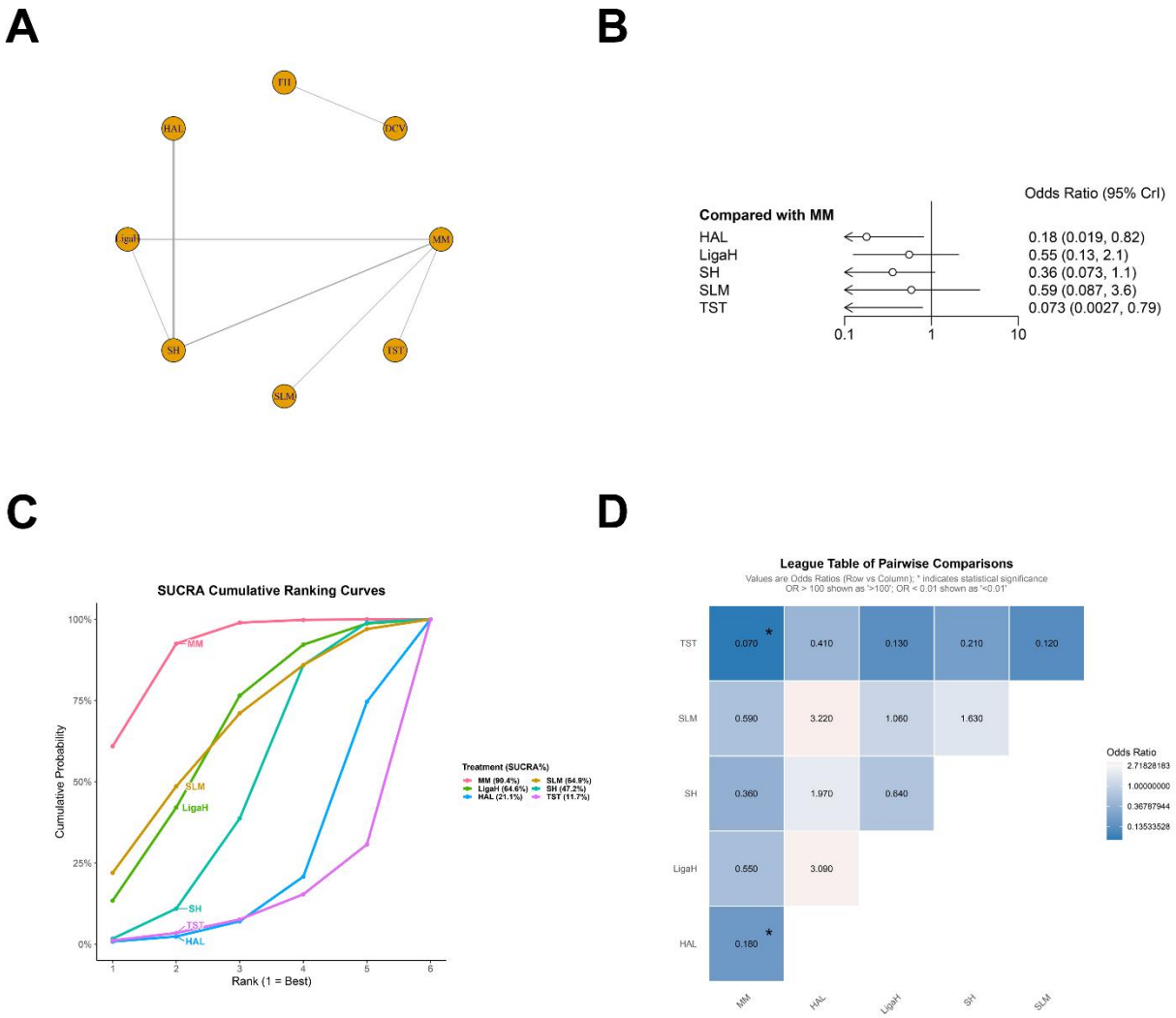
Supplementary Figure 8 Network Meta-Analysis Results for Postoperative Septic Complications in the Overall Population. (A) network geometry of evidence for septic complications; (B) forest plot of odds ratios for septic complications comparing each intervention with Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy as the reference; (C) SUCRA values for septic complications; and (D) league table of pairwise comparisons, with odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals.



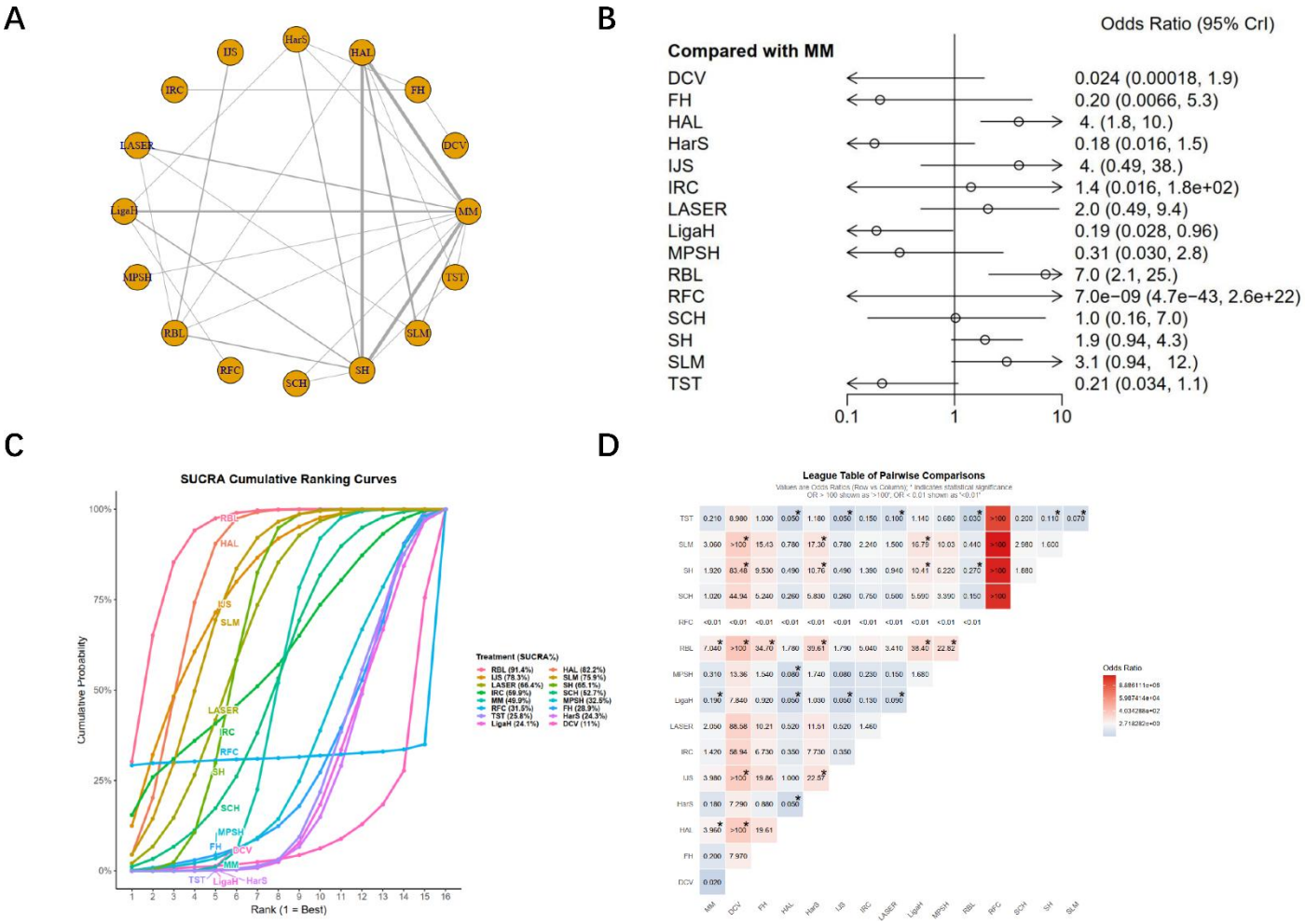
Supplementary Figure 9 Network Meta-Analysis Results for Postoperative Anorectal Stenosis in the Overall Population. (A) network geometry of evidence for anorectal stenosis; (B) forest plot of odds ratios for anorectal stenosis comparing each intervention with Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy as the reference; (C) SUCRA values for anorectal stenosis; and (D) league table of pairwise comparisons, with odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals.



Supplementary Figure 10 Network Meta-Analysis Results for Postoperative Incontinence in the Overall Population. (A) network geometry of evidence for incontinence; (B) forest plot of odds ratios for incontinence comparing each intervention with Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy as the reference; (C) SUCRA values for incontinence; and (D) league table of pairwise comparisons, with odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals.

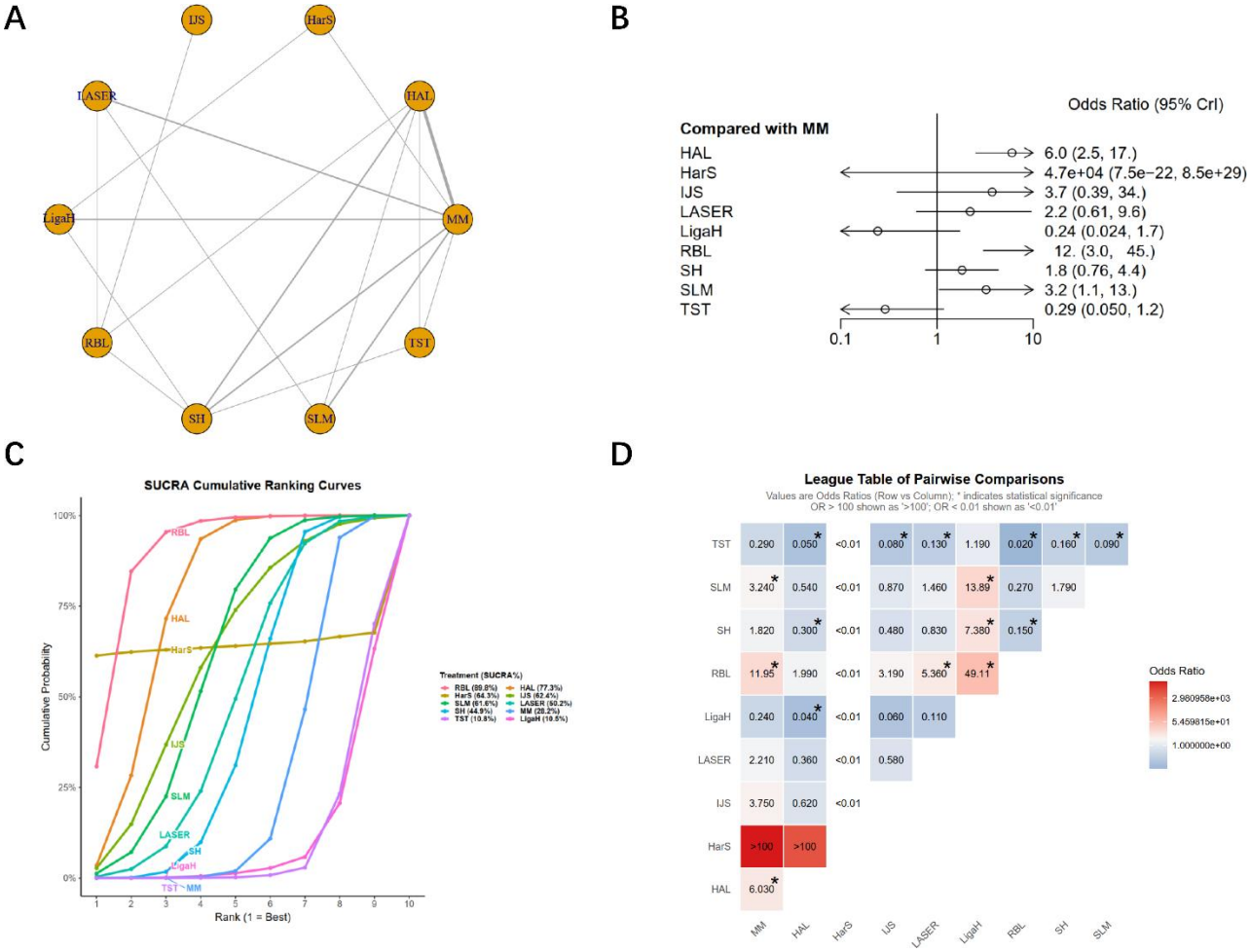


Supplementary Figure 11 Network Meta-Analysis Results for Postoperative Constipation in the Overall Population. (A) network geometry of evidence for constipation; (B) forest plot of odds ratios for constipation comparing each intervention with Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy as the reference; (C) SUCRA values for constipation; and (D) league table of pairwise comparisons, with odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals. The number of comparisons reporting constipation was limited.

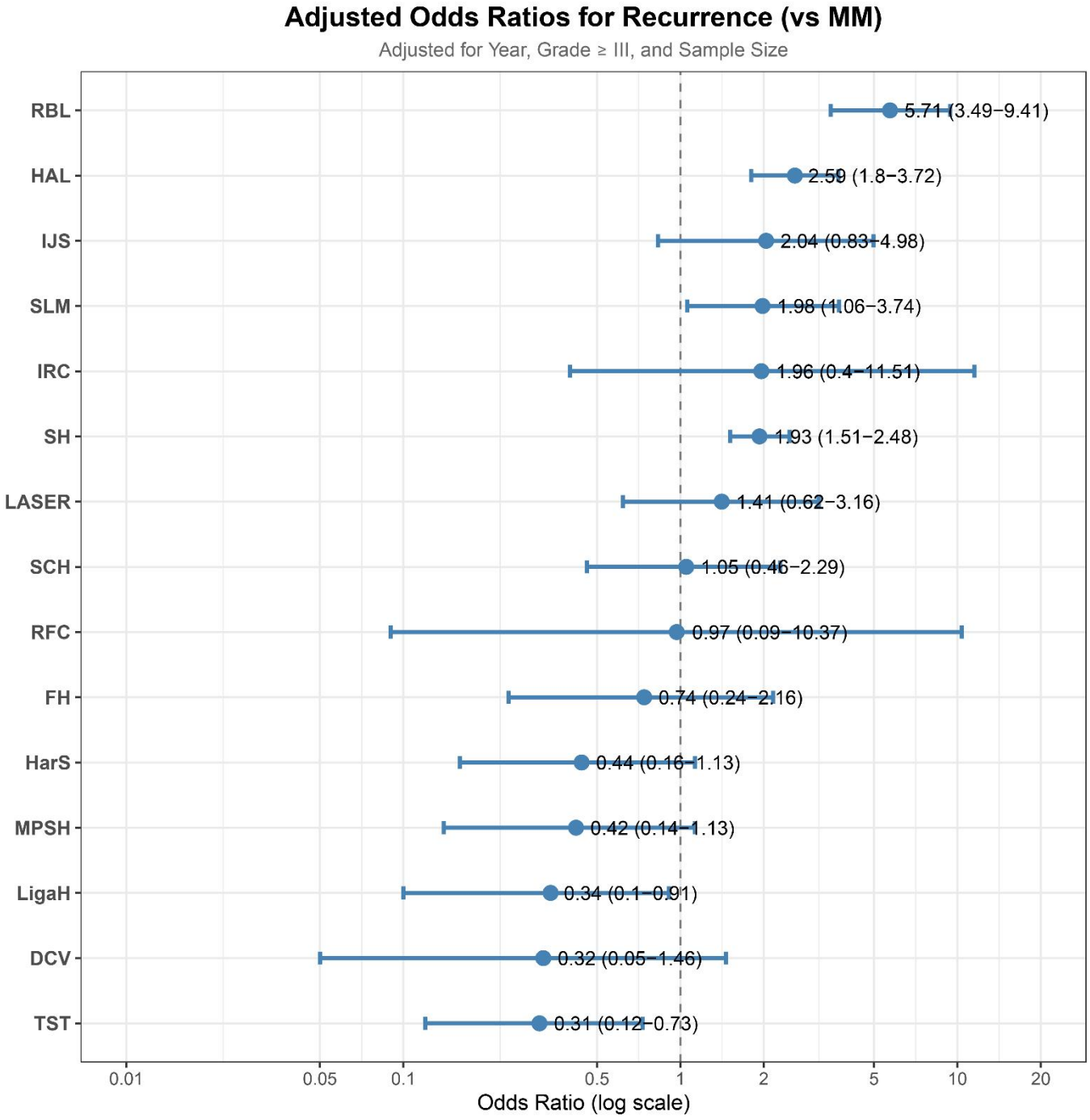


Supplementary Figure 12 Network Meta-Analysis Results for Recurrence when Excluding Studies With High Risk of Bias. (A) network geometry of evidence for recurrence; (B) forest plot of odds ratios for recurrence comparing each intervention with Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy as the reference; (C) SUCRA values for recurrence; and (D) league table of pairwise comparisons, with odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals.

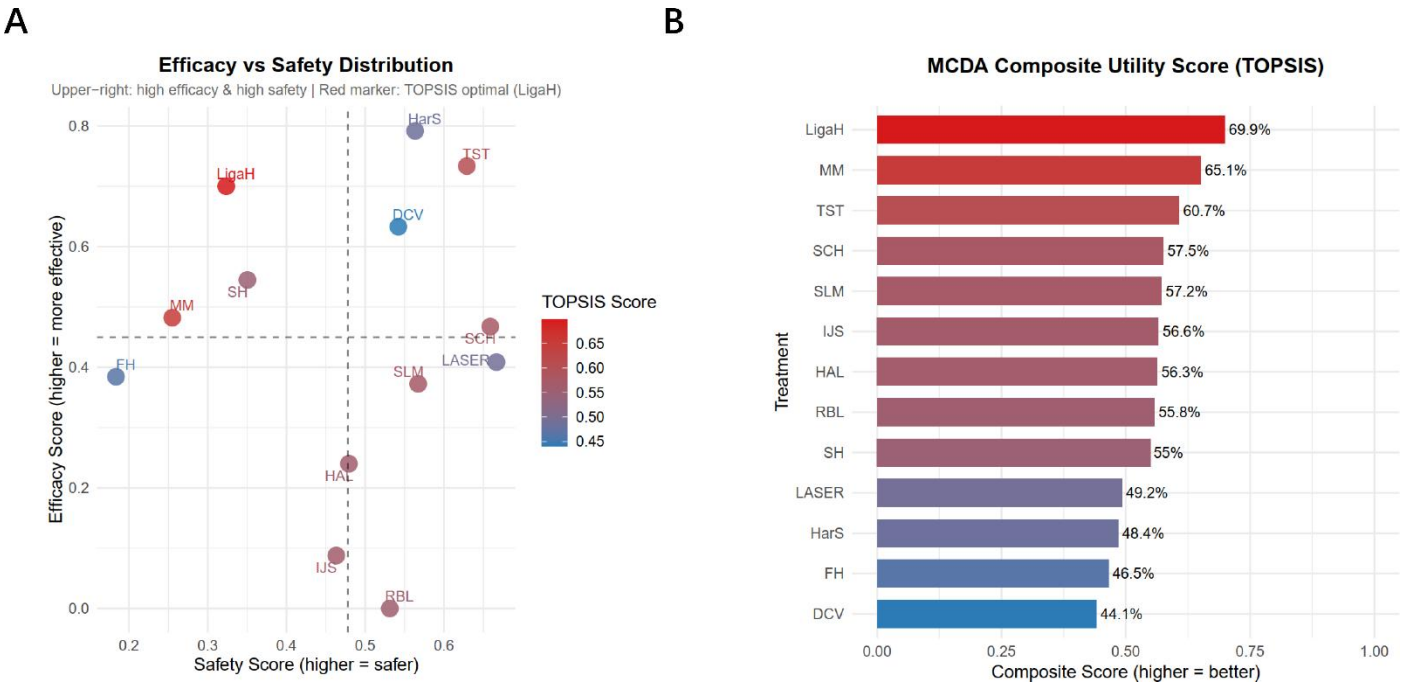
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Supplementary Figure 13 Network Meta-Analysis Results for Recurrence in Studies With Low Risk of Bias in Randomization Process Domain of RoB 2.0. (A) network geometry of evidence for recurrence; (B) forest plot of odds ratios for recurrence comparing each intervention with Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy as the reference; (C) SUCRA values for recurrence; and (D) league table of pairwise comparisons, with odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals.



Supplementary Figure 14 Adjusted Odds Ratio for Recurrence via Meta Regression.



Supplementary Figure 15 Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) using TOPSIS integrating 11 outcomes. (A) A two-dimensional scatter plot mapping each intervention according to its efficacy score (y-axis: average normalized scores for recurrence, effectiveness, and satisfaction) and safety score (x-axis: average normalized scores for the remaining eight safety-related outcomes). The dashed lines represent the mean values of efficacy and safety scores, respectively, dividing the plot into four quadrants. Interventions located in the upper-right quadrant exhibit both high efficacy and high safety, whereas those in the lower-left quadrant show suboptimal performance in both dimensions. Color intensity reflects the TOPSIS composite score, with darker red indicating higher overall utility. The analysis was weighted using the entropy weight method to objectively determine indicator weights. (B) the composite utility scores (TOPSIS scores) for each treatment modality, ranked from highest to lowest. Higher scores indicate better overall balance between efficacy and safety across all included outcomes. The analysis incorporated 11 indicators: recurrence, effectiveness, satisfaction, further treatment rate, pain, bleeding, urinary retention, septic complications, anorectal stenosis, incontinence, and constipation. LigaH, LigaSure™ hemorrhoidectomy; MM, Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy; TST, tissue-selecting technique; SCH, semi-closed hemorrhoidectomy; SLM, suture ligation with mucopexy; HAL, hemorrhoidal artery ligation; HarS, harmonic scalpel hemorrhoidectomy; SH, stapled hemorrhoidopexy; FH, Ferguson hemorrhoidectomy; MPSH, modified Park's submucosal hemorrhoidectomy; LASER, laser hemorrhoidectomy; DCV, direct current electrotherapy; EPH, eastern rubber band ligation and

coincident of dislocation for prolapse and hemorrhoid; RFC, radiofrequency coagulation; RBL, rubber band ligation; IJS, injection sclerotherapy; IRC, infrared coagulation; BPC, bipolar coagulation; CHR, combined hemorrhoidal radiocoagulation.

Supplementary Table 1 Node-splitting analysis of inconsistency

Comparison	Direct Estimate (log OR, 95% CI)	Indirect Estimate (log OR, 95% CI)	Network Estimate (log OR, 95% CI)	P-value
MM vs. RBL	0.85 (-1.7, 3.5)	2.2 (0.87, 3.6)	1.9 (0.76, 3.2)	0.367
MM vs. SH	0.40 (-0.46, 1.3)	1.1 (-0.045, 2.2)	0.67 (-0.056, 1.4)	0.354
MM vs. SLM	1.4 (-0.006, 3.)	0.52 (-1.3, 2.4)	1.0 (-0.021, 2.1)	0.417
MM vs. TST	-36.0 (-74., -4.1)	-1.0 (-2.8, 0.74)	-1.5 (-3.3, 0.048)	0.006
FH vs. HAL	1.3 (-1.9, 5.1)	2.8 (-0.16, 6.1)	2.0 (-0.27, 4.4)	0.517
FH vs. HarS	-0.13 (-2.6, 2.3)	-1.6 (-5.8, 3.5)	-0.56 (-2.6, 1.5)	0.563
MM vs. HAL	2.9 (1.4, 4.8)	0.73 (-0.13, 1.6)	1.3 (0.50, 2.2)	0.013
HAL vs. RBL	0.89 (-1.0, 2.9)	0.38 (-1.1, 1.9)	0.63 (-0.54, 1.8)	0.657
HAL vs. SH	-0.29 (-1.1, 0.52)	-1.2 (-2.4, -0.089)	-0.61 (-1.3, 0.07)	0.184
HAL vs. SLM	-0.70 (-2.2, 0.77)	0.21 (-1.3, 1.8)	-0.27 (-1.4, 0.80)	0.407
HAL vs. TST	-2.0 (-4.2, 0.15)	-4.1 (-8.7, -1.7)	-2.8 (-4.6, -1.3)	0.198
MM vs. HarS	-8.8 (-120, 37.0)	-1.4 (-3.4, 0.51)	-1.2 (-3.3, 0.58)	0.768
HarS vs. LigaH	-25.0 (-68.0, 27.0)	-0.27 (-2.6, 2.1)	-0.48 (-2.9, 1.9)	0.394
HarS vs. SH	2.4 (0.47, 4.9)	0.89 (-3.3, 5.4)	1.9 (0.27, 3.8)	0.481
MM vs. LASER	1.2 (-0.57, 3.3)	1.1 (-1.8, 3.9)	0.64 (-0.68, 2.1)	0.911

LASER vs. RBL	0.87 (-1.7, 3.5)	1.5 (-0.52, 3.5)	1.3 (-0.39, 2.9)	0.716
LASER vs. SLM	1.0 (-1.1, 3.1)	-0.043 (-2.0, 1.9)	0.37 (-1.2, 1.9)	0.463
MM vs. LigaH	-2.3 (-6.0, 0.14)	-1.3 (-3.8, 0.85)	-1.7 (-3.6, -0.13)	0.568
LigaH vs. SH	1.9 (-0.15, 4.1)	3.2 (0.70, 6.7)	2.4 (0.84, 4.3)	0.435
RBL vs. SH	-1.7 (-3.6, 0.15)	-0.97 (-2.5, 0.56)	-1.2 (-2.4, -0.14)	0.545
SH vs. TST	-2.6 (-6.2, 0.018)	-2.1 (-4.3, -0.26)	-2.2 (-3.9, -0.67)	0.779

FH, Ferguson hemorrhoidectomy; HAL, hemorrhoidal artery ligation; HarS, harmonic scalpel hemorrhoidectomy; LASER, laser hemorrhoidectomy; LigaH, LigaSure™ hemorrhoidectomy; MM, Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy; RBL, rubber band ligation; SH, stapled hemorrhoidopexy; SLM, suture ligation with mucopexy; TST, tissue-selecting technique.

Supplementary Table 2 Heterogeneity assessment for pairwise comparisons

Comparison	I^2 (pairwise, %)	I^2 (consistency, %)	P-value for inconsistency
DCV vs FH	NA	NA	NA
FH vs HAL	NA	0	0.547
FH vs HarS	NA	0	0.536
FH vs IRC	NA	NA	NA
HAL vs MM	0	26.95	0.047
HAL vs RBL	NA	40.19	0.678
HAL vs SH	80.33	80.63	0.227
HAL vs SLM	25.64	18.72	0.463
HAL vs TST	NA	56.98	0.268
HarS vs LigaH	NA	0	0.214
HarS vs MM	NA	0	0.431
HarS vs SH	0	0	0.540
IJS vs RBL	59.50	60.60	NA
LASER vs MM	0	0	0.761
LASER vs RBL	NA	0	0.721
LASER vs SLM	NA	19.66	0.414
LigaH vs MM	0	0	0.559
LigaH vs RFC	NA	NA	NA
LigaH vs SH	0	0	0.510
MM vs MPSH	NA	NA	NA
MM vs RBL	NA	22.66	0.382
MM vs SCH	NA	NA	NA
MM vs SH	67.19	60.02	0.393
MM vs SLM	0	0	0.628
MM vs TST	NA	43.26	0.253

RBL vs SH	0	0	0.597
SCH vs SH	NA	NA	NA
SH vs TST	NA	0	0.758

I^2 refers to measure of heterogeneity; pairwise I^2 is derived from pairwise meta-analysis; consistency I^2 is derived from network meta-analysis under consistency model; P-value indicates inconsistency between pairwise and consistency estimates; NA indicates not available due to insufficient data. DCV, direct current electrotherapy; FH, Ferguson hemorrhoidectomy; HAL, hemorrhoidal artery ligation; HarS, harmonic scalpel hemorrhoidectomy; IJS, injection sclerotherapy; IRC, infrared coagulation; LASER, laser hemorrhoidectomy; LigaH, LigaSure™ hemorrhoidectomy; MM, Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy; MPSH, modified Park's submucosal hemorrhoidectomy; RBL, rubber band ligation; RFC, radiofrequency coagulation; SCH, semi-closed hemorrhoidectomy; SH, stapled hemorrhoidopexy; SLM, suture ligation with mucopexy; TST, tissue-selecting technique.

Supplementary Table 3 Summary of surface under the cumulative ranking curve scores for all outcomes in patients with grade ≤II haemorrhoids

Treatment	Recurrence	Effectiveness	Satisfaction	Further treatment	Pain	Bleeding	Urinary retention	Septic complication	Anorectal stenosis	Incontinence	Constipation
MM	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
LigaH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SH	17.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MPSH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BPC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MLPPH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TST	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
EPH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HAL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RBL	85.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

IJS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SLM	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
IRC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HarS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CHR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RFC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DCV	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SCH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
LASER	47.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA indicates not available due to insufficient data. BPC, bipolar coagulation; CHR, combined hemorrhoidal radiocoagulation; DCV, direct current electrotherapy; EPH, eastern rubber band ligation and coincident of dislocation for prolapse and hemorrhoid; FH, Ferguson hemorrhoidectomy; HAL, hemorrhoidal artery ligation; HarS, harmonic scalpel hemorrhoidectomy; IJS, injection sclerotherapy; IRC, infrared coagulation; LASER, laser hemorrhoidectomy; LigaH, LigaSure™ hemorrhoidectomy; MLPPH, modified ligation procedure for prolapsed hemorrhoids; MM, Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy; MPSH, modified Park's submucosal hemorrhoidectomy; RBL, rubber band ligation; RFC, radiofrequency coagulation; SCH, semi-closed hemorrhoidectomy; SH, stapled hemorrhoidopexy; SLM, suture ligation with mucopexy; TST, tissue-selecting technique.

Supplementary Table 4 Summary of surface under the cumulative ranking curve scores for all outcomes in patients with grade ≤III haemorrhoids

Treatment	Recurrence	Effectiveness	Satisfaction	Further treatment	Pain	Bleeding	Urinary retention	Septic complication	Anorectal stenosis	Incontinence	Constipation
MM	20.6	92.2	68.3	15.9	NA	78.8	66.1	79.1	49.5	81.0	NA
LigaH	15.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	35.2	74.6	NA	78.2	58.4	NA
FH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SH	58.1	NA	30.0	43.6	78.2	53.2	63.9	67.3	88.5	75.5	NA
MPSH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BPC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MLPPH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TST	20.8	NA	NA	21.5	NA	NA	3.2	NA	32.9	NA	NA
EPH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HAL	72.6	52.0	56.5	62.4	58.	50.8	67.0	56.5	47.7	46.9	NA

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RBL	87.5	24.6	33.5	78.6	29.4	39.4	66.2	16.4	NA	16.1	NA
IJS	67.6	32.5	24.6	73.6	3.9	59.1	NA	60.1	NA	NA	NA
SLM	60.4	60.0	87.1	56.8	NA	43.1	50.0	40.6	31.6	14.9	NA
IRC	NA	16.9	NA	83.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HarS	NA	NA	NA	26.6	79.7	50.5	39.9	NA	40.1	NA	NA
CHR	NA	42.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RFC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DCV	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SCH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
LASER	46.4	79.4	NA	37.9	NA	39.8	19.1	29.9	31.6	57.3	NA

NA indicates not available due to insufficient data. BPC, bipolar coagulation; CHR, combined hemorrhoidal radiocoagulation; DCV, direct current electrotherapy; EPH, eastern rubber band ligation and coincident of dislocation for prolapse and hemorrhoid; FH, Ferguson hemorrhoidectomy; HAL, hemorrhoidal artery ligation; HarS, harmonic scalpel hemorrhoidectomy; IJS, injection sclerotherapy; IRC, infrared coagulation; LASER, laser hemorrhoidectomy; LigaH, LigaSure™ hemorrhoidectomy; MLPPH,

modified ligation procedure for prolapsed hemorrhoids; MM, Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy; MPSH, modified Park's submucosal hemorrhoidectomy; RBL, rubber band ligation; RFC, radiofrequency coagulation; SCH, semi-closed hemorrhoidectomy; SH, stapled hemorrhoidopexy; SLM, suture ligation with mucopexy; TST, tissue-selecting technique.

Supplementary Table 5 Summary of surface under the cumulative ranking curve scores for all outcomes in patients with grade ≥II haemorrhoids

Treatment	Recurrence	Effectiveness	Satisfaction	Further treatment	Pain	Bleeding	Urinary retention	Septic complication	Anorectal stenosis	Incontinence	Constipation
MM	19.7	83.6	63.8	21.4	65.5	67.9	64.3	59.2	52.9	77.6	90.6
LigaH	14.6	76.0	98.9	26.7	NA	33.3	71.4	NA	76.7	51.3	NA
FH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SH	56.9	NA	19.6	46.2	65.6	51.7	63.9	77.5	85.0	67.9	29.8
MPSH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
BPC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MLPPH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	58.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
TST	20.9	NA	NA	28.3	NA	NA	3.5	NA	38.2	NA	NA
EPH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

HAL	73.6	44.2	40.5	68.1	62.4	52.2	71.6	76.3	38.4	39.7	4.3
RBL	80.8	22.7	29.6	80.2	33.5	48.0	60.2	27.0	NA	42.1	NA
IJS	84.5	11.3	20.0	85.1	5.5	63.9	NA	53.7	NA	NA	NA
SLM	55.8	52.9	77.7	66.9	39.6	49.3	50.7	29.5	38.2	6.8	75.3
IRC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HarS	NA	NA	NA	33.2	77.9	51.3	39.4	NA	35.1	NA	NA
CHR	NA	38.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RFC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DCV	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SCH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
LASER	43.2	71.0	NA	44.0	NA	32.3	16.6	26.9	35.4	64.6	NA

NA indicates not available due to insufficient data. BPC, bipolar coagulation; CHR, combined hemorrhoidal radiocoagulation; DCV, direct current electrotherapy; EPH, eastern rubber band ligation and coincident of dislocation for prolapse and hemorrhoid; FH,

Ferguson hemorrhoidectomy; HAL, hemorrhoidal artery ligation; HarS, harmonic scalpel hemorrhoidectomy; IJS, injection sclerotherapy; IRC, infrared coagulation; LASER, laser hemorrhoidectomy; LigaH, LigaSure™ hemorrhoidectomy; MLPPH, modified ligation procedure for prolapsed hemorrhoids; MM, Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy; MPSH, modified Park's submucosal hemorrhoidectomy; RBL, rubber band ligation; RFC, radiofrequency coagulation; SCH, semi-closed hemorrhoidectomy; SH, stapled hemorrhoidopexy; SLM, suture ligation with mucopexy; TST, tissue-selecting technique.

Supplementary Table 6 Summary of surface under the cumulative ranking curve scores for all outcomes in patients with grade ≥III haemorrhoids

Treatment	Recurrence	Effectiveness	Satisfaction	Further treatment	Pain	Bleeding	Urinary retention	Septic complication	Anorectal stenosis	Incontinence	Constipation
MM	57.2	69.1	38.9	42.4	89.2	72.8	71.3	64.9	58.4	71.9	89.3
LigaH	22.1	96.7	13.6	25.9	50.5	63.3	78.3	57.2	41.5	73.9	69.8
FH	36.9	14.2	NA	72.4	24.4	40.3	58.2	81.9	98.8	84.8	NA
SH	65.7	52.4	80.5	68.9	68.0	64.1	66.1	62.5	41.6	75.0	58.7
MPSH	33.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	71.1	NA	NA	47.0	NA	NA
BPC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	95.9	80.0	21.5	NA	29.2	NA
MLPPH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

TST	11.2	66.5	55.5	NA	38.3	62.2	53.2	NA	16.2	54.9	27.3
EPH	NA	56.6	NA	NA	71.4	NA	46.9	NA	45.3	NA	NA
HAL	90.9	21.1	29.7	81.5	18.6	35.1	51.5	68.1	62.1	36.8	4.9
RBL	73.4	NA	NA	41.3	NA	24.3	23.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
IJS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SLM	77.3	27.2	42.3	56.8	NA	36.3	48.4	37.8	49.5	27.8	NA
IRC	72.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HarS	24.1	NA	89.4	55.7	41.1	31.9	35.8	20.4	81.8	26.1	NA
CHR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RFC	32.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.7	47.8	NA	54.7	77.6	NA
DCV	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SCH	53.4	NA	NA	NA	48.4	42.9	37.6	NA	3.2	14.6	NA

LASER	NA	46.2	NA	5.2	NA	0.4	1.0	35.8	NA	27.6	NA

NA indicates not available due to insufficient data. BPC, bipolar coagulation; CHR, combined hemorrhoidal radiocoagulation; DCV, direct current electrotherapy; EPH, eastern rubber band ligation and coincident of dislocation for prolapse and hemorrhoid; FH, Ferguson hemorrhoidectomy; HAL, hemorrhoidal artery ligation; HarS, harmonic scalpel hemorrhoidectomy; IJS, injection sclerotherapy; IRC, infrared coagulation; LASER, laser hemorrhoidectomy; LigaH, LigaSure™ hemorrhoidectomy; MLPPH, modified ligation procedure for prolapsed hemorrhoids; MM, Milligan–Morgan hemorrhoidectomy; MPSH, modified Park's submucosal hemorrhoidectomy; RBL, rubber band ligation; RFC, radiofrequency coagulation; SCH, semi-closed hemorrhoidectomy; SH, stapled hemorrhoidopexy; SLM, suture ligation with mucopexy; TST, tissue-selecting technique.