**Table S2** Excluded studies and reason for exclusion

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| **Author** | **Year** | **Title** | **Reason for exclusion** |
| Bamberg | 2021 | Differentiation between TTTS Stages I vs II and III vs IV does not affect probability of double survival after laser therapy | No data on the outcomes explored in the present systematic review |
| Zhu | 2021 | Retrospective validation of 11–13 weeks’ gestation ultrasound characteristics as predictive tools for twin-twin transfusion syndrome and selective intrauterine growth restriction in monochorionic diamniotic twin pregnancies | Study on the diagnostic performance of first trimester ultrasound in detecting TTTS and sFGR. No data for the outcomes explored in the present systematic reveiw could be extrapolated from this study. |
| Donepudi | 2021 | Prediction of post-laser fetal death in selective growth restriction complicating twin–twin transfusion syndrome using standardized deﬁnitions | Another study from the same research group was incldued in the present systematic reveiw and considered the most representative from this group |
| Curado | 2020 | Early- and late-onset selective fetal growth restriction in monochorionic diamniotic twin pregnancy: natural history and diagnostic criteria | No data on the outcomes explored in the present systematic review |
| Couck | 2020 | Outcome of monochorionic twin pregnancy with selective fetal growth restriction at 16, 20 or 30 weeks according to new Delphi consensus deﬁnition | This study included monochorionic pregnancies complicated by sFGR. Sub-group analysis included cases complicated by the further development of TTTS. Therefore, inclusion criteria are different from those of the present systematic review |
| Chon | 2019 | Antenatal course of referred monochorionic diamniotic twins complicated by selective intrauterine growth restriction (SIUGR) type III | This study included MC pregnancies complicated by sFGR. Sub-group analysis included cases complicated by the further development of TTTS. Therefore, inclusion criteria are different from those of the present systematic review |
| Peeva | 2015 | Endoscopic Placental Laser Coagulation in Monochorionic Diamniotic Twins with Type II Selective Fetal Growth Restriction | This study included monochorionic pregnancies complicated by sFGR. Sub-group analysis included cases complicated by the further development of TTTS. Therefore, inclusion criteria are different from those of the present systematic review |
| Memmo | 2012 | Prediction of selective fetal growth restriction and twin-to-twin transfusion syndrome in monochorionic twins | Study on the diagnostic perfromance of first trimester ultarsound in detecting TTTS and sFGR. No data for the outcomes explored in the present systematic reveiw could be extrapolated from this study. |
| Chalouhi | 2012 | Active management of selective intrauterine growth restriction with abnormal Doppler in monochorionic diamniotic twin pregnancies diagnosed in the second trimester of pregnancy | This study included monochorionic pregnancies complicated by sFGR. Therefore, inclusion criteria are different from those of the present systematic review |
| Habli | 2008 | The outcome of twin–twin transfusion syndrome complicated with placental insufﬁciency | No control group included |