Supplementary Materials

Table 1. Articles included in the meta-analysis.

No.	Journal Source	There is an Influence	No Effect	Description	Incidence of infection STH and *stunting*
1.	Wirjanata, 2023[23]	√		Based on a meta-analysis, children with STH infections are twice as likely to be *stunted* compared to normal children.	- Total sample size: 622 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 72 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 20 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 500 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 30 children.
2.	Magga, 2023[24]	√		In this study, it was found that the prevalence rate of *stunted* children affected by STH infection was higher than that of normal children and this study focused more on discussing external factors.	- Total sample size: 350 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 66 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 104 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 134 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 46 children.
3.	Nasution, 2022[25]		√	Based on this study, there was no worm infection in *stunted* children or normal children.	- Total sample size: 46 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 0 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 0 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 27 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 19 children.

4.	Dehury, 2022[26]	√	In a study conducted in SEAR (*South East Asia Region*), the 2 largest infectious agents that cause *stunting* are *Soil Transmitted Helminths* (STH) and *Escherichia coli*.	- Total sample size: 232 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 12 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 20 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 76 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 45 children.
5.	Olin, 2022[27]	√	Based on the research conducted, there are other factors besides *STH* infection in the incidence of *stunting* in children.	- Total sample size: 230 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 37 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 30 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 158 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 5 children.
6.	Ickowitz, 2022[28]	√	This study showed an association between STH infection and *stunting* in toddlers. This study focuses more on external factors.	- Total sample size: 422 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 57 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 137 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 213 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 15 children.
7.	Hlaing, 2022[29]	√	This study shows the high prevalence of *stunted* children with STH infection.	- Total sample size: 264 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 33 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 81 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 86 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 64 children.

8.	Kassa, 2022[30]	√		Based on the research conducted, there is a relationship between *stunting* and STH infection. This study focuses not only on internal factors but also on external factors.	- Total sample size: 405 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 31 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 101 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 161 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 112 children.
9.	Heffernan, 2022[31]		√	The results showed no significant association between *stunting* and STH infection. This study focused more on external factors.	- Total sample size: 80 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 19 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 23 children. - STH-infected children with *stunting*: 12 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 26 children.
10.	Yeshanew, 2022[22]	√		Based on the research conducted, there is an association between *stunting* and STH infection. This study is supported by the high prevalence of *stunted* children with STH infection and this study focuses more on external factors.	- Total sample size: 392 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 61 children. - The child is not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 2 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 200 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 129 children.

11.	Diptyanusa, 2022[32]	√	This study shows a significant relationship and this study focuses on discussing internal factors.	- Total sample size: 138 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 23 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 13 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 71 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 31 children.
12.	Nuraini, 2022[33]	√	Based on the research conducted, there is a relationship between *stunting* and STH infection. Children with STH infection will have an 8.84 times risk of *stunting*.	- Total sample size: 60 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 3 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 8 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 36 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 11 children.
13.	Degarege, 2022[34]	√	In a study conducted in *Northwestern Ethiopia*, there are many consequences caused by STH infection. One of them is *stunting.*	- Total sample size: 1205 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 261 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 132 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 532 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 280 children.
14.	Manggabarani,2022[35]	√	This study had a significant association between *stunting* and STH infection. This study focused on external factors.	- Total sample size: 209 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 52 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 19 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 99 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 39 children.

15.	Yogaswara, 2022[36]	√	Based on research in Tasikmalaya in 2019, there is a significant relationship between *stunting* and STH infection. Many consequences are caused by STH infection. One of them is *stunting* and this study focuses more on discussing external factors.	- Total sample size: 185 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 51 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 21 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 74 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 37 children.
16.	Munfiah, 2021[21]	√	This study had a significant association between *stunting* and STH infection.	- Total sample size: 51 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 10 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 7 children. - STH-infected children with *stunting*: 27 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 7 children.
17.	Lim, 2021[37]	√	This study had a significant association between *stunting* and STH infection, supported by a high prevalence rate.	- Total sample size: 343 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 111 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 51 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 137 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 44 children.
18.	Demonteverde, 2021[38]	√	Based on the research conducted, there is a significant relationship	- Total sample size: 1689 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 220 children.

			between *stunting* and STH infection. This study is supported by high prevalence rates and this study addresses both internal and external factors.	- Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 482 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 598 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 389 children.
19.	Shagti, 2021[39]	√	This study had a significant association between *stunting* and STH infection. STH infection can increase the risk of *stunting.*	- Total sample size: 160 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 46 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 50 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 56 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 8 children.
20.	Hasanuddin, 2021[40]	√	Based on this study, there was no significant relationship between *stunting* and STH infection. This study shows that the incidence of STH infection in Bulukamba Regency is very small.	- Total sample size: 20 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 4 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 5 children. - STH-infected children with *stunting*: 2 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 9 children.
21.	Fernandez, 2021[41]	√	This study had a significant association between *stunting* and STH infection. This	- Total sample size: 100 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 18 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 12 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 42 children.

			study focused more on internal factors.	- Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 28 children.
22.	Okafor, 2021[42]	√	Based on the research conducted, this study focuses more on discussing external factors.	- Total sample size: 380 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 60 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 58 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 182 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 80 children.
23.	Tumwesigire, 2021[43]	√	This study had a significant association between *stunting* and STH infection. This study was conducted on children aged 1-5 years.	- Total sample size: 206 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 21 children. - The child is not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 1 child. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 163 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 21 children.
24.	Salimo, 2020[44]	√	This study had a significant association between *stunting* and STH infection. This study was conducted at the age of 6-12 years.	- Total sample size: 200 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 39 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 79 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 54 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 28 children.
25.	Chelkeba, 2020[45]	√	Based on the research conducted, the prevalence rate of *stunted* children who have been infected with STH is very high.	- Total sample size: 404 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 105 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 108 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 113 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 78 children.

26.	Hailegebriel, 2020[46]	√	The meta-analysis in this study showed that there was a significant association between *stunting* and STH infection. This study focused more on external factors.	- Total sample size: 24,716 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 3558 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 2,962 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 11,122 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 7,074 children.
27.	Augustina, 2020[47]	√	This study had a significant association between *stunting* and STH infection. This study was conducted on school children in grades I-III.	- Total sample size: 47 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 8 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 10 children. - STH-infected children with *stunting*: 27 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 2 children.
28.	Beyene, 2020[48]	√	Based on this study, there is an association between *stunting* and STH infection. This study focuses more on external factors.	- Total sample size: 622 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 128 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 66 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 369 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 59 children.
29.	Sihombing, 2020[49]	√	This study had a significant association between *stunting* and STH infection. The study focused more on discussing external factors.	- Total sample size: 2179 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 501 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 91 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 912 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 675 children.

30.	Mbonigaba, 2020[50]	√		This study had a significant association between *stunting* and STH infection.	- Total sample size: 4998 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 1638 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 8 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 3347 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 5 children.
31.	Nathasaria, 2020[51]		√	This study had no significant association between *stunting* and STH infection.	- Total sample size: 80 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 8 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 41 children. - STH-infected children with *stunting*: 1 child. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted* : 3 children.
32.	Swastika, 2019[52]	√		This study had a significant association between *stunting* and STH infection. This study focused more on external factors.	- Total sample size: 81 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 6 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 27 children. - STH-infected children with *stunting*: 21 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 27 children.
33.	Angraini, 2019[53]	√		Based on the research conducted, there is a significant relationship between *stunting* and STH infection. This study shows the various causes that cause *stunting.* One of them is STH infection.	- Total sample size: 40 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 2 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 11 children. - STH-infected children with *stunting*: 19 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 8 children.

34.	Magga, 2019[24]	√		This study had a significant association between *stunting* and STH infection. This study focused more on internal factors.	- Total sample size: 26 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 7 children. - The child is not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 2 children. - STH-infected children with *stunting*: 12 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 5 children.
35.	Moncayo, 2018[54]	√		This study had a significant association between *stunting* and STH infection. This study focused more on external factors.	- Total sample size: 920 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 185 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 120 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 524 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 91 children.
36.	Campbell, 2017[55]	√		Based on research that has been done, there are many risk factors for *stunting.* One of the causes is STH infection.	- Total sample size: 2038 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 580 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 782 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 928 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 396 children.
37.	Teshome, 2017[56]		√	This study had no significant association between *stunting* and STH infection.	- Total sample size: 148 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 32 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 88 children. - STH-infected children with *stunting*: 9 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 19 children.

38.	Alexandra, 2017[57]	√	This study had a significant association between *stunting* and STH infection. This study focused more on external factors.	- Total sample size: 80 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 37 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 11 children. - STH-infected children with *stunting*: 17 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 15 children.
39.	Muhoho, 2016[58]	√	This study had a significant association between *stunting* and STH infection. This study shows that there are many impacts caused by STH infection. One of them is *stunting.*	- Total sample size: 236 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 60 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 17 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 141 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 18 children.
40.	Sembiring, 2015[59]	√	This study had a significant association between *stunting* and STH infection. Moderately stunted children were more likely to have STH infections.	- Total sample size: 281 children. - *Stunted* children not infected with STH: 19 children. - Children not *stunted* and not infected with STH: 111 children. - STH-infected children affected by *stunting*: 100 children. - Children infected with STH but not *stunted*: 40 children.