**Figure 4** presents diagnostic plots to assess outliers and influential cases in the meta-analysis. The **rstudent** plot displays standardized residuals, illustrating how far each study’s effect size deviates from predicted values, with no points exceeding the commonly used threshold of ±2, suggesting no significant outliers. The **dffits** plot, which measures the influence of each study on the overall model, shows all values below the recommended cutoff of ±0.5, indicating that no individual study exerts undue influence. Similarly, **cook’s distance (cook.d)** quantifies the impact of each study on parameter estimates, and none of the studies exhibit disproportionately high values. The **cov.r** plot evaluates the covariance ratio, with all points remaining close to 1, suggesting no undue influence on the variance-covariance matrix. The **tau2.del** plot examines changes in between-study variance (τ²) when individual studies are removed, showing no extreme deviations, which implies that no single study overly contributes to heterogeneity. Similarly, the **QE.del** plot assesses the change in the heterogeneity statistic (Q) upon the exclusion of each study, with all changes remaining within acceptable ranges. The **hat** value reflects the leverage of each study, and none of the studies exhibit high leverage that would require further scrutiny. Finally, the **weight** plot demonstrates the relative contribution of each study to the overall model, with no single study dominating the results. Overall, these diagnostics demonstrate that there are no significant outliers or influential cases.