Supplementary Material: Data Extraction of Meta-Analysis

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reference | Total sample number | Place of study | Mean age (SD) or age range | Gender distribution | OCD parameters (measurement tool) | Study Population | OCD prevalence | OCD prevalence in females | OCD prevalence in males |
| **E. Darvishi et al, 2020** (1) | N = 150 | Iran | Mean age of Females: 16.37 /  Mean age of Males: 16.97 | 35.3% (53) Male/ 64.7% (97) Female | Maudsley Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory Questionnaire (MOCI) | High school and pre-university students (13-19 years) | 67.3% | 72.1% | 60.3% |
| **S. L. McKune et al, 2021**  (2) | N = 280 | United States | No Data (K-12 Students) | 48% (135) Male/ 51.8% (145) Female | A set of categorical questions (5-point  Likert scale) for each symptom of OCD | K-12 Students | 32.1% | 37.9% (55) | 25.9% (35) |
| **M. Aftab et al, 2021** (3) | N = 418 | All over the world | 84.7% in range >=25  12.2% in range 20-30 | 34.9% (146) Male/ 65.1% (272) Female | Zohar–Fineberg Obsessive Compulsive Screen (ZF-OCS) | Undergraduate and postgraduate medical students | 53.8% (225) | - | - |
| **A. J. L. Munk, 2020** (4) | N = 949 | Germany | Mean age of 28.9 ± 10.8 | 19.9% (189) Male/ 79.5% (754) Female/  0.6% (6)  Non-binary | German version of OCI-R (Obsessive Compulsive Inventory Revised) | Members of Justus-Liebig University of Giessen, Germany | 21.4% | - | - |
| **Y. Zheng et al, 2020** (5) | N = 541 | China | 44.7% in range 25- 34  23.7% in range 15-24 | 42.5% (230) Male/ 57.5% (311) Female | Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) | General Population | 17.93% (97) | 18.33% (57) | 17.39% (40) |
| **T. M. J. Taher et al, 2021** (6) | N = 1644 | Iraq | Mean age of 20.73 ± 1.83 | 32.1% (528) Male/ 67.9% (1116) Female | Arabic version of Obsessive- Compulsive Inventory – Revised (OCI-R) | Medical students | 43% | 43.99% (491) | 40.90% (216) |
| **N. Al Husseini et al, 2021** (7) | Cross-sectional study  N = 2186 | Saudi Arabia | 28.4% in range 25-35  22.1% in range 18-24  21.9% in range 36-45 | 39.5% (864) Male/ 60.5% (1322) Female | Obsessive- Compulsive Inventory – Revised (OCI-R) | General Population | 62.4% | 59.2% (783) | 67.4% (582) |

1. Darvishi E, Golestan S, Demehri F, Jamalnia S. A Cross-Sectional Study on Cognitive Errors and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorders among Young People During the Outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019. Activitas Nervosa Superior. 2020;62(4):137-42.

2. McKune SL, Acosta D, Diaz N, Brittain K, Beaulieu DJ, Maurelli AT, et al. Psychosocial health of school-aged children during the initial COVID-19 safer-at-home school mandates in Florida: a cross-sectional study. BMC Public Health. 2021;21(1):603.

3. Aftab M, Abadi AM, Nahar S, Ahmed RA, Mahmood SE, Madaan M, et al. COVID-19 pandemic affects the medical students’ learning process and assaults their psychological wellbeing. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health. 2021;18(11).

4. Munk AJL, Schmidt NM, Alexander N, Henkel K, Hennig J. Covid-19-Beyond virology: Potentials for maintaining mental health during lockdown. PLoS One. 2020;15(8):e0236688.

5. Zheng Y, Xiao L, Xie Y, Wang H, Wang G. Prevalence and Characteristics of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder Among Urban Residents in Wuhan During the Stage of Regular Control of Coronavirus Disease-19 Epidemic. Frontiers in Psychiatry. 2020;11.

6. Taher TMJ, Al-fadhul SAL, Abutiheen AA, Ghazi HF, Abood NS. Prevalence of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) among Iraqi undergraduate medical students in time of COVID-19 pandemic. Middle East Current Psychiatry. 2021;28(1).

7. AlHusseini N, Sajid M, Altayeb A, Alyousof S, Alsheikh H, Alqahtani A, et al. Depression and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorders Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic in Saudi Arabia. Cureus. 2021;13(1):e12978.