**Figure1.**Subgroup analysis of recanalization rate in patients with and without tirofiban.Pre-operative tirofiban subgroup and Rescue tirofiban subgroup.M-H Fixed:Mantel–Haenszel method with fixed effects model.

**Figure2.**Subgroup analysis of favorable functional outcome in patients with and without tirofiban.Pre-operative tirofiban subgroup and Rescue tirofiban subgroup.M-H Fixed:Mantel–Haenszel method with fixed effects model.

**Figure3.**Sensitivity analysis for safety outcomes and efficacy outcomes.sICH;Mortality;Recanalization rate;Favorable functional outcome.Zhang 2019:excluding the study with largest sample size[19],Gruber 2018:excluding the study with smallest sample size[10], Wu 2018:excluding the only one study indicated signifificant difference in sICH[17] and Lee 2017:excluding one study indicated significant difference in recanalization rate[14].

**Figure4.**Funnel plot of sICH in AIS patients with endovascular treatment.sICH: symptomatic intracerebral hemorrhage.AIS:acute ischemic stroke.P: p value of Begg’s test.

**Figure5.**Funnel plot of mortality in AIS patients with endovascular treatment.AIS:acute ischemic stroke.P: p value of Begg’s test.

**Figure6.**Funnel plot of recanalization rate in AIS patients with endovascular treatment.AIS:acute ischemic stroke.P: p value of Begg’s test.

**Figure7.**Funnel plot of favorable functional outcome in AIS patients with endovascular treatment.favorable functional outcome:defined as a modified Rankin Scale (mRS) of 0–2 at 3-month follow-up.AIS:acute ischemic stroke.P: p value of Begg’s test.