| study | link | sampling_method | total_contacted | n_regret | regret_percent | loss_mentioned | n_loss | loss_rate | sample_size | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blanchard et al. (1989) | https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.11 | annual questionnaire - method not mentioned | 132 | 4 | 3.60% | yes | 21 | 15.91% | 111 | |
| Bouman (1988) | https://journals.lww.com/annalsplastics | post-operative follow-up (author's cases) - method not mentioned | 67 | 1 | 1.82% | yes | 12 | 17.91% | 55 | |
| Cohen-Kettenis & van Goozen (1997) | https://www.jaacap.org/article/S0890-85 | psychological interview including psychometrics > 12 months post-surgery | 22 | 0 | 0.00% | yes | 3 | 13.64% | 19 | |
| De Cuypere et al. (2006) | https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/ | 6 completed paper questionnaires, 56 were interviews by 2 psychologists > 12 month post-surgery | 107 | 2 | 3.23% | yes | 45 | 42.06% | 62 | |
| Garcia et al. (2014) | https://tau.amegroups.com/article/view | random selection of 25 participants from caseload; in person interview and exam by surgeon | | 0 | 0.00% | no | N/A | N/A | 25 | |
| Imbimbo et al. (2009) | https://www.jsm.jsexmed.org/article/S1 | telephone invitations; 46 interviewed by telephone by urologist, 93 interviewed in person | 163 | 8 | 5.76% | yes | 24 | 14.72% | 139 | |
| Kang et al. (2018) | https://www.jsm.jsexmed.org/article/S1 | telephone interviews | 30 | 1 | 7.14% | yes | 16 | 53.33% | 14 | ??? |
| Johansson et al. (2010) | https://link.springer.com/article/10.100 | clinical interview with psychiatrist (5 years into transition or 2 years post-surgery) | 60 | 0 | 0.00% | yes | 18 | 30.00% | 42 | |
| Judge et al. (2014) | https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3 | unclear - retrospective case analysis? | | 4 | 7.27% | no | N/A | N/A | 55 | ??? |
| Krege et al. (2001) | https://bjui-journals.onlinelibrary.wiley.c | post-surgery consultations with gynaecologist | 46 | 0 | 0.00% | yes | 15 | 32.61% | 31 | |
| Kuiper & Cohen-Kettenis (1998) | https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ph | Study targeted role-reversers after surgery for in-home interviews (sample limited to those with regrets) | | 10 | 100.00% | no | N/A | N/A | 10 | |
| Landen et al. (1998) | https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1 | analysis of case records held by Swedish authorities | 218 | 13 | 5.96% | yes | 0 | 0.00% | 218 | |
| Lawrence (2003) | https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023 | mail-out written questionnaires > 12 months post-surgery | 417 | 15 | 6.47% | yes | 185 | 44.36% | 232 | |
| Lobato et al. (2006) | https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007 | telephone and clinic-based follow-up appointments; interviewers not specified, though likely psychs | 26 | 0 | 0.00% | yes | 7 | 26.92% | 19 | |
| Nelson et al. (2009) | https://www.jprasurg.com/article/S1748 | postal questionnaire (avg. 10 months post-surgery; range = 2-23 months) | 17 | 0 | 0.00% | yes | 5 | 29.41% | 12 | |
| Olson-Kennedy et al. (2018) | https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama | telephone invitations for electronic interview (10 minutes in duration) | 94 | 1 | 1.47% | yes | 26 | 27.66% | 68 | |
| Papadopoulos et al. (2017) | https://www.jsm.jsexmed.org/article/S1 | postal questionnaire (avg. 19 months post-surgery; range = 6-58 months) | 83 | 0 | 0.00% | yes | 36 | 43.37% | 47 | |
| Pfafflin et al. (1993) | https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/1 | Sample 2 - clinical follow-up in author's office | 297 | 3 | 1.02% | yes | 2 | 0.67% | 295 | |
| Poudrier et al. (2019) | https://journals.lww.com/plasreconsurg | online survey distributed to lead author's former patients | 81 | 2 | 3.45% | yes | 23 | 28.40% | 58 | |
| Rehman et al. (1999) | https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023 | mail-out questionnaire and follow-up telephone interview > 3 years post-surgery | 47 | 0 | 0.00% | yes | 19 | 40.43% | 28 | |
| Smith et al. (2001) | https://www.jaacap.org/article/S0890-85 | assessment one year post-surgery - method not mentioned | 20 | 0 | 0.00% | yes | 0 | 0.00% | 20 | |
| Song et al. (2011) | https://www.thieme-connect.com/produ | five-year follow-up of penile function, aesthetics, and psych effects of surgery - method not mentioned | 19 | 0 | 0.00% | yes | 11 | 57.89% | 8 | |
| Van de Grift et al. (2018) | https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/0092623X.2017.1326190 | | 546 | 8 | 5.88% | yes | 345 | 63.19% | 136 | |
| Vujovic et al. (2009) | https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1743609515324759 | | 147 | 0 | 0.00% | yes | 7 | 4.76% | 147 | ??? |
| Weyers et al. (2009) | https://www.jsm.jsexmed.org/article/S1 | mail-out questionnaire > 6 months post-surgery | 70 | 0 | 0.00% | yes | 20 | 28.57% | 50 | |
| Wiepjes et al. (2018) | https://www.jsm.jsexmed.org/article/S1 | retrospective analysis of clinic case records | | 14 | 0.29% | no | N/A | N/A | 4863 | ??? |
| Zavlin et al. (2018) | https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs00266-017-1003-z | | | 1 | 2.50% | no | N/A | N/A | 40 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average | | | 123 | 3.22 | 5.77% | 22 | 38.18 | 27.99% | 252.00 | |
| Average excluding Kuiper & Cohen-Kettenis (1998) | | | 123.14 | 2.96 | 2.15% | 22 | 38.18 | 27.99% | 261.31 | |

Unclear paper - extracted information is a best guess based on the information provided

Probably should not be included in a study of regret prevalence

Van de Grift et al. (2018) - starting sample does not represent only those undergoing GAS, but is anybody seeking any gender-affirming treatment