Supplementary File 1. Author-completed SANRA assessment		
SANRA item	**Score (0-2)**	**Evidence in the revised manuscript**
1. Justification of the article's importance	**2**	The Introduction explains why loss-of-domain ventral/incisional hernias create both anatomic and physiologic risk and identifies the clinical uncertainty surrounding prehabilitation selection.
2. Statement of concrete aims or questions	**2**	The review states a defined objective: to synthesize CT volumetry, BTA, PPP, safety, comparative evidence, and patient-selection considerations for complex abdominal wall reconstruction.
3. Description of the literature search	**2**	Methods specify PubMed/MEDLINE, the search period through 20 August 2026, search concepts, focused searches, citation tracking, eligibility/prioritization, screening, extraction, conflicting-evidence handling, and cohort-overlap assessment.
4. Referencing	**2**	Key factual, quantitative, physiologic, technical, and safety statements are linked to the relevant primary studies, comparative cohorts, systematic reviews, or consensus/guideline sources.
5. Scientific reasoning	**2**	The manuscript distinguishes mechanism from clinical efficacy, retains conflicting evidence, identifies overlapping cohorts, avoids causal attribution of whole-pathway outcomes to prehabilitation alone, and presents certainty limitations explicitly.
6. Appropriate presentation of endpoint data	**2**	Formula-specific volumetric data, outcome denominators when available, p-values/confidence intervals where reported, follow-up, wound outcomes, recurrence, and interpretive limitations are presented. Supplementary Table S1 provides outcome-specific denominators for principal clinical studies.

Scale for the assessment of narrative review articles (SANRA) contains six items scored from 0 (low standard) to 2 (high standard), for a maximum score of 12. The assessment below is an author self-appraisal prepared for this revision; it does not replace independent editorial or reviewer assessment and is not a risk-of-bias tool for the included studies. CT: Computed tomography, BTA: Botulinum toxin type A.

Total author self-assessment: 12/12.

Primary SANRA reference

Baethge C, Goldbeck-Wood S, Mertens S. SANRA-a scale for the quality assessment of narrative review articles. Res Integr Peer Rev. 2019;4:5.