Check MeSH terms, set research keywords: radial artery and harvest.

Searches in Pubmed, Medline, the Cochrane Library, and EMBASE, to find studies published from January 1974 to July 2020.
3 Articles with comparisons of open and endoscope artery harvesting were included as long as there were adult patients with coronary artery disease undergoing CABG. Systemic-reviews, case series and case reports were excluded. Studies comparing open artery harvesting and minimal invasive radial artery harvesting were also excluded. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and non-randomized observational articles including prospective or retrospective studies were included.

4 Primary outcomes included the wound infection rate, the wound complication rate, harvesting site neurological complications of the forearm during hospitalization, in-hospital mortality, long-term survival (over one year), and the patency rate (duration may be defined differently by research, from in-hospital to 3–5 years).

5 The risk of bias of randomized controlled trials was evaluated by the Cochrane Collaboration risk-of-bias tool—Revised Cochrane risk-of-bias tool for randomized trials (RoB 2). The methodological quality of non-randomized controlled trials (NRCTs) was assessed by the Newcastle–Ottawa Quality Assessment Scale (NOS).

6 Data synthesis and statistical analysis were conducted using Review Manager.

7 Complete study.