Supplementary Table 4. Sensitivity analyses of the associations between kidney stones and PPIs use after additional adjustment for vitamin C intake, caffeine intake and dietary inflammation index*

	Model (*OR* [95%*CI*])	*P*-value
Kidney stones (N = 2,589) VS Non-kidney stone (N = 24,486) (NHANES 2007–2018)		
PPIs use		0.01
No	1[Reference]	
Yes	1.31(1.07,1.60)	
Time of use (years)	1.04(1.01,1.07)	0.004
Recurrent kidney stones (N = 550) VS first kidney stone (N = 1,138) (NHANES 2007–2014)		
PPIs use		0.03
No	1[Reference]	
Yes	1.49(1.04,2.13)	
Time of use (years)	1.07(1.01,1.13)	0.03

Abbreviations: *OR*, odds ratio; *CI*, confidence interval; PPIs, proton pump inhibitors.

*Values are numerical values or weighted *OR* (95% *CI*).

Model was adjusted for age, sex, race, education level, smoking, alcohol consumption, BMI, mean arterial pressure, HbA1c, triglycerides, history of CVD, thiazide use, loop diuretics use, H2RAs use, sedentary time, total water intake, albumin-adjusted calcium, eGFR history of gout, vitamin C intake, caffeine intake and dietary inflammation index.