Appendix 1A: Description of Final sample of NHS

97,642 women completed the restless legs syndrome questions in 2005 5,965 women excluded for baseline RLS 17,650 women died during 2005-2008 1 11,227 women excluded as they either did not return the questionnaire or did not respond to RLS question \downarrow 1,245 women excluded for pregnancy 61,555 women completed the restless legs syndrome questions in 2009 18,827 women excluded for diabetes or arthritis 42,728 women were included in the current study

Appendix 1B: Description of Final sample of HPFS

31,729 men completed the restless legs syndrome questions in 2002

\$\begin{align*} \quad \\ 1,675 \text{ men excluded for baseline RLS} \\
\$\delta\$ 3278 men died during 2002-2008

\$\delta\$ 8,512 men either did not return the questionnaire or did not respond to RLS question

\$\delta\$ 8,730 men with diabetes and arthritis up to 2008 were excluded in the current study

\$\delta\$ 12,812 men were included in the final sample

Appendix 2. Odds ratios for developing restless legs syndrome, including participants with diabetes and arthritis^a

Body mass index (kg/m²)		23-24.9	25-26.9	27-29.9	>30	p for trend
Women	1	1.24 (1.1-1.4)	1.2 (0.99-1.38)	1.35 (1.2-1.6)	1.45 (1.3-1.7)	<0.0001
Men		1.02 (0.8-1.3)	1.17 (0.92 -1.5)	1.29 (1.0-1.6)	1.32 (1.01-1.64)	0.005
Physical activity		,	,	,	,	
(quintiles)	1	2	3	4	5	
Women	1	0.99 (0.86-1.1)	0.92 (0.8-1.1)	0.85 (0.7-0.9)	0.88 (0.7-1.0)	0.24
Men		1.04 (0.83 - 1.3)	1.1 (0.88-1.4)	0.96 (0.76-1.2)	1.0 (0.8-1.3)	0.79
Caffeine intake (quintiles)	1	2	3	4	5	
Women	1	1.0 (0.86-1.2)	1.1 (0.89 -1.2)	1.0 (0.86-1.2)	1.1 (0.93-1.3)	0.52
Men		0.99 (0.8-1.2)	1.05 (0.8-1.3)	1.02 (0.8-1.3)	1.1 (0.9-1.4)	0.51
Alcohol intake (g)	0	<10	10-19.9	20-29.9	>30	
Women	1	0.96 (0.85-1.1)	0.86 (0.71-1.0)	0.94 (0.66-1.3)	0.75 (0.5-1.0)	0.03
Men		0.98 (0.8-1.2)	0.85 (0.69-1.1)	0.74 (0.5-0.9)	0.75 (0.58-0.96)	0.004
AHEI (quintiles ^{)₅}	0	1	2	3	4	
Women		0.96 (0.82-1.1)	0.96 (0.82-1.1)	0.97 (0.82-1.1)	0.93 (0.77-1.1)	0.49
Men		0.95 (0.77-1.2)	1.1 (0.87-1.3)	0.87 (0.69-1.1)	0.85 (0.67-1.1)	0.11
Smoking	Never	past	Curr 1-14	curr >15		·
Women		1.2 (1.0-1.3)	0.99 (0.78-1.3)	1.3 (1.1-1.7)		0.0005
Men		1.1 (0.9-1.3)	1.1 (0.67-1.9)	1.0 (0.59-1.9)		0.14

^a Adjusted for race (white/other), the Crown-Crisp anxiety score, antidepressant medication (Y/N), use of iron specific supplement (Y/N) at baseline (yes/no), and menopausal status (Y/N, for women only) as well as chronic illnesses (hypertension, h/o myocardial infarction or stroke).

^bAlternate Healthy Eating Index (AHEI): Eight of the nine components of AHEI were included (higher intake of vegetables, fruits, nuts, soy, and cereal fiber, high ratio of white meat to red meat, polyunsaturated to saturated fat, low intake of trans-fat, and multivitamin use of over 5 y.

Appendix 3. Odds ratios for developing restless legs syndrome according to lifestyle factors (4- to 6-y lag analysis)

Body mass index (kg/m²)		23-24.9	25-26.9	27-29.9	>30	p for trend
Women Full model ^a (2005)	1	1.23 (1.03-1.47)	1.12 (0.91-1.38)	1.66 (1.37-2.01)	1.64 (1.37-1.96)	<0.0001
(1999)		1.24 (1.1-1.5)	1.24 (1.0-1.5)	1.64 (1.4-1.9)	1.62 (1.4-1.9)	< 0.0001
Men Full model ^a (2002)	1	1.02 (0.72-1.43)	1.41 (1.0-1.97)	1.54 (1.1-2.2)	1.46 (0.96-2.2)	0.005
(1998)		1.0 (0.8-1.3)	1.24 (0.97-1.6)	1.41 (1.1-1.8)	1.41 (1.1-1.9)	
Activity (quintiles)	1	2	3	4	5	
Women Full model ^a (2005)	1	0.99 (0.83-1.2)	0.86 (0.71-1.04)	0.88 (0.72-1.06)	0.82 (0.67-1.01)	0.04
(1997)		1.1 (0.9-1.3)	0.9 (0.8-1.2)	1.0 (0.8-1.2)	0.9 (0.8 -1.2)	0.26
Men Full model ^a (2002)	1	0.83 (0.62-1.1)	0.74 (0.55-1.01)	0.69 (0.5-0.95)	0.91 (0.67-1.2)	0.79
(1998)		0.9 (0.8-1.2)	0.85 (0.7-1.1)	1.13 (0.9-1.4)	0.98 (0.78-1.24)	
Caffeine intake (quintiles)	1	2	3	4	5	
Women Full model ^a (2005)	1	1.01 (0.82-1.25)	1.18 (0.96-1.45)	0.99 (0.79-1.23)	1.04 (0.84-1.29)	0.84
(1997)		0.96 (0.8-1.2)	0.85 (0.7-1.0)	0.9 (0.8-1.1)	0.99 (0.8-1.2)	0.97
Men Full model ^a (2002)	1	0.87 (0.63-1.2)	0.91 (0.67-1.25)	0.84 (0.61-1.2)	1.0 (0.73-1.4)	0.99
(1998)		1.2 (0.9-1.5)	0.99 (0.78-1.3)	0.99 (0.78-1.3)	1.1 (0.87-1.4)	0.93
Alcohol intake (g)	0	<10	10-19.9	20-29.9	>30	
Women Full model ^a (2003)	1	0.99 (0.85-1.17)	0.82 (0.63-1.1)	1.02 (0.67-1.55)	0.76 (0.50-1.16)	0.08
(1999)		0.98 (0.86-1.1)	1.1 (0.8-1.3)	1.2 (0.83-1.9)	0.99 (0.62-1.6)	0.43
Men Full model ^a (2002)	1	0.83 (0.63-1.1)	0.86 (0.64-1.2)	0.90 (0.60-1.3)	0.73 (0.51-1.1)	0.24
(1998)		0.87 (0.71-1.1)	0.83 (0.6-1.0)	0.88 (0.6-1.2)	0.76 (0.57-1.0)	
AHEI (quintiles) ^b	0	1	2	3	4	
Women Full model ^a (2003)		0.97 (0.79-1.19)	0.96 (0.77-1.19)	1.09 (0.88-1.36)	1.05 (0.83-1.34)	0.49
(1999)		0.95 (0.8-1.1)	0.8 (0.7-0.97)	0.85 (0.7-1.10)	0.75 (0.62 -0.92)	0.004
Men Full model ^a (2002)		1.1 (0.77-1.4)	0.97 (071-1.3)	0.98 (0.71-1.1)	0.90 (0.64-1.2)	0.50
(1998)		0.88 (0.7-1.1)	0.98 (0.79-1.23)	0.74 (0.59-0.95)	0.82 (0.6-1.0)	
Smoking	Never	Past	Curr 1-14	Curr >15		
Women Full model ^a (2005)		1.20 (1.05-1.38)	1.07 (0.78-1.46)	1.21 (0.88-1.7)		0.03
(1999)		1.22 (0.9-1.5)	1.27 (0.9-1.7)	0.85 (0.3-2.3)		0.04
Men Full model ^a (2002)		1.02 (0.83-1.26)	1.09 (0.50-2.4)	0.93 (0.40-2.1)		0.88
(1998)		1.2 (0.99-1.4)	1.3 (1.0-1.6)	1.3 (0.95-1.7)		0.006

^a Full model adjusted for race (white/other), the Crown-Crisp anxiety score, antidepressant medication (Y/N), use of iron specific supplement (Y/N) at baseline (yes/no), and menopausal status (Y/N, for women only) as well as chronic illnesses (hypertension, h/o myocardial infarction or stroke). ^b Alternate Healthy Eating Index (AHEI): Eight of the nine components of AHEI were included (higher intake of vegetables, fruits, nuts, soy, and cereal fiber, high ratio of white meat to red meat, polyunsaturated to saturated fat, low intake of trans-fat, and multivitamin use of over 5 y.