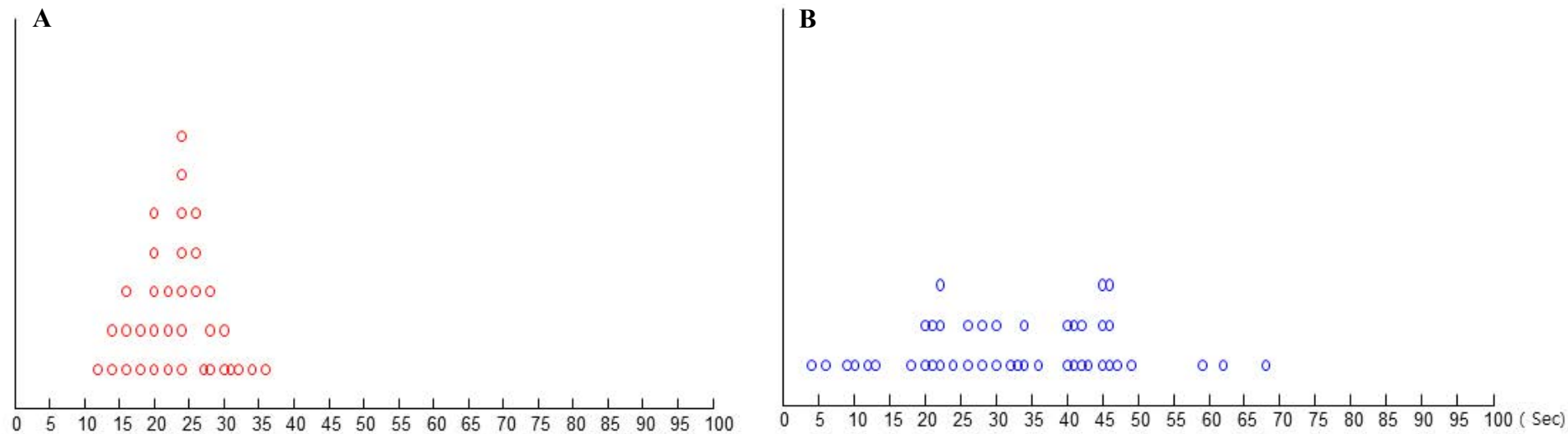


**Table S1.** Relationship between demographic, clinical features and PLMS index > 15/h in patients with RLS

<i>Variables</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>(95 % CI)</i>	<i>P-value</i> *
Age (per one year increase)	1.035	(1.008-1.062)	0.010
Gender (man)	2.107	(1.145-3.877)	0.017
BMI (per one unit increase)	0.981	(0.935-1.029)	0.434
Duration of illness (per one year increase)	1.038	(0.986-1.093)	0.158
Age of onset < 45 y (yes vs. no)	1.028	(0.996-1.061)	0.090
Family history (yes vs.no)	1.053	(0.564-1.965)	0.870
IRLS (per one unit increase)	0.975	(0.935-1.061)	0.239
Ferritin level < 50ng/mL (yes. Vs no)	1.202	(0.660-2.188)	0.547

BMI, body mass index; IRLS; international restless legs syndrome scores;

\* Statistical analysis by logistic regression models



**Figure S1.** Comparison of distributions of median inter-leg movement interval on one night polysomnography of each patient with rest legs syndrome (A) with PLMS ( PLMS index > 15/h, n = 36) and (B) without PLMS (PLMS index ≤ 15/h, n = 48).