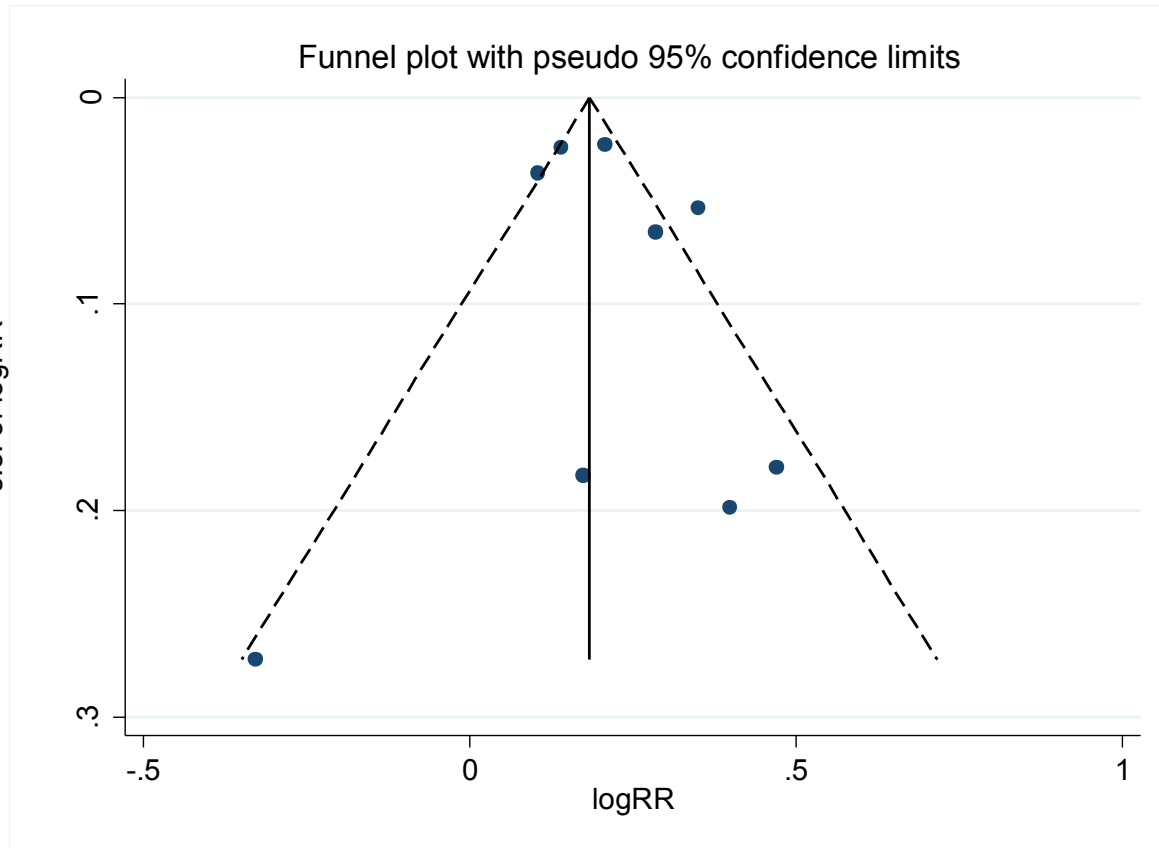


SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Supplemental Figure I. Funnel Plots Assessing for Publication Bias in Publications on Gallstone Disease and Risk of Coronary Heart Disease.



**Supplemental Table I.** Cohort studies of gallstone disease and risk of coronary heart disease from previous studies and our 3 cohorts

Citation (y)	Study population	Sample size, n	Baseline age (y)	Follow-up (y)	Participants with gallstone disease	CHD cases	Adjustment for potential confounders	Relative risk (95% CI)
Bortnichak *, 1984 <sup>1</sup>	Framingham Heart Study original cohort	4,647 (males: 2171, females: 2476)	28–62	Up to 26	421 (diagnosed cholesterol gallstone disease)	699 (myocardial infarction, sudden death, coronary insufficiency, and angina pectoris)	Age, gender, overweight, left ventricular hypertrophy, smoking, systolic blood pressure, diabetes, serum cholesterol, and length of follow-up	Males: 1.60 (1.13–2.28) Females: 0.72 (0.42–1.22)
Olaiya, 2013 <sup>2</sup>	The Taiwan National Health Insurance Research Database	34,905	18–80	6	6,981 (diagnosed)	Not known (3,693 including stroke, CHD and heart failure cases)	Age, gender, peripheral vascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, alcoholism, chronic liver disease, and anemia	1.42 (1.28–1.58) (this estimate was for CHD only)
Wirth, 2013 <sup>3</sup>	EPIC–Potsdam	24,422	35–65	On average 8.2	3,178 (self-reported)	243 (myocardial infarction)	Age, gender, education, physical activity, smoking, alcohol intake, BMI, waist circumference, hypertension and hyperlipidemia	1.19 (0.83–1.70)
	EPIC–Heidelberg	22,064			1,650 (self-reported)	264 (myocardial infarction)		1.49 (1.01–2.20)
Lv, 2015 <sup>4</sup>	China Kadoorie Biobank study	487,373	30–79	7.2 (median)	28,345 (self-reported)	24,959 (ischemic heart disease)	Age, gender, education, level of education; marital status; alcohol consumption; smoking; physical activity; intake of red meat, fresh fruits, and vegetables; prevalent hypertension and	1.23 (1.17–1.28)

							diabetes; family history of heart attack; menopausal status (for women only), and BMI	
Zheng, (present study)	Nurses' Health Study	112,520	30–55	Up to 30	8,796 (self-reported with high validity) <sup>5</sup>	10,923 (myocardial infarction, and revascularization)	Age, BMI, myocardial infarction family history, smoking, alcohol intake, daily cholesterol intake, daily energy intake, physical activity, race, marital status, post-menopausal hormone replacement, Alternative Health Eating Index Score, hypercholesterolemia, hypertension, diabetes, and regular aspirin use	1.15 (1.10–1.21)
Zheng, (present study)	Nurses' Health Study II	112,919	25–42	Up to 22	5,227 (self-reported with high validity) <sup>5</sup>	1,397 (myocardial infarction, and revascularization)		1.33 (1.17–1.51)
Zheng, (present study)	Health Professionals Follow-up Study	43,703	40–75	Up to 24	1,449 (self-reported with high validity) <sup>5</sup>	8,945 (myocardial infarction, and revascularization)		1.11 (1.04–1.20)

\*: this study excluded the participants with baseline prevalent gallstone disease, this study presented odds ratio as the final result, and we used a statistical method to convert odds ratio to relative risk approximately.<sup>6,7</sup>

**Supplemental References:**

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