

Supplementary Table 1 Adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% confidence intervals for the associations between waist and hip circumferences and risk of Barrett's esophagus with and without adjusting for frequency of GERD symptoms, compared with population-based controls

	No. of studies	OR ^a (95% CI)	I ²	OR ^b (95% CI)	I ²
Waist circumference					
Tertile 1	6	Referent		Referent	
Tertile 2	6	1.37 (1.08-1.74)	9%	1.47 (1.04-2.09)	43%
Tertile 3	6	1.68 (1.28-2.22)	4%	1.60 (1.12-2.30)	21%
Per 5 cm increase	6	1.14 (1.04-1.24)	63%	1.10 (1.01-1.21)	52%
Hip circumference					
Tertile 1	6	Referent		Referent	
Tertile 2	6	0.86 (0.69-1.08)	0%	0.85 (0.65-1.10)	0%
Tertile 3	6	0.78 (0.58-1.04)	11%	0.73 (0.53-1.00)	0%
Per 5 cm increase	6	0.89 (0.81-0.99)	46%	0.89 (0.81-0.97)	8%

NOTE. Cleveland was excluded due to missing data on GERD symptoms for controls.

^aModels included terms for age (<50, 50-<60, 60-<70, 70+), sex (except NDB), education, smoking (ever, never), waist circumference and hip circumference.

^bModels adjusted for same factors as (a) but also frequency of GERD symptoms (less than weekly, at least weekly).

CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio; GERD, gastroesophageal reflux disease.

Supplementary Table 2 Adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% confidence intervals for the associations of combinations of waist and hip circumferences and risk of Barrett's esophagus in males, compared with population-based controls

		Waist circumference		
		Tertile 1	Tertile 2	Tertile 3
Hip circumference				
	Tertile 1	Referent	1.23 (0.86-1.76)	2.06 (0.93-4.57)
	Tertile 2	0.80 (0.54-1.18)	1.23 (0.95-1.60)	1.46 (1.02-2.08)
	Tertile 3	0.65 (0.21-2.06)	0.87 (0.54-1.38)	1.47 (0.90-2.42)

NOTE. Models included terms for age (<50, 50-<60, 60-<70, 70+), education (except UNC & Cleveland), and smoking (ever, never; except Cleveland).

Supplementary Figure 1 Forest plot of the association between increasing tertiles of hip circumference and risk of Barrett's esophagus compared with population-based controls. Models included terms for age (<50, 50-<60, 60-<70, 70+), sex, education (except Cleveland), smoking (ever, never; except Cleveland), waist circumference and hip circumference. Participating studies: Houston, the Houston Barrett's Esophagus study; Cleveland, the Cleveland Barrett's Esophagus Study(Case Comprehensive Cancer Center: University Hospitals Case Medical Center and Cleveland Clinic Foundation); FINBAR, the Factors Influencing the Barrett's/Adenocarcinoma Relationship study (Ireland); KPNC, the Epidemiology and Incidence of Barrett's Esophagus study (Kaiser Permanente, Northern California); NDB, The Newly Diagnosed Barrett's Esophagus Study (University of Michigan and Ann Arbor Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Michigan); SDH, the Study of Digestive Health (Brisbane, Australia); and Washington, the Study of Reflux Disease (western Washington State).

