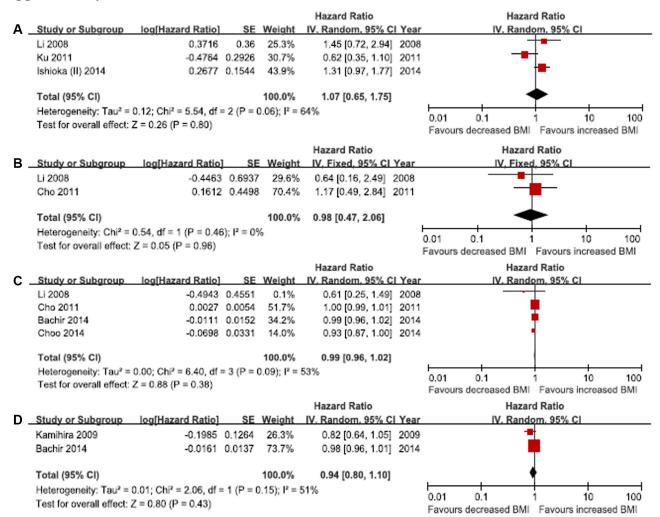
## Association between demographic factors and prognosis in urothelial carcinoma of the upper urinary tract: a systematic review and meta-analysis

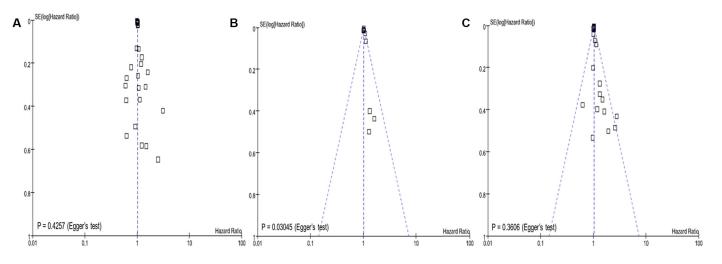
## **Supplementary Materials**



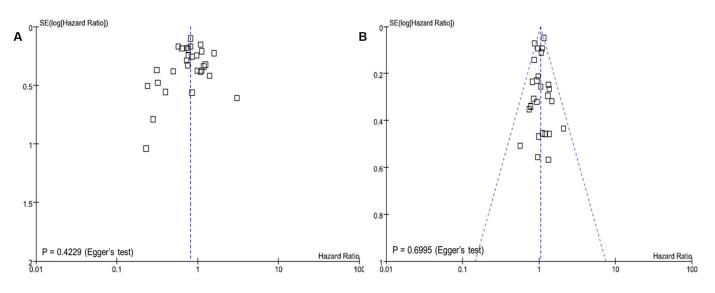
**Supplementary Figure S1: Forest plots of prognosis of obesity.** (A) Intravesical recurrence-free survival, (B) Progression-free survival, (C) Cancer-specific survival, (D) Overall survival.

			Hazard Ratio				Hazard Ratio				
Study or Subgroup	log[Hazard Ratio]	SE	Weight	IV, Fixed, 95% CI Y	<i>fear</i>		IV. Fixe	d. 95% C	L		
Wlaton 2011	0.3293	0.257	8.8%	1.39 [0.84, 2.30] 2	2011			<u>_</u>			
Gandaglia 2014	-0.0101	0.08	91.2%	0.99 [0.85, 1.16] 2	2014						
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	1.02 [0.88, 1.18]				<b>\</b>			
Heterogeneity: Chi <sup>2</sup> = 1.59, df = 1 (P = 0.21); $ ^2$ = 37% Test for overall effect: Z = 0.26 (P = 0.79)							0.1 Caucasian	1 Favours	10 s other	100 races	

Supplementary Figure S2: Forest plots of cancer-specific survival of race.



Supplementary Figure S3: Funnel graphs of the assessment of potential publication bias of age. (A) Intravesical recurrence-free survival, (B) Progression-free survival, (C) Cancer-specific survival.



Supplementary Figure S4: Funnel graphs of the assessment of potential publication bias of sex. (A) Intravesical recurrencefree survival, (B) Cancer-specific survival.

**Supplementary Table S1: Pathologic characteristics of the eligible studies.** See Supplementary\_Table\_S1