S2 Table. Multivariable logistic regression for nutritional status and bone-related biomarker according to osteoporosis

	Low calcium intake[a]		Vitamin D deficiency[b]		Elevated ALP[c]		Elevated PTH[d]	
	aOR (95% CI)	p-value	aOR (95% CI)	p-value	aOR (95% CI)	p-value	aOR (95% CI)	p-value
Total								
Normal	1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00	
Osteopenia	1.35 (0.64-2.86)	0.436	0.85 (0.49-1.48)	0.561	2.41 (1.32-4.41)	0.004	1.42 (0.83-2.43)	0.204
Osteoporosis	1.53 (0.46-5.07)	0.483	1.48 (0.71-2.09)	0.299	4.44 (1.99-9.91)	< 0.001	2.49 (1.15-5.40)	0.021
No gastric cancer								
Normal	1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00	
Osteopenia	1.63 (0.71-3.70)	0.246	0.70 (0.38-1.27)	0.236	2.00 (1.06-3.77)	0.032	1.30 (0.73-2.31)	0.377
Osteoporosis	1.77 (0.47-6.70)	0.400	1.28 (0.57-2.88)	0.545	2.89 (1.22-6.82)	0.016	2.50 (1.06-5.91)	0.037
Gastric cancer survivor								
Normal	1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00	
Osteopenia	0.71 (0.05-10.8)	0.803	2.60 (0.28-23.8)	0.236	22.3 (1.92-259.8)	0.014	2.31 (0.24-22.1)	0.463
Osteoporosis	0.64 (0.01-45.1)	0.837	4.98 (0.44-56.1)	0.190	358.9 (6.68-19290.0)	0.004	2.66 (0.28-77.3)	0.279

Adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, smoking status, alcohol consumption, physical activity, hypertension, diabetes, household income and health check-up status. aOR, adjusted odd ratio; CI, confidence interval; ALP, alkaline phosphatase; PTH, parathyroid hormone. [a]Low calcium intake is defined as those who take < 800mg/day, [b]Vitamin D deficiency is defined as those who have serum levels of 25-hydroxy-vitamin D < 20 ng/mL, [c]Elevated ALP means ALP ≥ 250 IU/L, [d]Elevated PTH means PTH ≥ 65 pg/mL.