

# Sugar-sweetened beverages consumption and risk of hyperuricemia: a longitudinal analysis of the Health Workers Cohort Study participants in Mexico

Meneses-León et al.

Online supplementary material

**Supplementary Table 1.** Fixed effects logistic regression and generalized estimating equations model for the relationship between soft drinks consumption and probability of hyperuricemia including waist circumference and proportion of body fat as adjustment covariate.

	Fixed Effects Logistic Regression <sup>1</sup>		GEE <sup>2</sup>	
	309	308	1300	
	781	779	3021	3011
	Odds Ratio (95% CI)		Odds Ratio (95% CI)	
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
<b>SSBs, (355mL)</b>				
< 1 per week	1 ref.	1 ref.	1 ref.	1 ref.
1 per week	1.08 (0.68, 1.73)	1.09 (0.68, 1.74)	1.00 (0.80, 1.25)	1.04 (0.83, 1.30)
2 to 6 per week	1.35 (0.75, 2.41)	1.39 (0.77, 2.49)	1.30 (1.02, 1.68)	1.34 (1.05, 1.72)
≥ 7 per week	2.59 (1.26, 5.32)	2.62 (1.27, 5.39)	1.75 (1.28, 2.39)	1.79 (1.31, 2.44)

All models were Adjusted for age, smoking status, physical activity, and dietary intake of meat, seafood and alcohol.

<sup>1</sup> Fixed effects logistic regression is based on within-subject variations, subjects with no variation in the outcome variable across time are not included. Model 1: Includes adjustment covariates plus WC. Model 2: Includes adjustment covariates plus body fat percentage.

<sup>2</sup> Generalized Estimating Equations model. Specified with unstructured covariance, binomial distribution for the outcome and logit link. Model 3: Includes adjustment covariates plus WC and sex. Model 4: Includes adjustment covariates plus proportion of body fat and sex.

**Supplementary Table 2.** Fixed effects logistic regression and generalized estimating equations model for the relationship between diet soft drinks consumption and probability of hyperuricemia including waist circumference and proportion of body fat as a covariate.

	Fixed Effects Logistic Regression <sup>1</sup>		GEE <sup>2</sup>	
	309	308	1300	
	781	779	3021	3011
	Odds Ratio (95% CI)		Odds Ratio (95% CI)	
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
<b>SSBs, (355mL)</b>				
< 1 per week	1 ref.	1 ref.	1 ref.	1 ref.
1 per week	0.81 (0.31, 2.13)	0.85 (0.33, 2.23)	0.94 (0.59, 1.50)	1.00 (0.63, 1.56)
2 to 6 per week	1.11 (0.52, 2.38)	1.13 (0.53, 2.41)	1.08 (0.72, 1.62)	1.06 (0.71, 1.59)
≥ 7 per week	1.22 (0.25, 5.93)	1.27 (0.26, 6.03)	0.99 (0.57, 1.71)	1.08 (0.63, 1.84)

All models were Adjusted for age, smoking status, physical activity, and dietary intake of meat, seafood and alcohol.

<sup>1</sup> Fixed effects logistic regression is based on within-subject variations, subjects with no variation in the outcome variable across time are not included. Model 1: Includes adjustment covariates plus WC. Model 2: Includes adjustment covariates plus body fat percentage.

<sup>2</sup> Generalized Estimating Equations model. Specified with unstructured covariance, binomial distribution for the outcome and logit link. Model 3: Includes adjustment covariates plus WC and sex. Model 4: Includes adjustment covariates plus proportion of body fat percentage and sex.