

Supplemental material

Consumption of Tea, Alcohol, and Fruits and Risk of Kidney Stones: A Prospective Cohort Study in 0.5 Million Chinese Adults

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Table S1 Subgroup analyses of the association between tea consumption and risk of kidney stones (n = 502,621)

Subgroups	Tea consumption <3 cups/day	Tea consumption ≥3 cups/day	<i>P</i> interaction
Age at baseline (years)			0.426
<50			
Cases	4543	1378	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	22.36	28.71	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.85 (0.79, 0.90)	
50-59			
Cases	3135	1079	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	23.54	32.28	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.93 (0.86, 1.00)	
≥60			
Cases	1709	563	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	17.83	22.54	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.90 (0.81, 0.99)	
Gender			0.158
Male			
Cases	3827	1934	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	26.31	27.09	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.85 (0.81, 0.90)	
Female			
Cases	5560	1086	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	19.39	31.02	
HR (95% CI) ^a	1.00	0.95 (0.88, 1.02)	
BMI (kg/m ²)			0.072
<24			
Cases	5235	1837	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	21.46	31.71	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.90 (0.85, 0.95)	
≥24			
Cases	4152	1183	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	22.06	24.41	

Subgroups	Tea consumption	Tea consumption	<i>p</i> interaction
	<3 cups/day	≥3 cups/day	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.86 (0.80, 0.93)	
Fruit consumption (days/week)			0.525
<4			
Cases	7528	2561	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	24.15	34.67	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.89 (0.85, 0.93)	
≥4			
Cases	1859	459	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	15.42	14.11	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.85 (0.76, 0.95)	

Abbreviations: HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; PYs, person years.

Adjusted covariates in the models were consistent with the model 3 in Table 2 (except for the stratified variables).

^a Further adjusted for menopausal status (premenopausal, perimenopausal, or postmenopausal).

Table S2 Subgroup analyses of the association between alcohol consumption and risk of kidney stones (n = 502,621)

Subgroups	Alcohol consumption		<i>p</i> interaction
	<30.0 grams/day	≥30.0 grams/day	
Age at baseline (years)			0.033
<50			
Cases	5496	425	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	23.18	30.13	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.83 (0.74, 0.92)	
50-59			
Cases	3876	338	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	25.11	27.67	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.73 (0.64, 0.82)	
≥60			
Cases	2093	179	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	18.38	25.75	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.85 (0.72, 1.01)	
Gender			0.477
Male			
Cases	4862	899	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	26.35	27.83	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.83 (0.77, 0.90)	
Female			
Cases	6603	43	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	20.58	44.37	
HR (95% CI) ^a	1.00	0.84 (0.62, 1.13)	
BMI (kg/m ²)			0.817
<24			
Cases	6475	597	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	22.93	30.51	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.81 (0.74, 0.89)	
≥24			
Cases	4990	345	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	22.38	25.17	

Subgroups	Alcohol consumption		<i>P</i> interaction
	<30.0 grams/day	≥30.0 grams/day	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.77 (0.69, 0.87)	
Tea consumption (cups/day)			0.660
<3			
Cases	8871	516	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	21.37	30.24	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.77 (0.70, 0.84)	
≥3			
Cases	2594	426	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	28.76	26.28	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.84 (0.75, 0.95)	
Fruit consumption (days/week)			0.062
<4			
Cases	9282	807	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	25.92	29.41	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.78 (0.72, 0.85)	
≥4			
Cases	2183	135	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	14.83	23.16	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.93 (0.77, 1.12)	

Abbreviations: HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; PYs, person years.

Adjusted covariates in the models were consistent with the model 3 in Table 2 (except for the stratified variables).

^a Further adjusted for menopausal status (premenopausal, perimenopausal, or postmenopausal).

Table S3 Subgroup analyses of the association between fruit consumption and risk of kidney stones (n = 502,621)

Subgroups	Fruit consumption		<i>p</i> interaction
	<4 days/week	≥4 days/week	
Age at baseline (years)			0.251
<50			
Cases	4780	1141	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	27.26	15.04	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.87 (0.81, 0.94)	
50-59			
Cases	3447	767	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	28.23	17.24	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.92 (0.84, 1.00)	
≥60			
Cases	1862	410	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	21.13	12.54	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.84 (0.74, 0.96)	
Gender			0.290
Male			
Cases	4829	932	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	29.02	18.47	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.86 (0.80, 0.93)	
Female			
Cases	5260	1386	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	24.00	13.51	
HR (95% CI) ^a	1.00	0.89 (0.83, 0.96)	
BMI (kg/m ²)			0.001
<24			
Cases	6029	1043	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	26.67	13.75	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.83 (0.78, 0.90)	
≥24			
Cases	4060	1275	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	25.46	16.52	

Subgroups	Fruit consumption	Fruit consumption	<i>P</i> interaction
	<4 days/week	≥4 days/week	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.91 (0.85, 0.98)	
Tea consumption (cups/day)			0.525
<3			
Cases	7528	1859	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	24.15	15.42	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.88 (0.83, 0.93)	
≥3			
Cases	2561	459	
Cases/PYs (/10000)	34.67	14.11	
HR (95% CI)	1.00	0.84 (0.75, 0.94)	

Abbreviations: HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; PYs, person years.

Adjusted covariates in the models were consistent with the model 3 in Table 2 (except for the stratified variables).

^a Further adjusted for menopausal status (premenopausal, perimenopausal, or postmenopausal).