

Supplementary Appendix

Supplement to: Sorensen MD, Harper JD, Borofsky MS, et al. Removal of small, asymptomatic kidney stones and incidence of relapse. *N Engl J Med* 2022;387:506-13. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2204253

This appendix has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about the work.

Supplementary Appendix: Representativeness of Patient Sample

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Table S1. Representativeness of Study Participants

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| Category | |
| Disease under investigation | Urinary stone relapse |
| Special considerations related to | |
| Sex and gender | Stone disease affects men more than women in the U.S. ¹ The odds of kidney stones in females is approximately two-thirds that in men. ¹ |
| Age | Prevalence increases with age. ¹ In men and women, the weighted prevalence increases with age; these effects are observed among all racial/ethnic groups. ¹ |
| Race or ethnic group | Stone disease affects White persons disproportionately in the U.S. ¹ The prevalence of stone disease is highest among non-Hispanic white individuals, at 10.3%. ¹ Among Hispanic individual and among black, non-Hispanic individuals, the prevalence of kidney stones is 6.4 and 4.3%, respectively. ¹ |
| Geography | Stone disease is more prevalent in warmer climates globally. ^{2,3} |
| Other considerations | Stone disease is prevalent with 50% recurrence within 5 years. ^{4,5} Stone disease has some dependence on patient demographics as noted above. The dependence of relapse to an emergency visit or surgery on patient demographics is not known. However, the demographics of those with symptomatic stone disease that are likely to motivate an emergency visit or surgery are known and similar to the demographics of those reporting a history of stones. ¹ Nonetheless, different demographic groups may have different access to surgery and medical care, and as shown in the present study, surgery technique influence relapse. ⁶⁻⁸ Socioeconomic status is associated with a history of kidney stones. ¹ |
| Overall representativeness of this trial | The participants in the present trial were recruited from subjects going to surgery and are representative of the demographics of the surgery populations. The study demographics are similar to population rates from the U.S. census weighted by prevalence rate reported in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). ¹ The study underrepresented Hispanics. The study tested 2 institutions – including one in the Veterans Affairs health care system - in the West and two in the Midwest in an effort to represent U.S. geography. |

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