

Supplementary text. PubMed search terms

("physical activity" OR physical activity[MeSH] OR exercise OR exercise[MeSH] OR sports OR sports[MeSH] OR walking OR walking[MeSH] OR biking OR bicycling OR bicycling[MeSH] OR running OR running[MeSH] OR fitness OR "exercise test" OR exercise test[MeSH] OR inactivity OR sedentary OR diabetes OR diabetes[MeSH] OR glucose OR glucose[MeSH] OR "medical history" OR medical history[MeSH] OR "body mass index" OR body mass index[MeSH] OR BMI OR overweight OR overweight[MeSH] OR obesity OR obesity[MeSH] OR anthropometry OR anthropometry[MeSH] OR fatness OR "body fatness" OR "abdominal fatness" OR "abdominal obesity" OR abdominal obesity[MeSH] OR "waist circumference" OR "hip circumference" OR "waist-to-hip ratio" OR waist-to-hip ratio[MeSH] OR adiposity OR adiposity[MeSH] OR "weight gain" OR weight gain[MeSH] OR "weight change" OR weight change[MeSH] OR "weight loss" OR weight loss[MeSH])

AND

("kidney stones" OR kidney stones[MeSH] OR "nephrolithiasis" OR nephrolithiasis[MeSH])

AND

("case-control" OR cohort OR prospective OR longitudinal OR retrospective OR "follow-up" OR "cross-sectional" OR "hazard ratio" OR "hazard ratios" OR "relative risk" OR "relative risks" OR "incidence rate ratio" OR "incidence rate ratios" OR "odds ratio" OR odds ratios OR incidence)

Embase search terms

((body mass index or BMI or overweight or obesity or anthropometry or fatness or body fatness or abdominal fatness or abdominal obesity or waist circumference or hip circumference or waist-to-hip ratio or adiposity or weight gain or weight change or weight loss).ab,ti or body mass index/ or BMI/ or overweight/ or obesity/ or anthropometry/ or fatness/ or body fatness/ or abdominal fatness/ or abdominal obesity/ or waist circumference/ or hip circumference/ or waist-to-hip ratio/ or adiposity/ or weight gain/ or weight change/ or weight loss/ or (diabetes or glucose or medical history).ab,ti or diabetes/ or glucose/ or medical history/ or (physical activity or exercise or sports or walking or biking or bicycling or running or fitness or exercise test or inactivity or sedentary).ab,ti or physical activity/ or exercise/ or sports/ or walking/ or biking/ or bicycling/ or running/ or fitness/ or exercise test/ or inactivity/ or sedentary/)

and

((kidney stones or nephrolithiasis).ab,ti. or kidney stones/ or nephrolithiasis/)

and

(case-control or cohort or prospective or longitudinal or retrospective or follow-up or cross-sectional or hazard ratio or hazard ratios or relative risk or relative risks or incidence rate ratio or incidence rate ratios or odds ratio or odds ratios or incidence).ab,ti.

Supplementary Table 1. List of excluded studies and reason for exclusion

Exclusion reason	Reference number
<3 categories of exposure (BMI)	(1-4)
Abstract only publication	(5)
Bariatric surgery study	(6)
Case-control study	(7-23)
Case only study	(24-29)
Comment	(30-32)
Cross-sectional study	(33-61)
Duplicates	(62-65)
No risk estimates	(66-68)
Not relevant data	(69-73)
Not relevant exposure	(74-117)
Not relevant outcome	(118-120)
Patient populations	(121)
Pediatric population	(122)
Review	(123-166)

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Supplementary Table 2. Prospective studies of adiposity and kidney stones

First author, publication year, country	Study name or description	Study period	Number of participants, number of cases	Measurement of anthropometry	Exposure	Comparison	Relative risk (95% confidence interval)	Adjustment for confounders
Taylor EN et al, 2005, USA	Health Professionals Follow-up Study	1986-2002, 16 years follow-up	45988 men, age 40-75 years: 1609 cases 1483 cases (weight change) 1214 cases (waist circumference)	Self-reported (validated)	Weight  Weight change between age 21 years and baseline  BMI  Waist circumference	64.5 kg 72.7 80.9 90.9 106.8 -5.9 kg 0 +5.0 kg +11.4 kg +15.9 kg <21.0 21.0-22.9 23.0-24.9 25.0-27.4 27.5-29.9 ≥30.0 86.4 cm 90.2 96.5 104.1 114.3	1.00 1.15 (0.93-1.43) 1.34 (1.09-1.66) 1.33 (1.07-1.65) 1.44 (1.11-1.86) 1.05 (0.81-1.36) 1.00 1.24 (1.03-1.49) 1.27 (1.04-1.53) 1.39 (1.14-1.70) 0.73 (0.52-1.03) 1.00 0.94 (0.79-1.12) 1.20 (1.02-1.41) 1.24 (1.03-1.50) 1.33 (1.08-1.63) 1.00 1.23 (1.00-1.51) 1.37 (1.11-1.69) 1.42 (1.13-1.78) 1.48 (1.13-1.93)	Age, use of thiazide diuretics, alcohol, calcium supplement use, fluids, animal protein, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, vitamin C Weight change: also adjusted for weight in early adulthood
Taylor EN et al, 2005, USA	Nurses' Health Study 1	1980-2000, 20 years follow-up	93758 women, age 34-59 years: 1687 cases 1580 cases (weight change) 1108 cases (waist circumference)	Self-reported (validated)	Weight  Weight change between age 18 years and baseline  BMI	60.0 kg 71.8 80.5 90.9 109.1 -6.4 kg 0 +5.5 +11.8 +22.7 <21.0	1.00 1.29 (1.14-1.46) 1.37 (1.18-1.59) 1.61 (1.37-1.89) 1.89 (1.52-2.36) 0.93 (0.71-1.23) 1.00 1.00 (0.82-1.22) 1.23 (1.01-1.50) 1.70 (1.46-2.05) 1.15 (0.95-1.38)	Age, use of thiazide diuretics, alcohol, calcium supplement use, fluids, animal protein, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, vitamin C Weight change: also adjusted for weight in early adulthood

					Waist circumference	21.0-22.9 23.0-24.9 25.0-27.4 27.5-29.9 ≥30.0 72.4 cm 81.3 88.9 96.5 109.2	1.00 1.26 (1.07-1.50) 1.34 (1.13-1.59) 1.75 (1.45-2.10) 1.90 (1.61-2.25) 1.00 1.24 (1.05-1.47) 1.44 (1.21-1.72) 1.49 (1.23-1.80) 1.71 (1.40-2.10)	
Taylor EN et al, 2005, USA	Nurses' Health Study 2	1991-2001, 10 years follow-up	101877 women, age 27-44 years: 1531 cases (weight change) 1512 cases (waist circumference) 751 cases (waist circumference)	Self-reported (validated)	Weight  Weight change between age 18 years and baseline  BMI  Waist circumference	59.1 kg 70.9 80.5 90.9 111.4 -5.5 kg 0 +4.5 +11.4 +22.7 <21.0 21.0-22.9 23.0-24.9 25.0-27.4 27.5-29.9 ≥30.0 71.1 cm 81.3 88.9 96.5 111.8	1.00 1.26 (1.10-1.45) 1.49 (1.27-1.75) 1.73 (1.47-2.04) 1.92 (1.59-2.31) 1.13 (0.86-1.50) 1.00 1.03 (0.84-1.26) 1.27 (1.03-1.55) 1.82 (1.50-2.21) 1.13 (0.94-1.36) 1.00 1.24 (1.04-1.50) 1.47 (1.22-1.77) 1.68 (1.36-2.07) 2.09 (1.77-2.48) 1.00 0.98 (0.80-1.21) 1.21 (0.96-1.54) 1.71 (1.34-2.17) 1.94 (1.49-2.52)	Age, use of thiazide diuretics, alcohol, calcium supplement use, fluids, animal protein, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, vitamin C Weight change: also adjusted for weight in early adulthood
Akoudad S, 2010, USA	Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study	1993-1995 - 2005, 10.8 years follow-up	12161 men and women, age 45-64 years: 971 cases	Measured	Waist circumference	Per 14.4 cm	1.11 (0.88-1.40)	Age, sex, race, region, diabetes, triglycerides, hypertension, uric acid, gallstones
Oda E et al, 2014, Japan	Medical Check-up Center,	2008-2009 - 2013, 3.2	1726 men and 992 women,	Measured	BMI, men BMI, women	Per 1 unit Per 1 unit	1.042 (0.987-1.101) 0.949 (0.866-1.040)	Age, antihypertensive drug use, antidiabetic or antihyperlipidemic

	Nagaoka	years follow-up	mean age 51.9 years: 238 cases		Waist circumference, men Waist circumference, women	Per 1 cm Per 1 cm	1.015 (0.996-1.035) 0.988 (0.958-1.019)	drug use, smoking, alcohol, physical activity, history of coronary heart disease and stroke, hs-CRP, SBP, fasting glucose, TG, HDL cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, uric acid, sodium, potassium, chloride, calcium
Sorensen MD et al, 2014, USA	Women's Health Initiative	1993-1998 - NA, 8 years follow-up	84225 women, age 50-79 years: 2392 cases	Measured	BMI  BMI	<18.5 18.5-24.9 25.0-29.9 30.0-34.9 ≥35.0 <18.5 18.5-24.9 25.0-29.9 30.0-34.9 ≥35.0	0.79 (0.47-1.32) 1.00 1.30 (1.17-1.44) 1.62 (1.43-1.83) 1.81 (1.57-2.10) 0.79 (0.47-1.34) 1.00 1.21 (1.07-1.37) 1.36 (1.13-1.63) 1.31 (1.02-1.68)	Age, race, diabetes, calcium supplement use, HRT, income, region, water, sodium, animal protein, dietary calcium + physical activity, energy intake
Yoshimura E et al, 2016, Japan	Natural Gas Company in metropolitan Tokyo	1985-2004/2005, 19 years follow-up	4074 men, age 20-40 years: 258 cases	Measured	BMI	15.9-21.6 21.7-23.7 23.8-35.6	1.00 1.28 (0.93-1.76) 1.41 (1.02-1.97)	Age, alcohol, SBP, cardiorespiratory fitness, cigarette smoking
Shu X et al, 2017, China	Shanghai Women's Health Study	1996-2000 - 2004-2008, 10 years follow-up	69166 women, age 40-70 years: 1451 cases	Measured	BMI	<18.5 18.5-24.9 25.0-29.9 ≥30.0	1.01 (0.75-1.37) 1.00 1.14 (1.01-1.28) 1.17 (0.92-1.49)	Birth year, pack-years of smoking, education, income, energy intake, dietary protein intake, dietary calcium intake, calcium supplement use, vitamin C intake, vitamin C supplement use, dietary potassium intake, dietary magnesium intake, physical activity, history of coronary heart disease/stroke, type 2 diabetes, hypertension, cholelithiasis, WHR
Shu X et al, 2017, China	Shanghai Men's Health Study	2002-2006 - 2004-2008, 5 years	58054 men, age 40-74 years: 1202 cases	Measured	BMI	<18.5 18.5-24.9 25.0-29.9 ≥30.0	0.82 (0.58-1.16) 1.00 1.15 (1.01-1.31) 1.30 (0.94-1.80)	Birth year, pack-years of smoking, education, income, energy intake, dietary protein intake, dietary calcium intake,

		follow-up						calcium supplement use, vitamin C intake, vitamin C supplement use, dietary potassium intake, dietary magnesium intake, physical activity, history of coronary heart disease/stroke, type 2 diabetes, hypertension, cholelithiasis, WHR
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BMI=body mass index, HRT=hormone replacement therapy, hs-CRP=high sensitivity C-reactive protein, LDL=low-density lipoprotein, SBP=systolic blood pressure, TG=triglycerides, WHR=waist-to-hip ratio

Supplementary Table 3. Prospective studies of diabetes mellitus and kidney stones

First author, publication year, country	Study name or description	Study period	Number of participants, number of cases	Exposure	Comparison	Relative risk (95% confidence interval)	Adjustment for confounders
Taylor EN et al, 2005, USA	Health Professionals Follow-up Study	1980-2000, 20 years follow-up	45988 men, age 40-75 years: 1609 cases	Diabetes mellitus	Yes vs. no	1.29 (1.05-1.58)	Age, use of thiazide diuretics, alcohol, calcium supplement use, fluids, animal protein, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, vitamin C
Taylor EN et al, 2005, USA	Nurses' Health Study 1	1991-2001, 10 years follow-up	93758 women, age 34-59 years: 1687 cases	Diabetes mellitus	Yes vs. no	1.60 (1.16-2.21)	Age, use of thiazide diuretics, alcohol, calcium supplement use, fluids, animal protein, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, vitamin C
Taylor EN et al, 2005, USA	Nurses' Health Study 2	1986-2000, 14 years follow-up	101877 women, age 27-44 years: 1531 cases	Diabetes mellitus	Yes vs. no	0.81 (0.59-1.09)	Age, use of thiazide diuretics, alcohol, calcium supplement use, fluids, animal protein, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, vitamin C
Akoudad S, 2010, USA	Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study	1993-1995 - 2005, 10.8 years follow-up	12161 men and women, age 45-64 years: 971 cases	Diabetes mellitus	Yes vs. no	1.98 (1.20-3.28)	Age, sex, race, region, waist circumference, triglycerides, hypertension, uric acid, gallstones
Jakobsen AK et al, 2014, Sweden	Swedish Nationwide Cohort study	1997-2001 - 2009, 5.7 years follow-up	48211 men and women, mean age 46 years: 716 cases	Diabetes mellitus	Yes vs. no	1.08 (0.53-2.19)	Age, anti-TNF, uveitis, renal insufficiency, hypertension, inflammatory bowel disease, ischemic heart disease, psoriasis, nephrolithiasis, calcium metabolic disorders, arthritis urica/cystinuria/hyperoxaluria, obesity
Masterson JH et al, 2015, USA	Naval Medical Center, San Diego	2000-NA, 3.45 years follow-up	52184 men and women, mean age 31 years: 702 cases	Diabetes mellitus	Yes vs. no	1.10 (0.90-1.40)	Age, sex, peripheral vascular disease, hypertension, coronary artery disease, obesity, tobacco, dyslipidemia
Shih MT et al, 2016, Taiwan	Taiwan National Health Insurance	2000-2008, 6.78 years	16670 men and women, age 22-79 years: 803 cases	Diabetes mellitus	Yes vs. no	1.04 (0.82-1.31)	Age, sex, ankylosing spondylitis, urbanization level, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, coronary heart



	Research Database	follow-up					disease, chronic kidney disease
Landgren AJ et al, 2017, Sweden	Western Sweden VEGA regional healthcare database	2006-2012, 3.9 years follow-up	168646 men and women, age >19 years: 2803 cases	Diabetes, gout patients Diabetes, non-gout controls	Yes vs. no Yes vs. no	1.55 (1.18-2.04) 1.11 (0.91-1.34)	Age, sex, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, kidney disease, obesity, calcium antagonists, thiazide diuretics, potassium-sparing medications, RAAS-inhibitors, losartan, loop diuretics, statins
Shu X et al, 2017, China	Shanghai Women's Health Study	1996-2000 - 2004-2008, 10 years follow-up	69166 women, age 40-70 years: 1451 cases	Type 2 diabetes	Yes vs. no	1.11 (0.85-1.44)	Birth year, pack-years of smoking, education, income, energy intake, dietary protein intake, dietary calcium intake, calcium supplement use, vitamin C intake, vitamin C supplement use, dietary potassium intake, dietary magnesium intake, physical activity, history of coronary heart disease/stroke, hypertension, cholelithiasis, BMI, WHR
Shu X et al, 2017, China	Shanghai Men's Health Study	2002-2006 - 2004-2008, 5 years follow-up	58054 men, age 40-74 years: 1202 cases	Type 2 diabetes	Yes vs. no	0.98 (0.77-1.26)	Birth year, pack-years of smoking, education, income, energy intake, dietary protein intake, dietary calcium intake, calcium supplement use, vitamin C intake, vitamin C supplement use, dietary potassium intake, dietary magnesium intake, physical activity, history of coronary heart disease/stroke, hypertension, cholelithiasis, BMI, WHR

BMI=body mass index, RAAS=renin-angiotensin-aldosterone-system, TNF=tumor necrosis factor, WHR=waist-to-hip ratio

Supplementary Table 4. Prospective studies of physical activity and kidney stones

First author, publication year, country	Study name or description	Study period	Number of participants, number of cases	Exposure	Comparison	Relative risk (95% confidence interval)	Adjustment for confounders
Sorensen MD et al, 2014, USA	Women's Health Initiative	1993-1998 - NA, 8 years follow-up	84225 women, age 50-79 years: 2392 cases	Physical activity	Inactive 0.1-4.9 METs/wk 5.0-9.9 10.0-19.9 20.0-29.9 ≥30.0	1.00 0.84 (0.74-0.97) 0.78 (0.68-0.90) 0.69 (0.60-0.79) 0.70 (0.59-0.83) 0.69 (0.58-0.83)	Age, race, diabetes, calcium supplement use, HRT, income, region, water, sodium, animal protein, dietary calcium, energy intake
Ferraro PM et al, 2015, USA	Health Professionals Follow-up Study	1986-2006, 20 years follow-up	44964 men, age 40-75 years: 1841 cases	Physical activity	<5 METs/wk 5-9.9 10-19.9 20-29.9 ≥30.0	1.00 0.96 (0.81-1.15) 1.03 (0.88-1.19) 0.97 (0.82-1.15) 1.00 (0.87-1.14)	Age, race, BMI, diabetes, calcium supplement use, geographic region, total energy, calcium, sodium, animal protein, fluids, caffeine, potassium, magnesium, vitamin C, fructose, oxalate, phytate, alcohol, high blood pressure, gout, profession, thiazide
Ferraro PM et al, 2015, USA	Nurses' Health Study 1	1986-2006, 20 years follow-up	74551 women, age 30-55 years: 1439 cases	Physical activity	<5 METs/wk 5-9.9 10-19.9 20-29.9 ≥30.0	1.00 0.99 (0.85-1.15) 0.95 (0.82-1.10) 0.89 (0.74-1.08) 1.01 (0.85-1.19)	Age, race, BMI, diabetes, calcium supplement use, postmenopausal hormone use, geographic region, total energy, calcium, sodium, animal protein, fluids, caffeine, potassium, magnesium, vitamin C, fructose, oxalate, phytate, alcohol, high blood pressure, gout, thiazide
Ferraro PM et al, 2015, USA	Nurses' Health Study 2	1991-2007, 16 years follow-up	95618 women, age 25-42 years: 2075 cases	Physical activity	<5 METs/wk 5-9.9 10-19.9 20-29.9 ≥30.0	1.00 1.01 (0.89-1.15) 0.97 (0.86-1.10) 0.98 (0.84-1.14) 1.03 (0.90-1.18)	Age, race, BMI, diabetes, calcium supplement use, postmenopausal hormone use, geographic region, total energy, calcium, sodium, animal protein, fluids, caffeine, potassium, magnesium, vitamin C, fructose, oxalate, phytate, alcohol, high blood pressure, gout, thiazide

BMI=body mass index, HRT=hormone replacement therapy, MET=metabolic equivalent tasks, wk=week

Supplementary Table 5. Table of RRs and 95% CIs from nonlinear dose-response analysis of BMI and kidney stones

	Kidney stones
BMI	RR (95% CI)
17.5	0.95 (0.85-1.07)
20.0	1.00
22.5	1.08 (0.99-1.19)
25.0	1.21 (1.03-1.42)
27.5	1.37 (1.09-1.71)
30.0	1.57 (1.18-2.08)
32.5	1.82 (1.28-2.59)
35.0	2.14 (1.40-3.28)
37.5	2.53 (1.52-4.21)
40.0	3.02 (1.66-5.50)
p <sub>nonlinearity</sub>	0.10
p <sub>overall</sub>	0.009

Supplementary Table 6. Table of RRs and 95% CIs from nonlinear dose-response analysis of waist circumference and kidney stones

	Kidney stones
Waist circumference	RR (95% CI)
72.5	1.00
75.0	1.06 (1.04-1.09)
80.0	1.19 (1.11-1.27)
85.0	1.31 (1.18-1.45)
90.0	1.43 (1.26-1.62)
95.0	1.54 (1.34-1.77)
100.0	1.63 (1.41-1.89)
105.0	1.69 (1.46-1.96)
110.0	1.72 (1.47-2.00)
115.0	1.71 (1.43-2.03)
120.0	1.65 (1.31-2.07)
p <sub>nonlinearity</sub>	0.03
p <sub>overall</sub>	<0.0001

Supplementary Table 7. Table of RRs and 95% CIs from nonlinear dose-response analysis of weight and kidney stones

	Kidney stones
Weight	RR (95% CI)
60	1.00
65	1.13 (1.09-1.18)
70	1.25 (1.18-1.33)
75	1.35 (1.26-1.45)
80	1.44 (1.34-1.55)
85	1.52 (1.41-1.64)
90	1.59 (1.48-1.71)
95	1.65 (1.53-1.78)
100	1.70 (1.58-1.84)
105	1.75 (1.61-1.91)
110	1.79 (1.63-1.97)
p <sub>nonlinearity</sub>	<0.0001
p <sub>overall</sub>	<0.0001

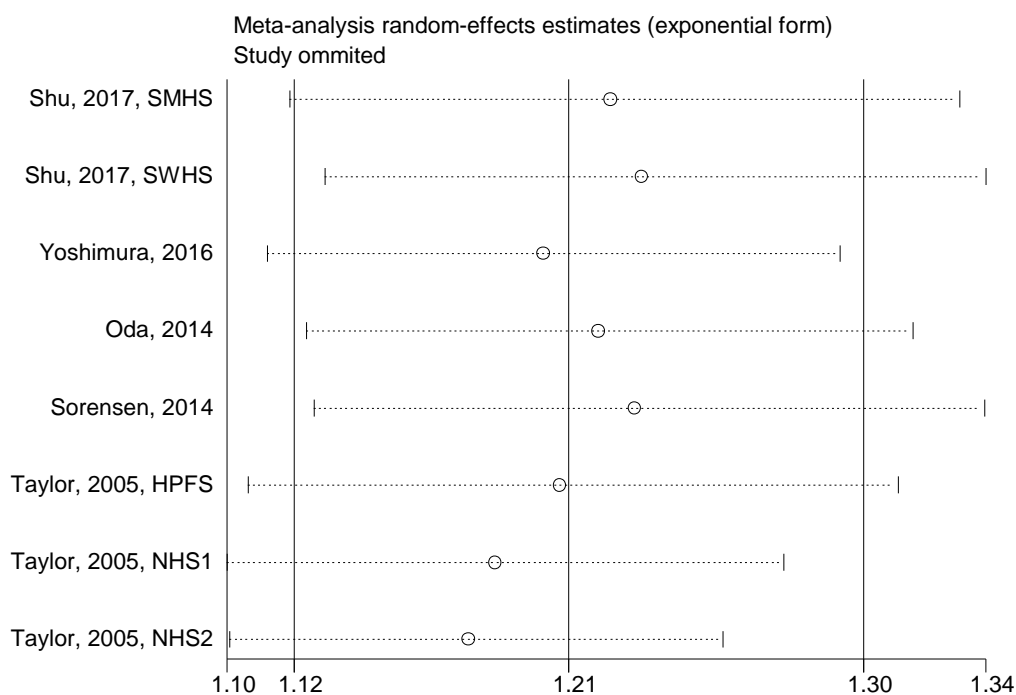
Supplementary Table 8. Table of RRs and 95% CIs from nonlinear dose-response analysis of weight gain and kidney stones

	Kidney stones
Weight gain	RR (95% CI)
+1 kg	1.00
+5	1.07 (0.98-1.18)
+10	1.16 (0.99-1.35)
+15	1.27 (1.05-1.55)
+20	1.47 (1.17-1.85)
+22.5	1.62 (1.28-2.07)
p <sub>nonlinearity</sub>	0.12
p <sub>overall</sub>	<0.0001

Supplementary Table 9. Table of RRs and 95% CIs from nonlinear dose-response analysis of physical activity and kidney stones

	Kidney stones
Physical activity	RR (95% CI)
0	1.00
5	0.80 (0.71-0.89)
10	0.77 (0.65-0.93)
15	0.77 (0.60-0.99)
20	0.77 (0.55-1.07)
25	0.77 (0.51-1.16)
30	0.77 (0.47-1.26)
35	0.77 (0.43-1.38)
$p_{\text{nonlinearity}}$	<0.0001
$p_{\text{overall}}$	<0.0001

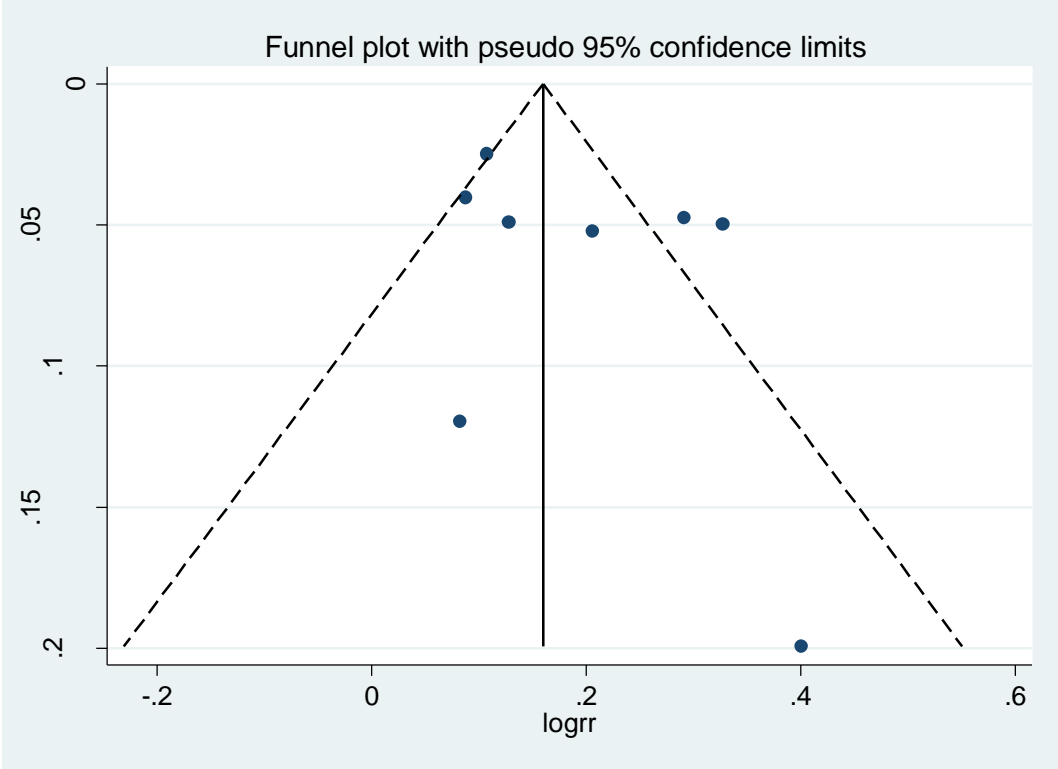
Supplementary Figure 1. Influence analysis of BMI and kidney stones



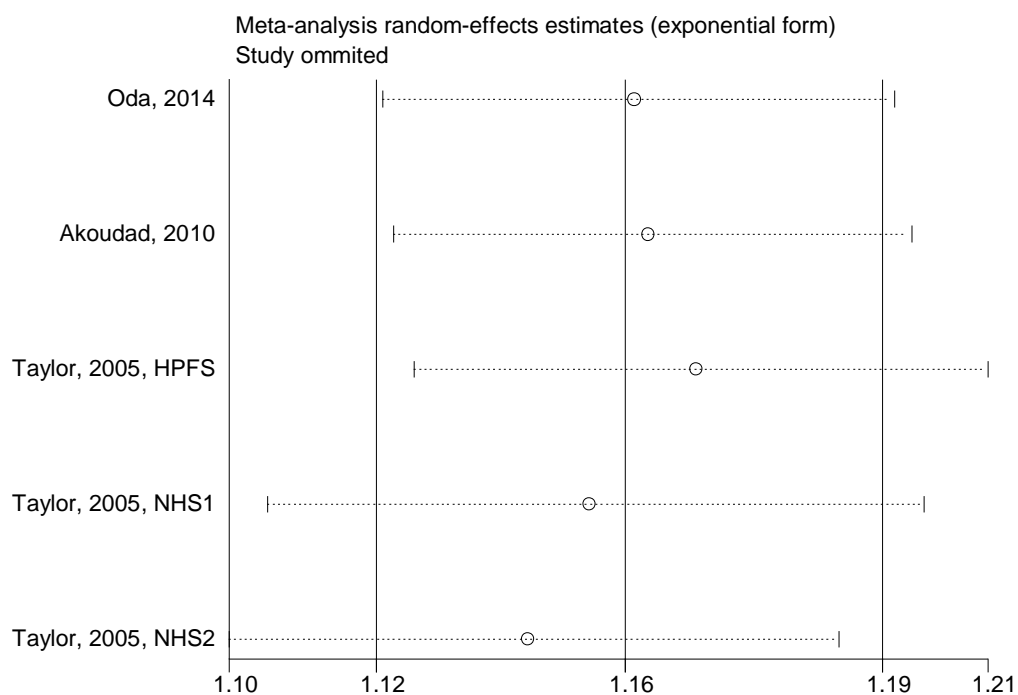
Study omitted	e <sup>coef.</sup>	[95% Conf. Interval]
Shu, 2017, SMHS	1.2184144	1.1181823 1.3276312
Shu, 2017, SWHS	1.2281264	1.1291627 1.3357637
Yoshimura, 2016	1.1973314	1.1112378 1.2900952
Oda, 2014	1.214574	1.1235081 1.3130212
Sorensen, 2014	1.226064	1.1257808 1.3352802
Taylor, 2005, HPFS	1.2024806	1.1051182 1.3084207
Taylor, 2005, NHS1	1.1824367	1.0986153 1.2726533
Taylor, 2005, NHS2	1.1740136	1.0995106 1.253565
<b>Combined</b>	<b>1.2053105</b>	<b>1.1195665 1.2976214</b>



Supplementary Figure 2. Funnel plot of BMI and kidney stones

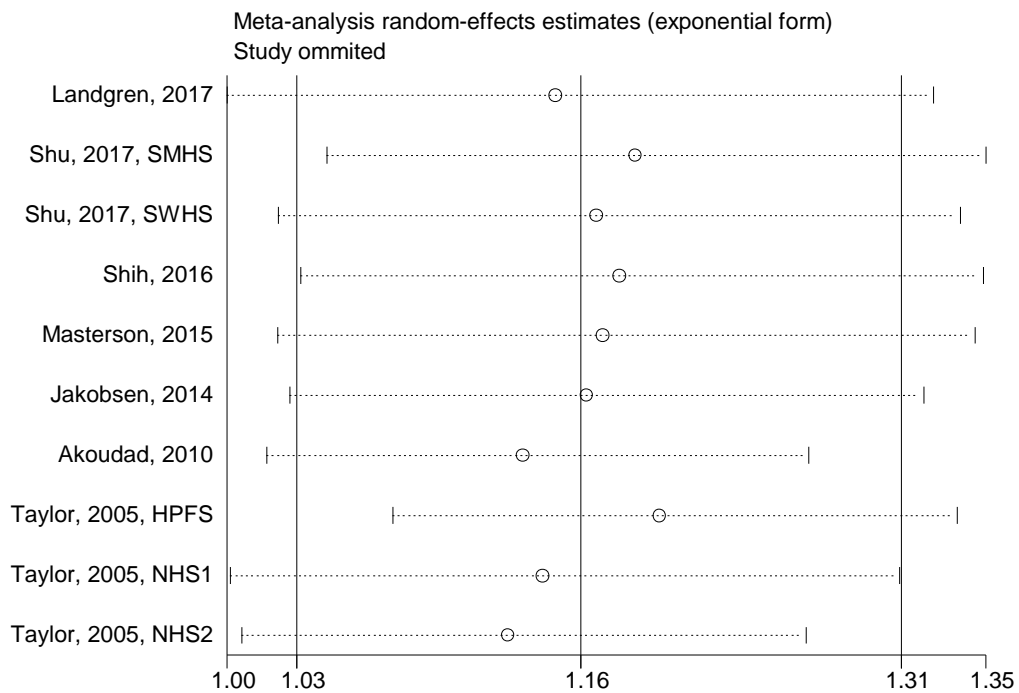


Supplementary Figure 3. Influence analysis of waist circumference and kidney stones



Study omitted	e <sup>coef.</sup>	[95% Conf. Interval]
Oda, 2014	1.1563793	1.1198394 1.1941117
Akoudad, 2010	1.1584125	1.1214253 1.1966197
Taylor, 2005, HPFS	1.1653341	1.1244533 1.2077012
Taylor, 2005, NHS1	1.1498092	1.1031824 1.1984068
Taylor, 2005, NHS2	1.1409655	1.0975747 1.1860715
Combined	1.1550535	1.1188871 1.1923889

Supplementary Figure 4. Influence analysis of diabetes mellitus and kidney stones



Study omitted	e^coef.	[95% Conf. Interval]
Landgren, 2017	1.1466128	0.99516231 1.3211118
Shu, 2017, SMHS	1.1835815	1.0411488 1.3454993
Shu, 2017, SWHS	1.1656044	1.0186979 1.3336962
Shih, 2016	1.1762314	1.0292715 1.3441743
Masterson, 2015	1.1684055	1.0185137 1.3403566
Jakobsen, 2014	1.161244	1.0240749 1.3167864
Akoudad, 2010	1.1316855	1.013512 1.2636379
Taylor, 2005, HPFS	1.1947714	1.0716271 1.3320665
Taylor, 2005, NHS1	1.1407135	0.99673223 1.3054934
Taylor, 2005, NHS2	1.1247209	1.0019338 1.2625555
<b>Combined</b>	<b>1.1584247</b>	<b>1.0272435 1.306358</b>

Supplementary Figure 5. Funnel plot of diabetes mellitus and kidney stones

