

S6 Table Crude and adjusted hazard ratios (95% confidence interval) for ischemic heart disease in the nephrolithiasis and control subgroups stratified by smoking status, alcohol consumption, and obesity

Characteristics	Hazard ratios for ischemic heart disease			
	Crude	P-value	Adjusted†	P-value
Smoking status				
Nonsmoker (n = 60,659)				
Nephrolithiasis	1.19 (1.11-1.27)	<0.001*	1.27 (1.19-1.35)	<0.001*
Control	1.00		1.00	
Past smoker (n = 12,002)				
Nephrolithiasis	1.16 (0.96-1.39)	0.120	1.13 (0.96-1.33)	0.139
Control	1.00		1.00	
Current smoker (n = 22,854)				
Nephrolithiasis	1.14 (1.01-1.29)	0.033*	1.21 (1.08-1.35)	0.001*
Control	1.00		1.00	
Alcohol consumption				
Nondrinker (n = 51,249)				
Nephrolithiasis	1.29 (1.21-1.38)	<0.001*	1.25 (1.17-1.34)	<0.001*
Control	1.00		1.00	

2-3 times per month (n = 15,402)

Nephrolithiasis	1.43 (1.25-1.64)	<0.001*	1.39 (1.21-1.59)	<0.001*
Control	1.00		1.00	

≥ 1 time per week (n = 28,864)

Nephrolithiasis	1.18 (1.06-1.31)	0.002*	1.14 (1.03-1.26)	0.015*
Control	1.00		1.00	

Obesity

Underweight (n = 1,909)

Nephrolithiasis	0.54 (0.25-1.17)	0.120	0.58 (0.27-1.26)	0.167
Control	1.00		1.00	

Normal weight (n = 32,635)

Nephrolithiasis	1.26 (1.13-1.41)	<0.001*	1.24 (1.12-1.39)	<0.001*
Control	1.00		1.00	

Overweight (n = 26,832)

Nephrolithiasis	1.35 (1.22-1.48)	<0.001*	1.33 (1.21-1.47)	<0.001*
Control	1.00		1.00	

Obese I (n = 31,541)

Nephrolithiasis	1.19 (1.10-1.29)	<0.001*	1.19 (1.10-1.29)	<0.001*
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Control	1.00		1.00	
Obese II (n = 2,598)				
Nephrolithiasis	1.28 (1.00-1.64)	0.048*	1.26 (0.98-1.61)	0.072
Control	1.00		1.00	

* Cox proportional hazard regression model, significance at $P < 0.05$

† Adjusted for age, sex, income, region, obesity, smoking, alcohol consumption, fasting blood glucose, total cholesterol, and CCI scores.