

Supplementary Figure 1. Study flowchart. Of 20,497 participants in the 2005–2008 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), 2,709 remained after fulfilling inclusion and exclusion criteria

Supplementary Figure 2. Dose-response relationships between blood immune-inflammatory indexes and daytime LUTS (A) PIV and LUTS; (B) SIRI and LUTS; (C) SII and LUTS; (D) NLR and LUTS; (E) dNLR and LUTS; (F) MLR and LUTS; (G) PLR and LUTS; (H) CRP and LUTS. They are adjusted for age, race/ethnicity, education level, smoking status, alcohol use, and BMI, total cholesterol, and a history of diabetes and hypertension. The shaded part represents the 95% CI. Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio; LUTS, lower urinary tract symptoms; PIV, pan-immune-inflammation value; SIRI, system inflammation response index; SII, systemic immune-inflammation index; NLR, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; dNLR, derived neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; MLR, monocyte to lymphocyte ratio; PLR, platelet to lymphocyte ratio; CRP, C-reactive protein.

Supplementary Figure 3. Dose-response relationships between blood immune-inflammatory indexes and nocturia (A) PIV and LUTS; (B) SIRI and LUTS; (C) SII and LUTS; (D) NLR and LUTS; (E) dNLR and LUTS; (F) MLR and LUTS; (G) PLR and LUTS; (H) CRP and LUTS. They are adjusted for age, race/ethnicity, education level, smoking status, alcohol use, and BMI, total cholesterol, and a history of diabetes and hypertension. The shaded part represents the 95% CI. Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio; LUTS, lower urinary tract symptoms; PIV, pan-immune-inflammation value; SIRI, system inflammation response index; SII, systemic immune-inflammation index; NLR, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; dNLR, derived neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; MLR, monocyte to lymphocyte ratio; PLR, platelet to lymphocyte ratio; CRP, C-reactive protein.