**Supplementary Materials: Supplemental Table 1.** Odds ratio of prevalent kidney stone according to DSI/DCI & DPI/DCI as continuous, categorical or binary variables in the multivariate regression model.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | OR (95% confidence interval) | P value |
| DSI/DCI |
| Continuous variable  | 0.96 (0.84-1.10) | 0.5 |
| Categorial variable  | Quartile 4 vs. 1 | 0.90 (0.72-1.10) | 0.3 |
| Quartile 3 vs. 1 | 0.80 (0.67-0.94) | 0.01 |
| Quartile 2 vs. 1 | 1.00 (0.80-1.20) | 1.0 |
| >1.1 vs. ≤ 1.1 mg/kcal | 0.90 (0.71-1.10) | 0.4 |
| DPI/DCI |
| Continuous variable  | 0.75 (0.64-0.87) | <0.001 |
| Categorial variable  | Quartile 4 vs. 1 | 0.71 (0.58-0.86) | 0.001 |
| Quartile 3 vs. 1 | 0.78 (0.64-0.96) | 0.02 |
| Quartile 2 vs. 1 | 0.87 (0.73-1.00) | 0.1 |
| >1.7 vs. ≤ 1.7 mg/kcal | 0.70 (0.56-0.87) | 0.002 |

Abbreviations: DSI, dietary sodium intake. DKI, dietary potassium intake.

**Supplemental Table 2:** Linear regression models evaluating the differences in DSI among kidney stone formers comparing 2015-2018 vs. 2011-2014.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| DSI | Univariate | Multivariate  |
| β (SE) | P value | β (SE) | P value |
| 2011-2014 |  REF |  REF |
| 2015-2018 | 120.10 (111.70) | 0.3 | 127.30 (109.05) | 0.3 |

SE= standard error. Multivariate regression model adjusted for age, sex, race, BMI, histories of hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidemia, cardiovascular disease, usage of thiazide, cigarette smoking and alcohol drinking. Abbreviation: DSI, dietary sodium intake.