

Overweight and obesity as major, modifiable risk factors for urinary incontinence in young to mid-aged women: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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Supporting Information 1

Newcastle-Ottawa scale: Risk of bias assessment tool

Note: A study can be awarded a maximum of one star for each numbered item within the Selection and Outcome categories. A maximum of two stars can be given for Comparability

Selection

- 1) Representativeness of the exposed cohort
 - a) truly representative of the average _____ (describe) in the community *
 - b) somewhat representative of the average _____ in the community *
 - c) selected group of users eg nurses, volunteers
 - d) no description of the derivation of the cohort
- 2) Selection of the non exposed cohort
 - a) drawn from the same community as the exposed cohort *
 - b) drawn from a different source
 - c) no description of the derivation of the non exposed cohort
- 3) Ascertainment of exposure
 - a) secure record (eg surgical records) *
 - b) structured interview *
 - c) written self report
 - d) no description
- 4) Demonstration that outcome of interest was not present at start of study
 - a) yes *
 - b) no

Comparability

- 1) Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis
 - a) study controls for _____ (select the most important factor) *
 - b) study controls for any additional factor * (This criteria could be modified to indicate specific control for a second important factor.)

Outcome

- 1) Assessment of outcome
 - a) independent blind assessment *
 - b) record linkage *
 - c) self report
 - d) no description
- 2) Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur
 - a) yes (select an adequate follow up period for outcome of interest) *
 - b) no
- 3) Adequacy of follow up of cohorts
 - a) complete follow up - all subjects accounted for *
 - b) subjects lost to follow up unlikely to introduce bias - small number lost - > ____ % (select an adequate %) follow up, or description provided of those lost) *
 - c) follow up rate < ____% (select an adequate %) and no description of those lost
 - d) no statement

Supporting Information 2

Table 1. Newcastle-Ottawa scale: Risk of bias results

	Selection	Comparability	Outcome	Total
Botlero 2009*	3	2	2	7 (low risk)
Handa 2015*	2	1	2	5 (moderate risk)
Lakeman 2015	3	1	2	6 (moderate risk)
Legendre 2015	3	0	2	5 (moderate risk)
Maserejian 2014	3	2	2	7 (low risk)
Mishra 2008*	3	1	2	6 (moderate risk)
Mishra 2015*	4	0	2	6 (moderate risk)
Phelan 2015	3	2	2	7 (low risk)
Quiboeuf 2015*	2	1	2	5 (moderate risk)
Townsend 2007*	2	0	2	4 (moderate risk)
Viktrup 2006*	2	0	2	4 (moderate risk)
Viktrup 2008*	2	0	2	4 (moderate risk)
Waetjen 2006	3	2	2	7 (low risk)
Waetjen 2009	3	2	2	7 (low risk)

*Included in meta-analyses

Supplementary Materials 3

Funnel plots for assessing publication bias

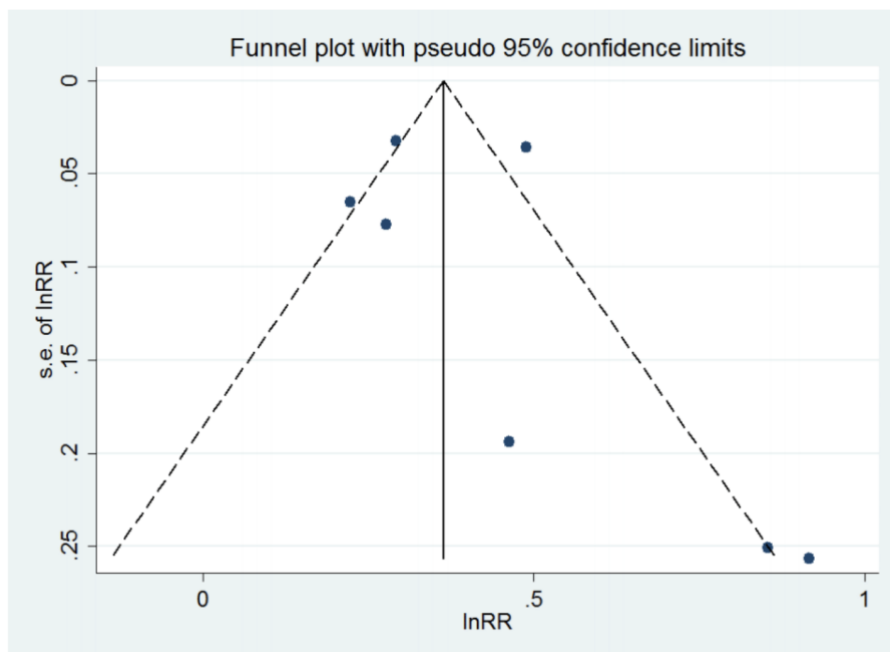


Figure 1. Funnel plot for model 1: Overall UI

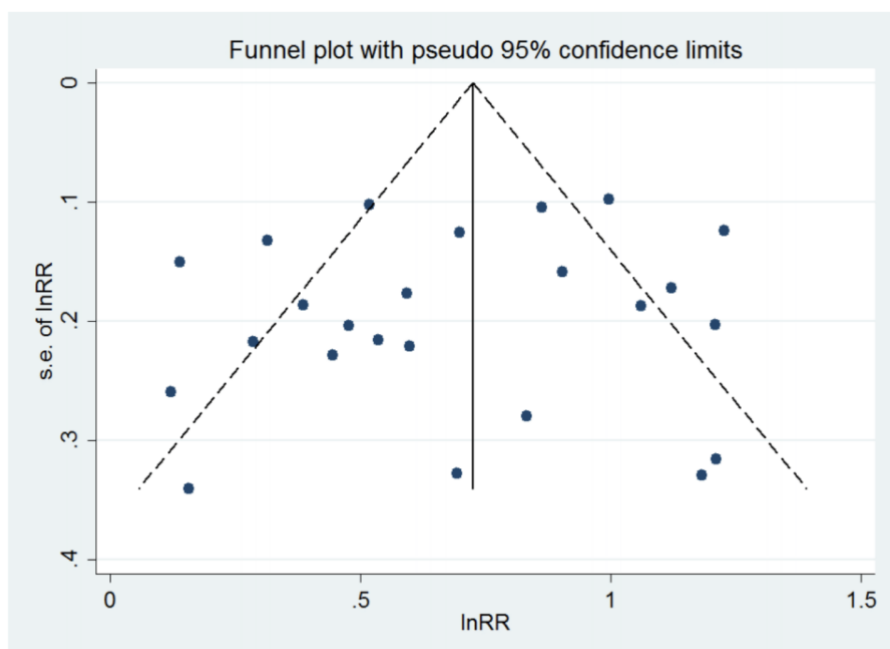


Figure 2. Funnel plot for model 2: All subtypes of UI

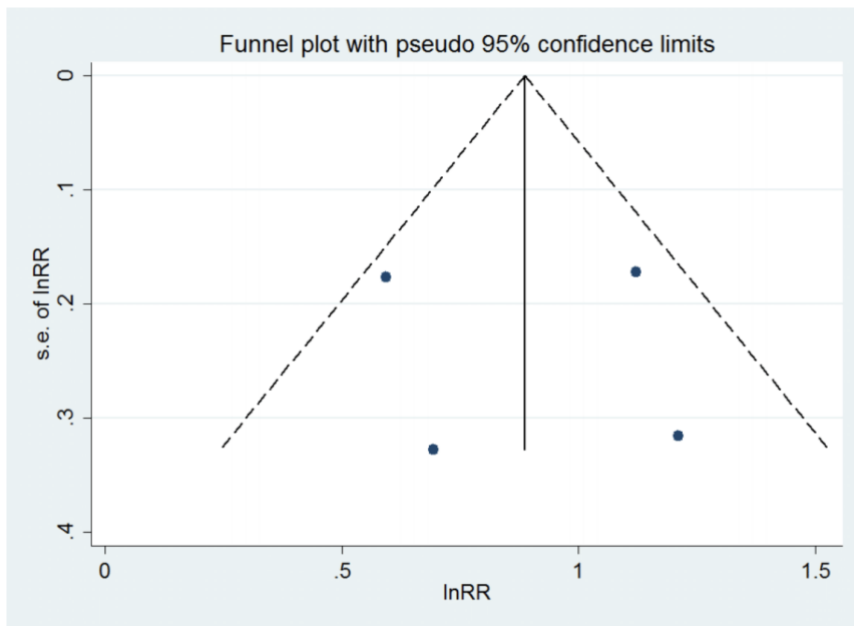


Figure 3. Funnel plot for model 2: Mixed UI

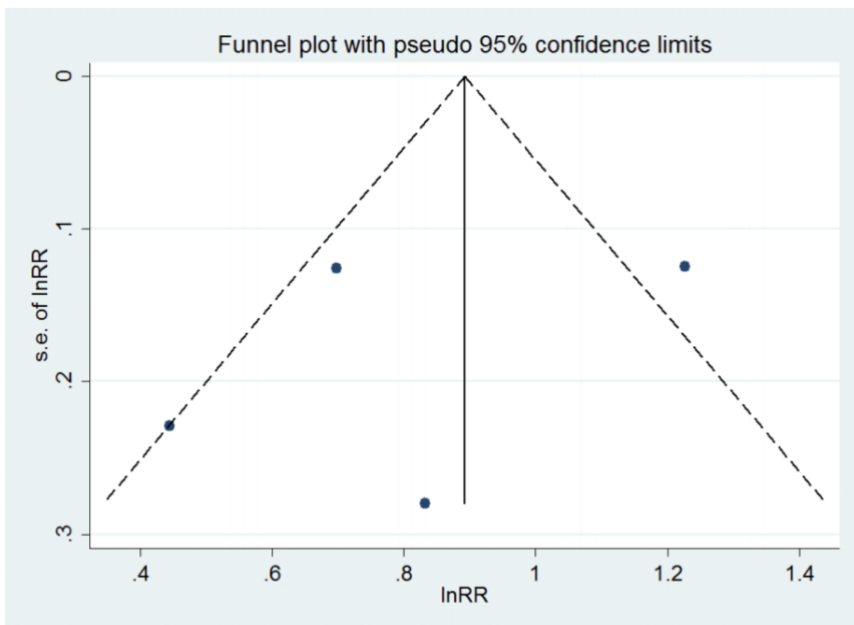


Figure 4. Funnel plot for model 2: Severe UI

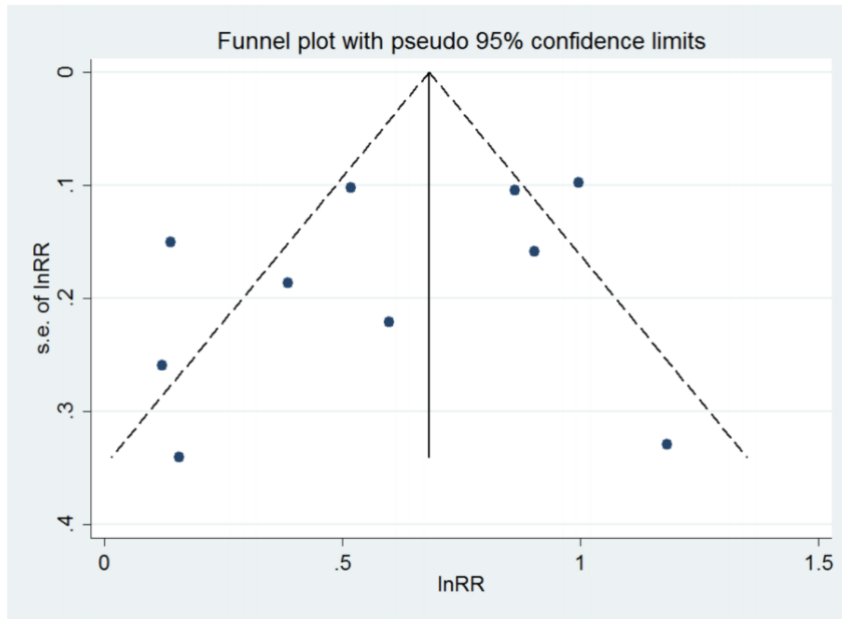


Figure 5. Funnel plot for model 2: Stress UI

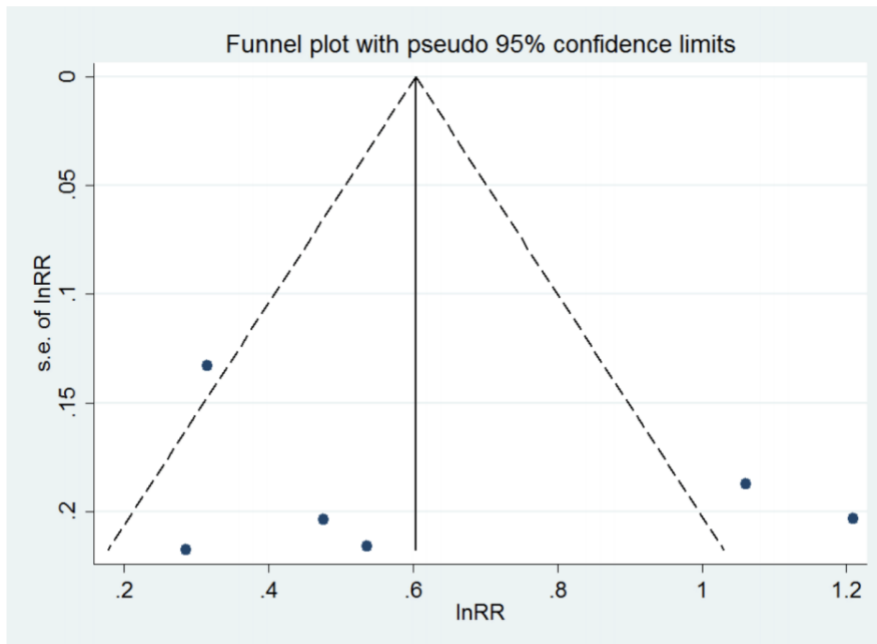


Figure 6. Funnel plot for model 2: Urge UI