

## Supplementary Table 4. Additional analysis between pre- and post-menopausal women for the association between oral health score and hyperuricemia

Variable -	Hyperuricemia (uric acid > 7.0 mg/dL in male, > 6.0 mg/dL in female)					
	Crude OR	95% CI	p value	Adjusted OR <sup>a)</sup>	95% CI	<i>p</i> value
Pre-menopausal women subjects (n = 4,930/5,581,335)						
The number of dental caries						
0	1			1		
1–2	1.36	1.02-1.82	0.005	1.07	0.78-1.46	0.68
≥ 3	1.87	1.26-2.77	0.04	1.19	0.77-1.85	0.44
The number of tooth brushing						
≤ 1	1			1		
2	0.45	0.27-0.72	< 0.001	0.52	0.30-0.89	0.02
≥ 3	0.47	0.30-0.75	< 0.001	0.68	0.41-1.16	0.16
The use of secondary oral products						
No	1			1		
Yes	0.87	0.68-1.12	0.27	1.02	0.78-1.34	0.88
Regular dental examination						
No	1			1		
Yes	0.85	0.67-1.09	0.20	0.97	0.75-1.27	0.85
Post-menopausal women subjects (n = 4,810/4,564,621)						
The number of dental caries						
0	1			1		
1–2	1.33	1.04-1.70	0.02	1.22	0.93-1.59	0.18
≥ 3	1.08	0.69-1.69	0.73	1.03	0.63-1.67	0.15
The number of tooth brushing						
≤ 1	1			1		
2	0.64	0.48-0.86	0.003	0.94	0.68-1.31	0.32
≥ 3	0.46	0.35-0.62	< 0.001	0.89	0.63-1.26	0.71
The use of secondary oral products						
No	1			1		
Yes	0.64	0.53-0.78	< 0.001	0.86	0.69-1.08	0.20
Regular dental examination						
No	1			1		
Yes	0.75	0.60-0.92	0.007	1.02	0.81-1.30	0.85

OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a)</sup>Logistic model was adjusted for age, sex, income level, body mass index, glomerular filtration rate, hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidemia, cancer, depression, smoking, alcohol consumption, and exercise status.