

REVIEW - SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Epidemiology of urolithiasis in Europe and Latin America: A systematic review

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JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR STUDIES REPORTING PREVALENCE AND INCIDENCE DATA

Supplementary Table 1.

Studies on both prevalence and incidence in Europe (n = 11).

| Author | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | Q6 | Q7 | Q8 | Q9 | TOT | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|------|
| Tschöpe 1981 (prev) | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Tschöpe 1981 (incid) | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Vahlensieck 1982 (prev) | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Vahlensieck 1982 (incid) | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Ljunghall 1987 (prev) | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Ljunghall 1987 (incid) | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 7/9 | 78% |
| Trinchieri 2000 (prev) | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Trinchieri 2000 (incid) | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Hesse 2003 (prev) | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Hesse 2003 (incid) | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Stamatiou 2006 (prev) | N | N | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | 5/9 | 56% |
| Stamatiou 2006 (incid) | N | N | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | 5/9 | 56% |
| Indridason 2006 (prev) | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Indridason 2006 (incid) | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Thomas 2013 (prev) | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Thomas 2013 (incid) | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Prezioso 2014 (prev) | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Prezioso 2014 (incid) | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Cano Castineira 2015 (prev) | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| CanoCastineira 2015 (incid) | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Stritt 2026 (prev) | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Stritt 2026 (incid) | Y | N | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 7/9 | 78% |

Supplementary Table 2.*Studies on prevalence in Europe.*

| Author | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | Q6 | Q7 | Q8 | Q9 | TOT | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|------|
| Robertson 1983 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Torres Ramirez 1984 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Rousaud 1986 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Coppi 1987 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Scott 1987 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Nikkita 1988 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | 7/9 | 78% |
| Cappuccio 1990 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Borghini 1990 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | 7/9 | 78% |
| Kurennai 1992 | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 7/9 | 78% |
| Cirillo 1994 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Grases 1994 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Serio 1999 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Hercberg 1999 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Cappuccio 1999 | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 7/9 | 78% |
| Tucak 2000 | N | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 7/9 | 78% |
| Rudan 2003 | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Stasevic 2010 | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Stoller 2010 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Croppi 2012 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Arias Vega 2017 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | 7/9 | 78% |
| Jovic 2018 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Van der Pol 2019 | y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Dolcini 2024 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Szymanski 2025 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |

Supplementary Table 3.
Studies on incidence in Europe.

| Author | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | Q6 | Q7 | Q8 | Q9 | TOT | |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|------|
| Ahlstrand 1981 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Laerum 1983 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Simon 1986 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Power 1987 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Romero Pérez 1992 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Ripa 1995 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Alapont Perez 2001 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Edvardsson 2005 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Aibar Arregui 2004 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Trinchieri 2006 | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Turney 2012 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Edvardsson 2013 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Milošević 2014 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Turney 2014 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Naziri 2015 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Heers 2016 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| NiRaghallaigh 2016 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Rukin 2017 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Leone 2017 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Edvardsson 2018 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Omarova 2018 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Robinson 2020 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Rendina 2020 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Littlejohns 2020 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Gadzhiev 2021 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| O'Connell 2021 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Jour 2022 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Sáenz-Medina 2023 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Moczeniat 2024 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Pedersen 2025 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Zhang 2025 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |

Supplementary Table 4.
Studies on prevalence in Latin America.

| Author | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | Q6 | Q7 | Q8 | Q9 | TOT | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|------|
| Medina-Escobedo 1996 | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Plata 1998 | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | 7/9 | 78% |
| Reyes Rabanal 2002 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Castro, Reyes 2002 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Pinduli 2006 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Bacallao Méndez 2022 | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Del Real 2023 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Persaud 2024 | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | N | Y | Y | N | 6/9 | 89% |
| Nascimento 2024 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Basulto-Martínez 2025 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |

Supplementary Table 5.*Studies on incidence in Latin America.*

| Author | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | Q6 | Q7 | Q8 | Q9 | TOT | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|------|
| Orta-Sibu 2002 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Mora Alvarado 2007 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Korkes 2012 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Silva 2016 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Abreu Junior 2020 | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 8/9 | 89% |
| Solano 2025 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |
| Casanova Pardo 2025 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 9/9 | 100% |

Y = yes; N = no; U = unclear; NA = not applicable.
 Q1 = Was the sample frame appropriate to address the target population?
 Q2 = Were study participants sampled in an appropriate way?
 Q3 = Was the sample size adequate?
 Q4 = Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?
 Q5 = Was the data analysis conducted with sufficient coverage of the identified sample?
 Q6 = Were valid methods used for the identification of the condition?
 Q7 = Was the condition measured in a standard, reliable way for all participants?
 Q8 = Was there appropriate statistical analysis?
 Q9 = Was the response rate adequate, and if not, was the low response rate managed appropriately.

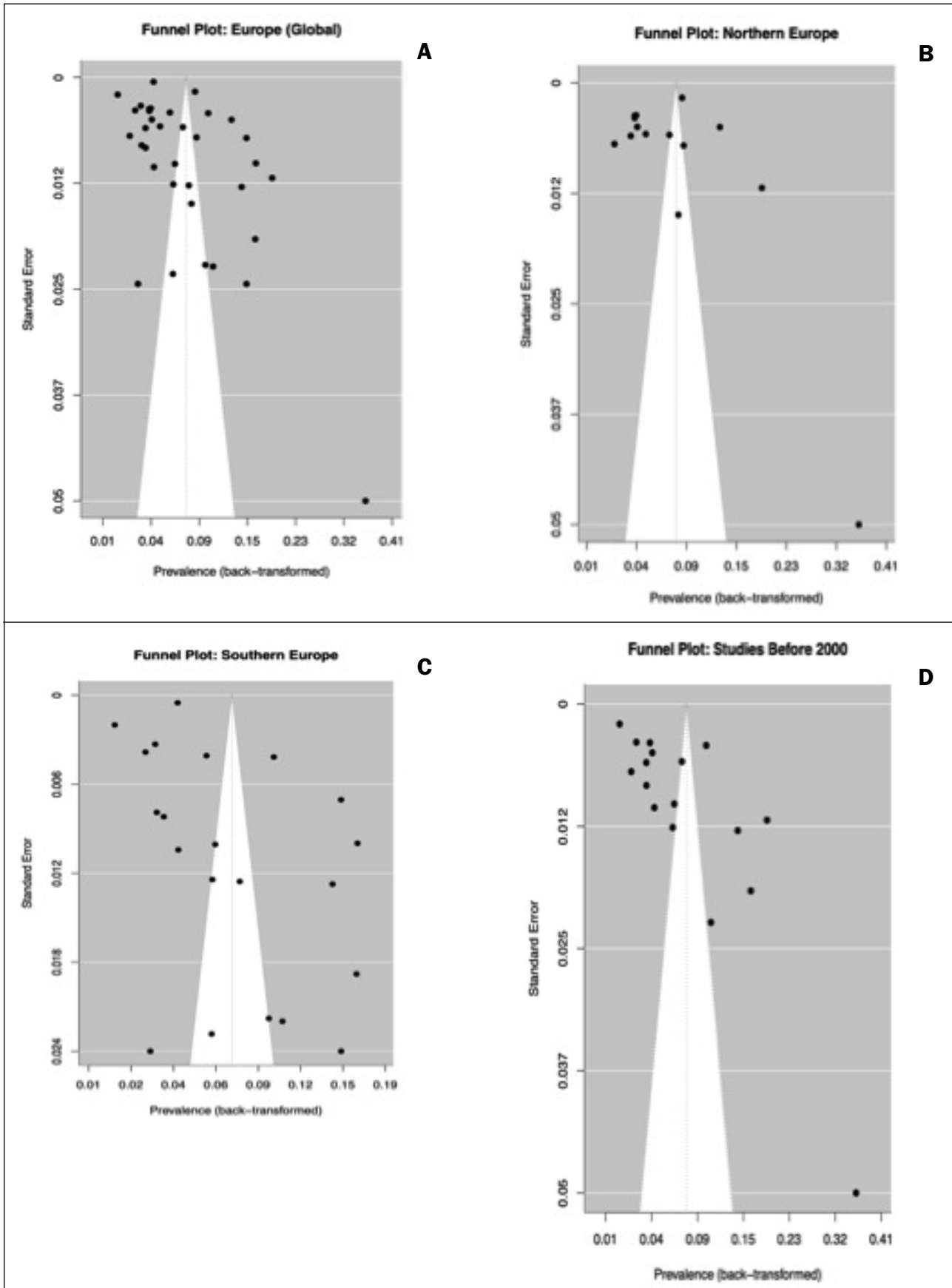
METHODS**Quality assessment of included studies**

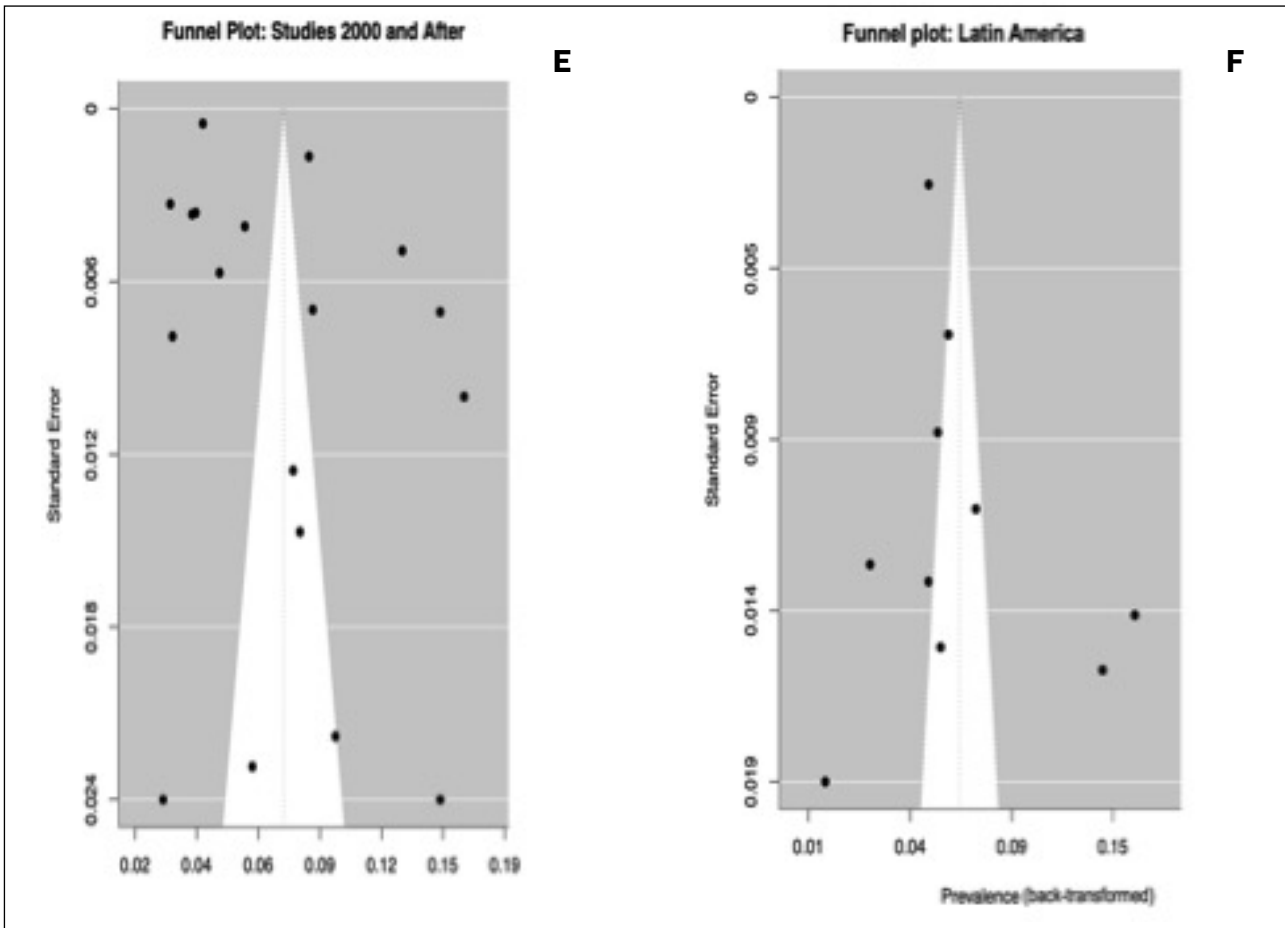
JBIC Critical Appraisal Checklist for Studies Reporting Prevalence Data was applied to all the included studies. Each study was evaluated across the nine standard JBI items, with scoring (1 = Yes, 0 = No/Unclear/NA) and an overall quality percentage.

The nine domains were the standard JBI items: Q1 Appropriate sampling frame, Q2 Appropriate sampling method, Q3 Adequate sample size, Q4 Clear description of subjects and setting, Q5 Sufficient coverage of the sample, Q6 Valid methods for identifying the condition, Q7 Standard, reliable measurement, Q8 Appropriate statistical analysis, Q9 Adequate response rate or appropriate management of low response.

- Q1 - Sample frame was considered not appropriate to address the prevalence/incidence of the general population if a certain specific group of subjects has been considered.
- Q2 - Sampling method was considered appropriate when methods for random probabilistic sampling from a defined subset of the population was used. This was not needed when everyone in the sampling frame was included.
- Q3 - Sample size: To evaluate the adequacy of sample size for prevalence and incidence studies the standard formula $n = Z^2 \cdot P(1 - P)/d^2$ was used assuming an expected prevalence of 15% and incidence of 1% (1000/100,000), a 95% confidence level ($Z = 1.96$), and an absolute precision of 0.3%. This yielded to a required sample of approximately 545 and 4,244 individuals for prevalence and incidence, respectively. To account for potential non response and drop outs, the sample size was increased by 10%, resulting in a final target of approximately 600 and 4,670 participants.
- Q4 - Description The study sample should be described in sufficient detail so that other researchers can determine if it is comparable to the population of interest to them.
- Q5 - Coverage bias was assessed considering subgroups (gender, class age, race, income).
- Q6 - Identification of the condition (classification bias): Self-reported stone history was accepted to identify the presence of the disease if it was obtained by interview from a trained/professional interviewer; postal or e-mail questionnaires were considered at risk of over- or under-reporting. Demonstration of urinary stones by imaging or autoptic examination was considered appropriate. Use of ICD classification in hospital or outpatient or claims was considered appropriate.
- Q7 - Reliable measurement.
- Q8 - Statistics numerator and denominator should be clearly reported, and percentages should be given with confidence intervals.
- Q9 - Adequate response rate.

Supplementary Figure 1 A-F.
Funnel plots for publication bias analysis.





Funnel plots for publication bias analysis, illustrating the distribution of study effect sizes across six analytical groups: (A) all European studies combined, (B) ‘Northern European’ studies, (C) ‘Southern European’ studies, (D) studies conducted before the year 2000, (E) studies conducted in the year 2000 or later, and (F) studies performed in Latin America. In all panels, the horizontal axis displays prevalence estimates back-transformed from the Freeman-Tukey transformation, and the vertical axis represents the standard error of each study’s transformed effect size. Visual asymmetry in these plots was analyzed using Egger’s regression test.