**eTable 1. Potential confounders adjusted for in the multivariate analysis of each study**

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| First author (year) | Categories of weight loss data  | Confounders adjusted for in multivariate analysis  |
| Rosengren29 (2009)[Table 4 – multiple adjusted HR]  | No – loss >4% single group  | Baseline age, intercurrent heart failure (time-dependent), intercurrent myocardial infarction (time-dependent), systolic blood pressure, treatment for hypertension, smoking, diabetes, alcohol problems, occupational class.  |
| Tedrow24 (2010)[Table 3 – multivariable adjusted HR]  | No – single group who were obese and then reduced BMI to <30 | Age, BMI, race, vitamin E, beta carotene, aspirin, diabetes, hypertension, hyperlipidaemia, alcohol use, smoking and degree of physical activity. |
| Grundvold23 (2012)[Table 6 – multiple adjusted HR] | No – weight loss single group  | Age, systolic blood pressure, current smoking status, total cholesterol and blood glucose.  |
| Huxley30 (2014)[Sup table 3] | Yes 0-5% and >5% weight loss groups. Increasing risk of AF with greater weight loss | Age, race, study site, education, income, prior cardiovascular disease, height, cigarette smoking, physical activity and alcohol consumption.  |
| Alonso21 (2015)[Table IV – model 3] | Yes, four categories of weight loss | Clinic, age, sex, race, intervention group, family income, smoking, BMI, height, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, use of antihypertensive medication, HbA1c, prevalent coronary heart disease and prevalent heart failure.  |
| Grundvold22 (2015)[Table 3 - model B] | No – single weight loss group. Did have subgroup analysis by obese at baseline  | Age, gender, BMI at baseline, previous angina pectoris, systolic blood pressure.  |
| Johnson (2015)25[Table 2 – model 2b] | No | Age, weight, height, systolic blood pressure, fasting blood glucose, smoking status, sedentary lifestyle, screening year, prevalent anti-hypertensive medication at baseline, anti-hypertensive medication initiated before rescreening, low socioeconomic index, FEV1, alcohol use and baseline data of the delta variable of interest.  |
| Berkovitch28 (2016)[In text, statistical analysis section]  | No  | Age, gender, baseline BMI, baseline LDL and baseline low HDL cholesterol plus ischaemic heart disease, hypertension and diabetes mellitus as time-dependent covariates.  |
| Diouf27 (2016)[Figure 1] | Data extracted from percentage weight change graphs  | Age, gender, BMI, smoking status, usual number of alcoholic drinks, physical activity and level of education.  |

BMI – body mass index; FEV1 - forced expiratory volume in 1 second; HDL – high density lipoprotein; LDL – low density lipoprotein