

Supplemental Table 4: Risk of bias assessment for primary studies regarding a Mediterranean diet and urologic cancers using the Newcastle Ottawa Scale.

Study	Selection	Comparability	Outcome/Exposure	Total
Ornish et al. (2004) ^a [51]	****	**	***	9
Kenfield et al. (2014) ^b [52]	***	**	***	8
Schneider et al. (2019) ^c [53]	***	**	**	7
Klein et al. (2011) [56]	****	*	**	7
Moller et al (2013) ^d [57]	****	**	**	8
Buckland et al. (2013) ^e [59]	****	**	***	9
Bravi et al. (2018) ^f [60]	****	**	**	8
Bosetti et al. (2009) [66]	***	*	**	6
Bravi et al. (2007) ^g [67]	***	**	**	7

^a Accounted for baseline clinical and behavioral outcomes prior to lifestyle intervention.

^b Accounted for age, time period, total daily caloric intake, BMI, vigorous physical activity, smoking status, PSA screening, and total olive oil intake.

^c Accounted for BMI, smoking status, family history of prostate cancer, NSAID use, education, and Charlson's Comorbidity Index.

^d Accounted for age, region of residence, education, smoking, BMI, energy intake, physical activity, family history of prostate cancer, and diabetes.

^e Accounted for sex, age, total energy intake, smoking status, BMI, and European region.

^f Accounted for sex, age, study center, education, BMI, tobacco smoking, nonalcoholic energy intake, history of cystitis, diabetes, or family history of bladder cancer

^g Accounted for study center, sex, age, years of education, family history of kidney cancer, smoking, alcohol