

Supplementary material

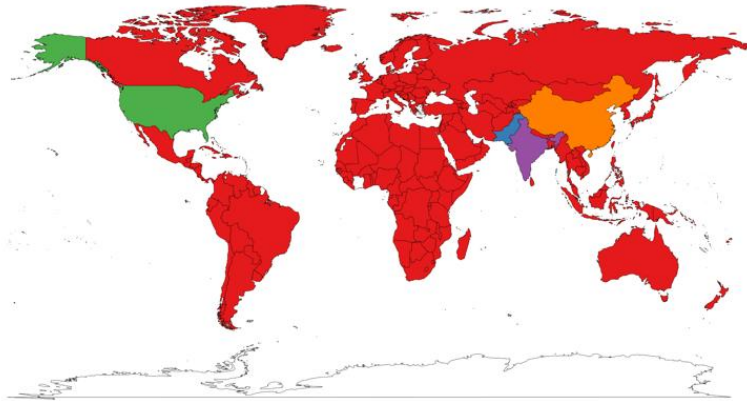
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Supplement to: B Jiang, J Li, X Sun, et al. Obesity-driven thyroid cancer burden in middle-aged and older populations: temporal trends and projected trajectories based on the Global Burden of Disease study. Hong Kong Med J 2026 Apr;32(2):Epub 15 Apr 2026.
<https://doi.org/10.12809/hkmj2513477>.

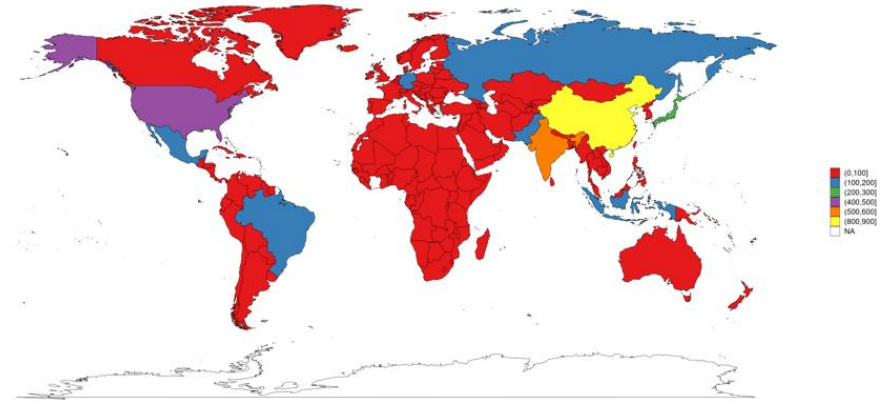
SUPPLEMENTARY FIG 1. Global burden of thyroid cancer associated with elevated body mass index (BMI) in middle-aged and older populations in 2021, showing age-standardised mortality, disability-adjusted life years (DALYs), years lived with disability (YLDs), and years of life lost (YLLs) across 195 countries and territories: (a) all-age case distribution; and (b) geographical variation in standardised rates

(a)

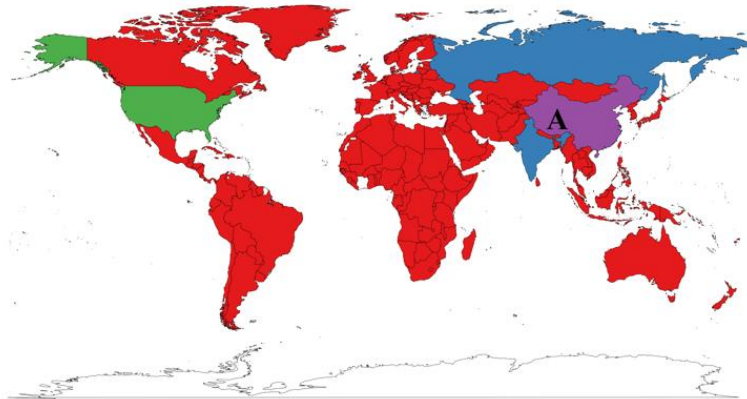
Number of DALYs (Disability-Adjusted Life Years) cases



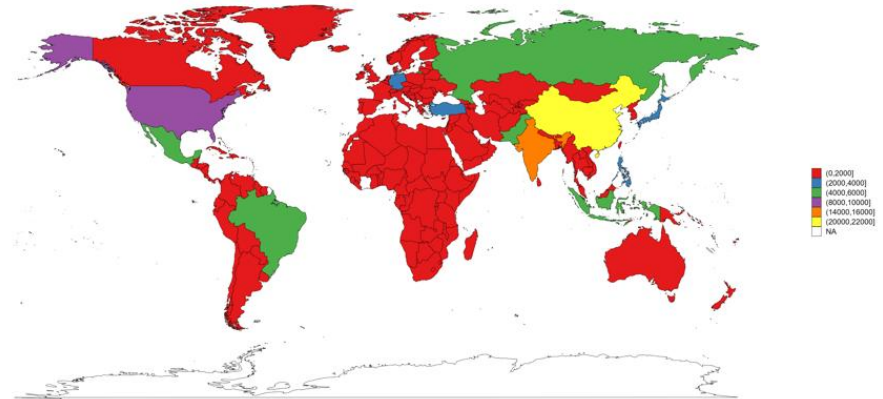
Number of Deaths cases



Number of YLDs (Years Lived with Disability) cases

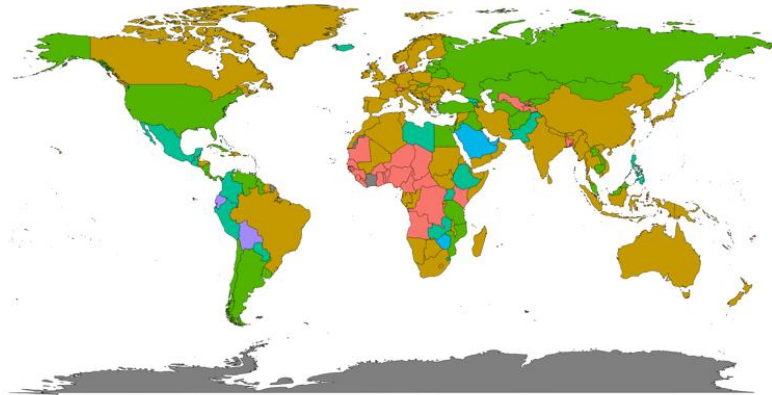


Number of YLLs (Years of Life Lost) cases

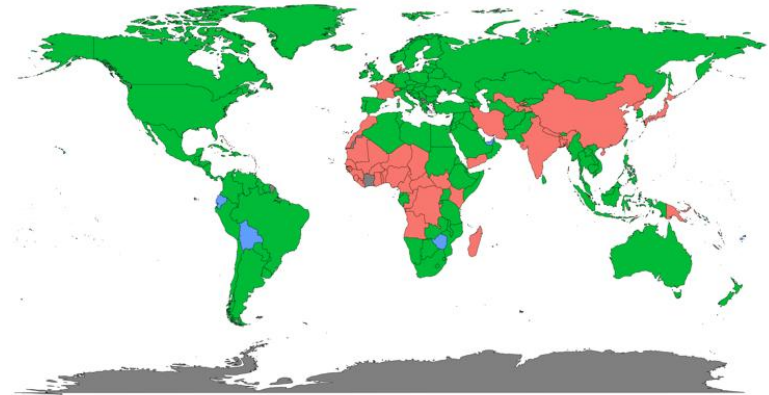


(b)

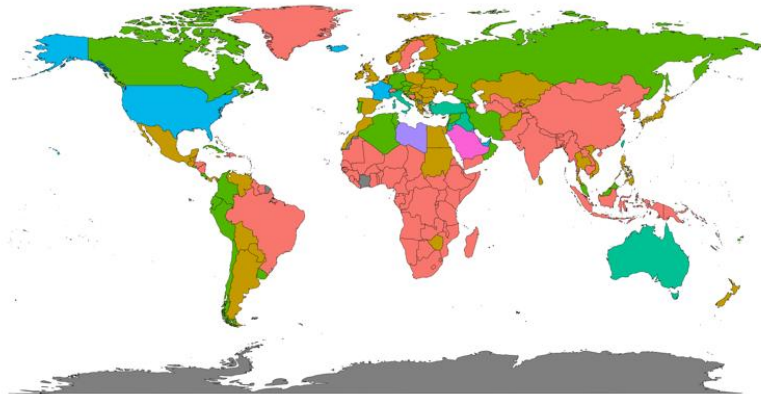
Age-standardized DALYs (Disability-Adjusted Life Years) rate



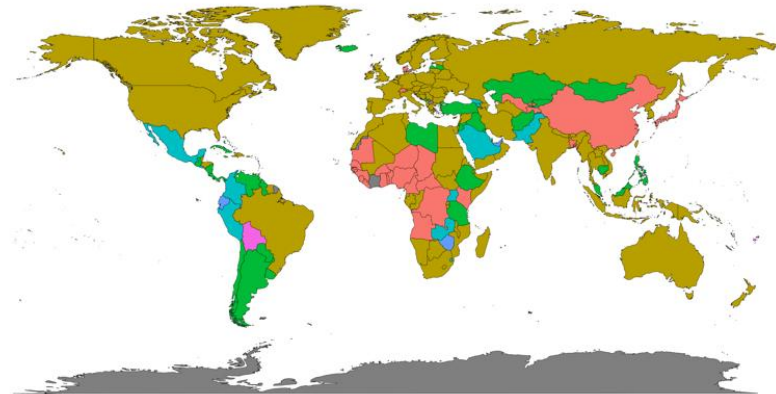
Age-standardized Deaths rate



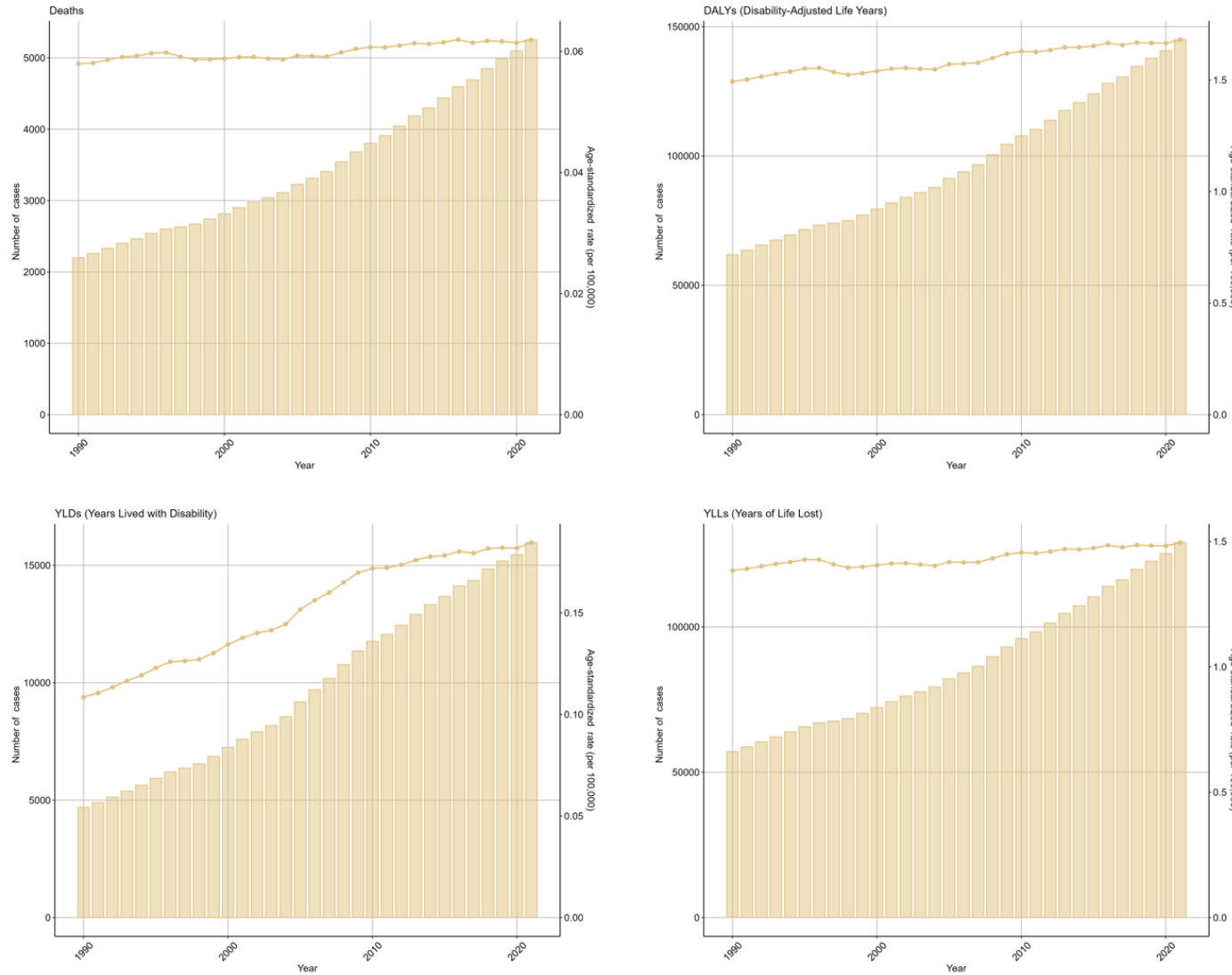
Age-standardized YLDs (Years Lived with Disability) rate



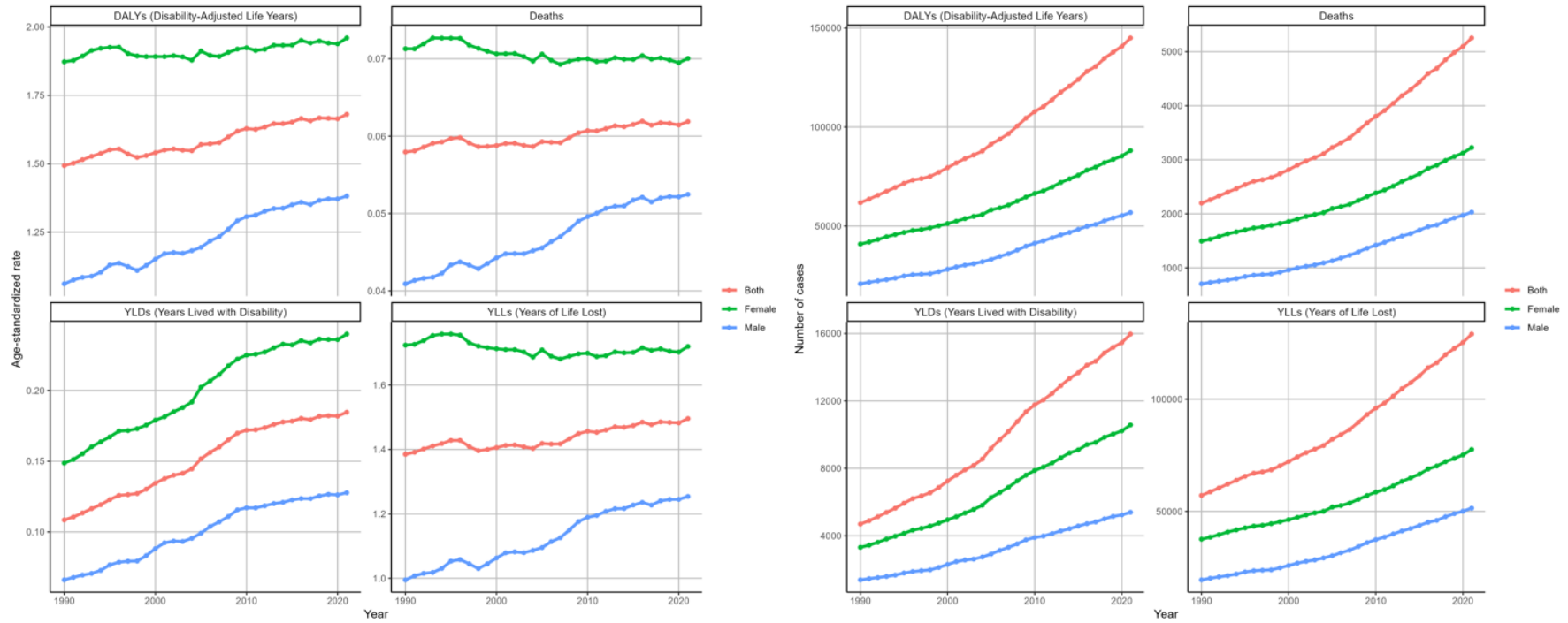
Age-standardized YLLs (Years of Life Lost) rate



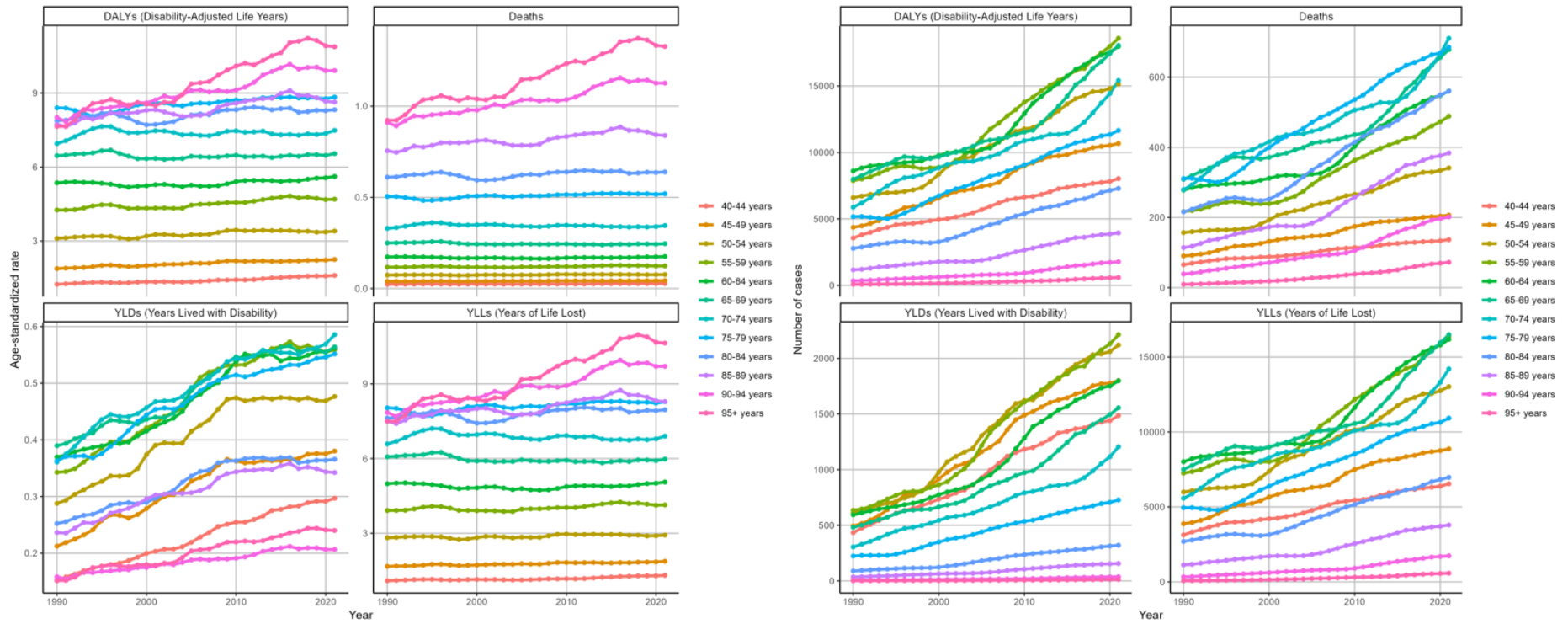
SUPPLEMENTARY FIG 2. Temporal trends (1990-2021) in disease burden attributable to high body mass index (BMI)-related thyroid cancer among middle-aged and older populations: global mortality and disability-adjusted life year trends



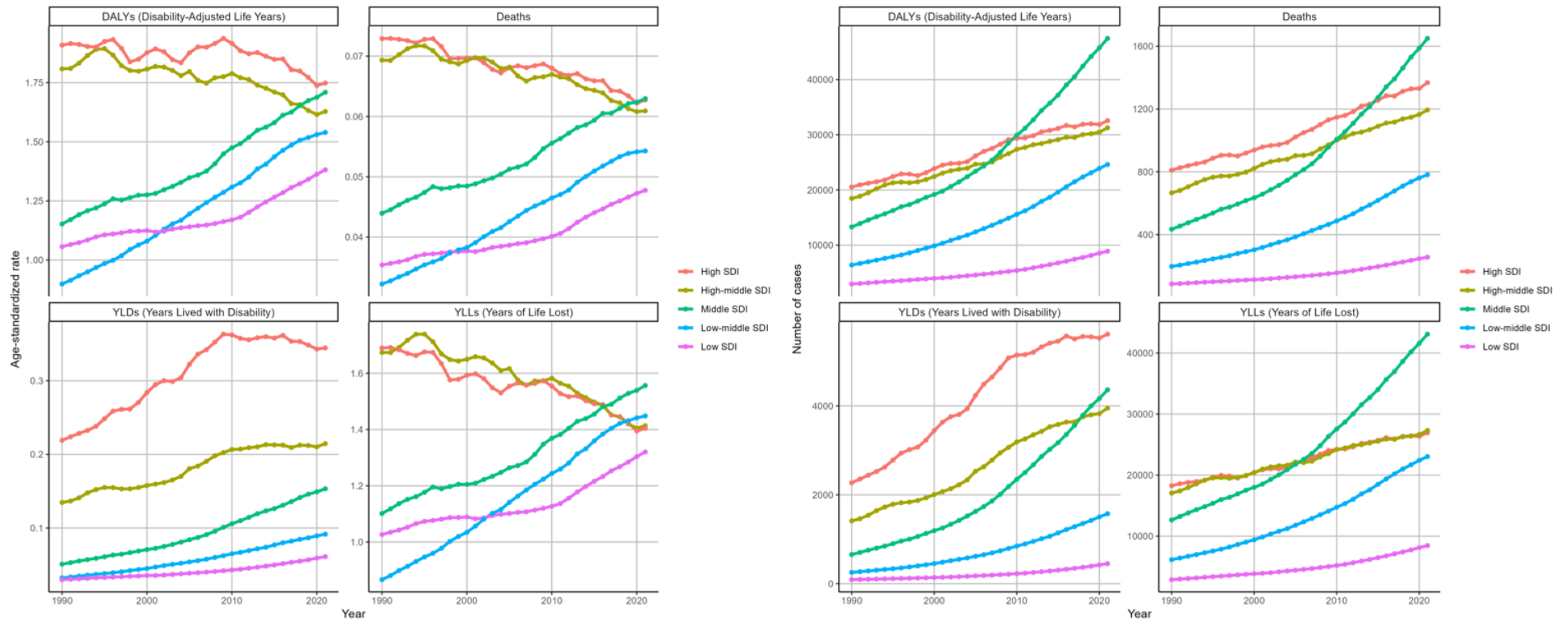
SUPPLEMENTARY FIG 3. Temporal trends (1990–2021) in disease burden attributable to high body mass index (BMI)–related thyroid cancer among middle-aged and older populations: sex-specific trends



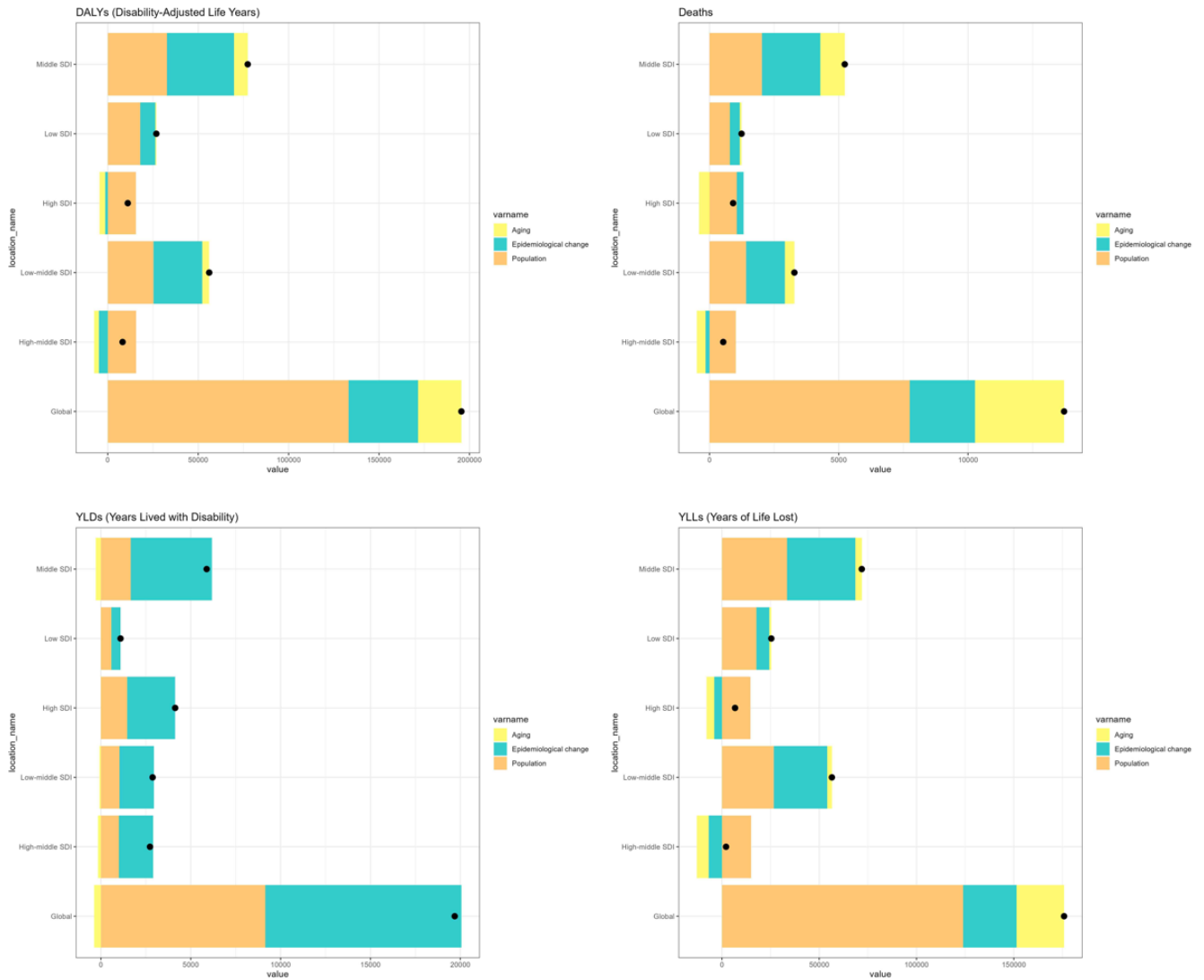
SUPPLEMENTARY FIG 4. Temporal trends (1990–2021) in disease burden attributable to high body mass index (BMI)–related thyroid cancer among middle-aged and older populations: age-specific trends



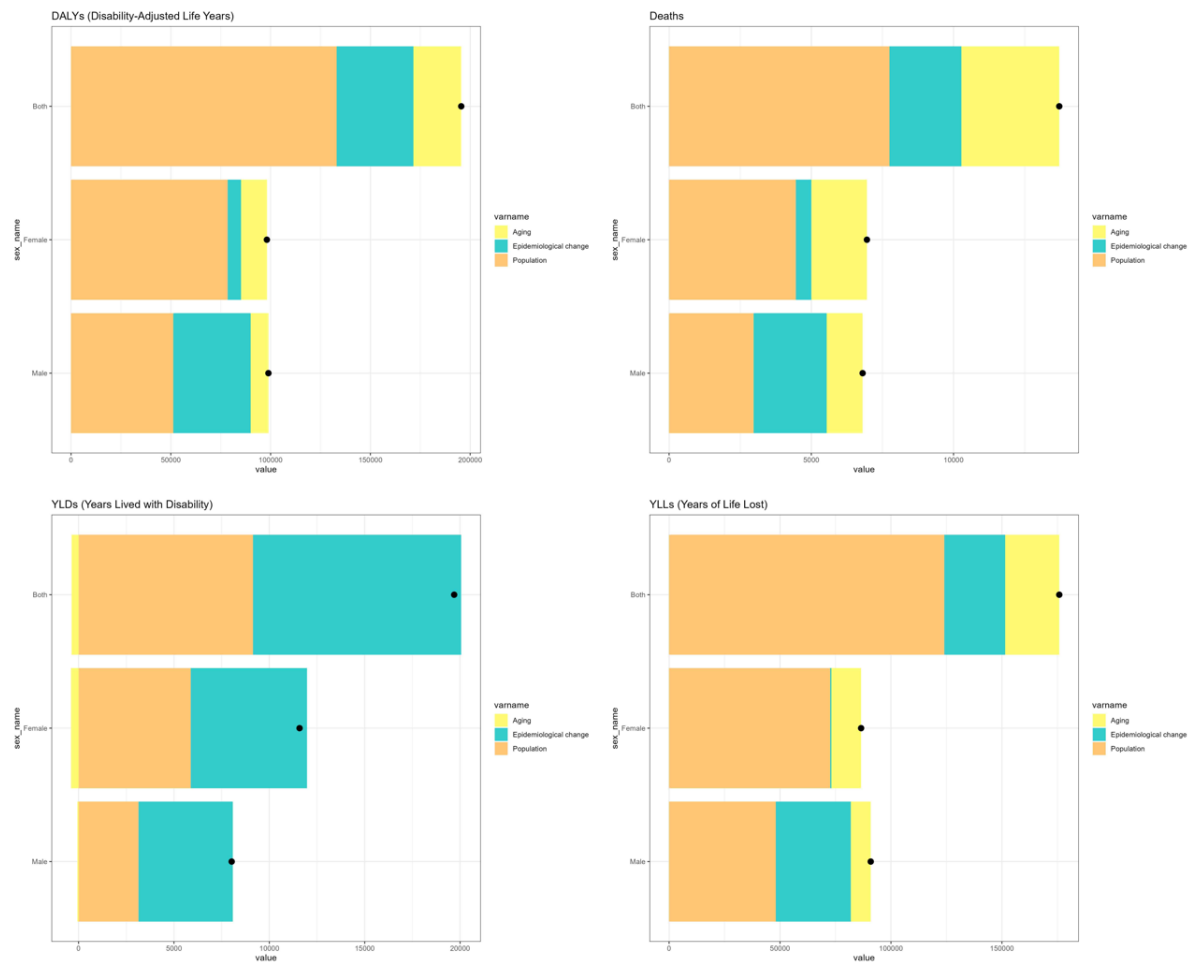
SUPPLEMENTARY FIG 5. Temporal trends (1990–2021) in disease burden attributable to high body mass index (BMI)–related thyroid cancer among middle-aged and older populations: SDI-based trends



SUPPLEMENTARY FIG 6. Decomposition analysis of the contributions of ageing, epidemiological changes, and population factors to thyroid cancer burden among middle-aged and older populations with elevated body mass index, stratified by socio-demographic index and sex: socio-demographic Index–stratified analysis illustrating age-structural shifts, epidemiological variation, and demographic drivers of thyroid cancer burden

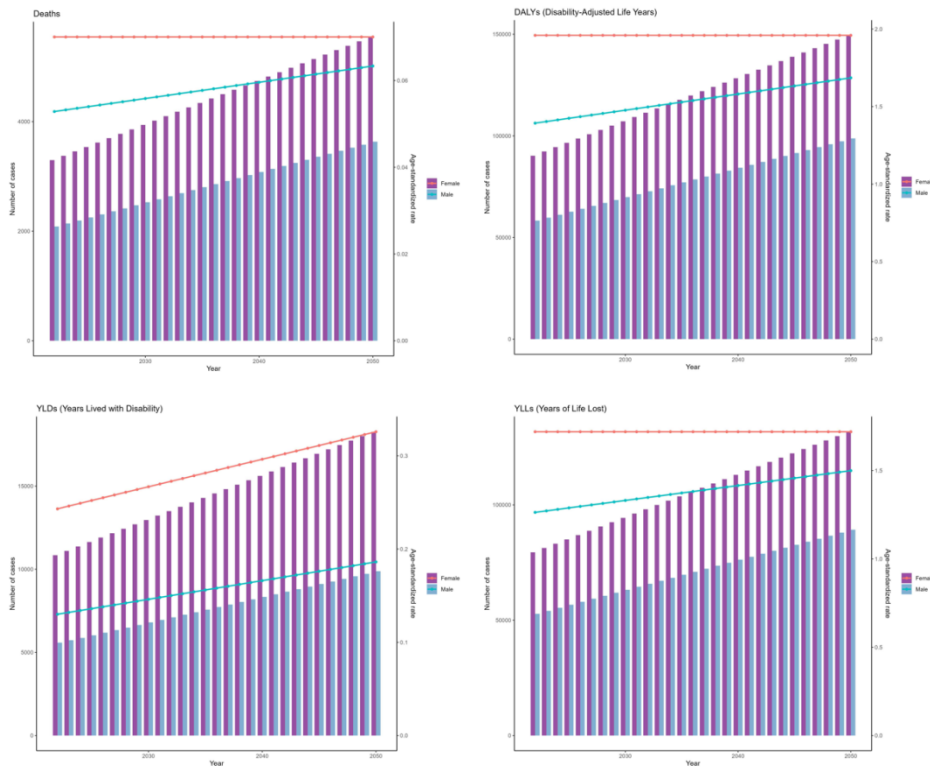


SUPPLEMENTARY FIG 7. Decomposition analysis of the contributions of ageing, epidemiological changes, and population factors to thyroid cancer burden among middle-aged and older populations with elevated body mass index, stratified by socio-demographic index and sex: sex-stratified analysis highlighting differences in risk exposure and disease progression between men and women



SUPPLEMENTARY FIG 8. Predicted trends in high body mass index–associated thyroid cancer in middle-aged and older populations, showing global sex-stratified age-standardised mortality rates, disability-adjusted life years, years of life lost, and years lived with disability from 2022 to 2050. (a) Autoregressive integrated moving average model. (b) Exponential smoothing model

(a)



(b)

