

Supplementary Table 1 Diagnosis distribution by age group among males (N = 1276)

Diagnosis	Newborn n (%)	Infant n (%)	Toddler n (%)	Child n (%)	Adolescent n (%)	Total n (%)
UDT (all types)	2 (2.9)	64 (18.0)	153 (45.8)	258 (51.3)	12 (85.7)	491 (38.5)
Left inguinal hernia	38 (37.6)	107 (29.0)	52 (15.5)	118 (18.2)	2 (12.5)	370 (22.5)
Right inguinal hernia	42 (41.6)	145 (43.5)	97 (29.0)	162 (25.0)	2 (12.5)	540 (32.8)
Bilateral inguinal hernia	10 (9.9)	26 (5.8)	9 (2.7)	16 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	61 (3.7)
Umbilical hernia	5 (5.0)	22 (4.9)	38 (11.4)	65 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	130 (7.9)
Other hernias	1 (1.0)	5 (1.1)	6 (1.8)	20 (3.1)	0 (0.0)	32 (1.9)
Combined hernia and UDT	1 (1.0)	7 (1.6)	5 (1.5)	10 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	23 (1.4)

Values are presented as n (column %). Percentages are calculated within each age group. UDT = undescended testis.

χ^2 test was used to assess the association between diagnosis and age group.

Supplementary Table 2 Hernia type by sex among patients without concomitant UDT (N = 1133)

Diagnosis	Female n (%)	Male n (%)	Total n (%)
Left inguinal hernia	109 (29.4)	261 (34.3)	370 (32.7)
Right inguinal hernia	152 (41.0)	388 (50.9)	540 (47.7)
Bilateral inguinal hernia	25 (6.7)	36 (4.7)	61 (5.4)
Umbilical hernia	77 (20.8)	53 (7.0)	130 (11.5)
Other hernias	8 (2.2)	24 (3.1)	32 (2.8)

Values are presented as n (column %). Percentages are calculated within sex. UDT = undescended testis.

χ^2 test was used to assess the association between diagnosis and sex. $\chi^2(4) = 51.2$, $p < 0.001$; Cramér's $V = 0.21$

Supplementary Table 3 Hernia type by age group among patients without concomitant UDT (N = 1133)

Diagnosis	Newborn n (%)	Infant n (%)	Toddler n (%)	Child n (%)	Adolescent n (%)	Total n (%)
Left inguinal hernia	38 (39.6)	131 (34.5)	81 (29.8)	118 (31.0)	2 (50.0)	370 (32.7)
Right inguinal hernia	42 (43.8)	196 (51.6)	138 (50.7)	162 (42.5)	2 (50.0)	540 (47.7)
Bilateral inguinal hernia	10 (10.4)	26 (6.8)	9 (3.3)	16 (4.2)	0 (0.0)	61 (5.4)
Umbilical hernia	5 (5.2)	22 (5.8)	38 (14.0)	65 (17.1)	0 (0.0)	130 (11.5)
Other hernias	1 (1.0)	5 (1.3)	6 (2.2)	20 (5.2)	0 (0.0)	32 (2.8)

Values are presented as n (column %). Percentages are calculated within each age group. UDT = undescended testis.

χ^2 test was used to assess the association between diagnosis and age group.

$\chi^2(16) = 55.6$, $p < 0.001$; Cramér's $V = 0.11$