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| **Supplemental Table 1:** Relative Risks1 of Hepatocellular Carcinoma and Coffee Intake According to Selected Risk Factors: The EPIC Study |
| **HCC Risk factors** | **N cases/controls** | **RR (95%CI)** | ***P* interaction2** |
| **sHBsAg/anti-HCV infection** |  |  |  |
| Negative | 105/225 | 0.47 (0.22-0.98) | 0.08 |
| Positive | 16/16 | 0.13 (0.03-0.60) |
| **Diabetes** |  |  |  |
| Negative | 82/231 | 0.38 (0.17-0.82) | 0.37 |
| Positive | 40/13 | 0.54 (0.21-1.33) |
| **“Suspected“ NAFLD**3 |  |  |  |
| No | 63/105 | 0.33 (0.14-0.77) | 0.72 |
| Yes | 72/59 | 0.27 (0.10-0.72) |  |
| **Current smoking** |  |  |  |
| No | 74/200 | 0.26 (0.11-0.57) | 0.28 |
| Yes | 48/47 | 0.49 (0.17-0.36) |  |
| **Alcohol consumption**4 |  |  |
| Low | 106/27 | 0.28 (0.13-0.58) | 0.18 |
| High | 16/40 | 0.85 (0.17-4.15) |  |
| **Fruits and vegetables intake**5 |  |  |
| Low | 67/118 | 0.28 (0.13-0.64) | 0.55 |
| High | 55/129 | 0.39 (0.15-1.05) |  |
| **BMI, kg/m2** |  |  |  |
| <30 kg/m2 | 86/198 | 0.29(0.13-0.65) | 0.75 |
| ≥30 kg/m2 | 36/49 | 0.37 (0.10-1.23) |

Abbreviations: RR = relative risk; CI = confidence interval; N = number; NAFLD= non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; BMI = body mass index; kg/m2 = weight (kg)/height (m)2

1Based on multivariable model taking into account matching factors: age, sex, study centre, follow-up time since blood collection, time of the day at blood collection and fasting status with additional adjustment for education (no school degree or primary school, technical or professional school, secondary school, university degree, or unknown) and mutually adjusted for the other stratified risk factors.

2P value for interaction between coffee intake (>3 cups/d versus≤3 cups/d) concentrations and stratified variables in a logistic regression model.

3“Suspected“ NAFLD was defined using modified NAFLD diagnostic panel scoring for each of the following factors: BMI ≥ 28 (1 point); age at study recruitment >45 years (1 point); AST/ALT ratio ≥0.8 (1 point), Reported diagnosis of Type 2 Diabetes (1 point), and serum albumin <35 g/L (1 point). Scores ≥3were considered to indicate NAFLD.

4Alcohol consumption categories defined based on sex-specific median levels in the study population: low (<11.5 mL/d for men, <3.2 mL/ d for women) and high (≥11.5 mL/d for men, ≥2.3 mL/d for women).

5Fruits and vegetables categories defined based on median level in the study population: low (< 340g/ d f) and high (≥ 340 g/d).