## Prospective Study of Seaweed Consumption and Thyroid Cancer Incidence in Women: The Japan Collaborative Cohort Study.

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Table 1s. Hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of thyroid cancer according to seaweed consumption, 1988 - 2009, JACC study. (Incidence within 3 years follow-up excluded)

	Seaweed consumption frequency			
	< 1-2 times/week	3-4 times/week	Daily or almost daily	p for trend
Total thyroid cancer				
Number of subjects	11,823	10,059	13,753	
Number of cases	21	21	27	
Person-years of follow-up	146,090	125,999	175,759	
Model 1	1	1.15 (0.63 - 2.10)	1.08 (0.61 - 1.91)	0.86
Model 2	1	1.06 (0.57 - 1.96)	1.00 (0.56 - 1.80)	0.96
Papillary carcinoma				
Number of cases	16	14	13	
Model 1	1	1.01 (0.49 - 2.06)	0.69 (0.33 - 1.43)	0.99
Model 2	1	0.95 (0.45 - 1.97)	0.65 (0.31 - 1.38)	0.24

Model 2 adjusted for age, smoking and drinking status, body mass index, education level, fish consumption frequency, menopausal status, hormone use, gynecological cancer screening.

Table 2s. Hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of thyroid cancer incidence according to seaweed consumption frequency stratified by menopausal status, 1988 - 2009, JACC study. (Incidence within 3 years follow-up excluded)

	Seaweed consumption frequency			
	< 1-2 times/week	3-4 times/week	Daily or almost daily	p for trend
Total thyroid cancer				
Premenopausal				
Number of subjects	3,191	2,844	3,153	
Number of cases	4	6	9	
Person-years of follow-up	44,805	40,321	45,762	
Model 1	1	1.71 (0.48 - 6.03)	2.05 (0.63 - 6.69)	0.28
Model 2	1	1.63 (0.45 - 5.91)	2.20 (0.65 - 7.37)	0.21
Postmenopausal				
Number of subjects	7,623	6,614	9,732	
Number of cases	17	15	18	
Person-years of follow-up	101,285	85,678	129,997	
Model 1	1	1.03 (0.51 - 2.06)	0.83 (0.43 - 1.62)	0.55
Model 2	1	0.95 (0.47 - 1.93)	0.76 (0.37 - 1.57)	0.36
Papillary carcinoma				
Premenopausal				
Number of cases	3	4	5	
Model 1	1	1.52 (0.34 - 6.79)	1.52 (0.36 - 6.38)	0.61
Model 2	1	1.28 (0.28 - 5.83)	1.32 (0.30 - 5.75)	0.74
Postmenopausal				
Number of cases	13	10	8	
Model 1	1	0.89 (0.39 - 2.04)	0.49 (0.21 - 1.18)	0.10
Model 2	1	0.85 (0.37 - 1.98)	0.47 (0.19 - 1.15)	0.09

Model 2 adjusted for age, smoking and drinking status, body mass index, education level, fish consumption frequency, menopausal status, hormone use, gynecological cancer screening, times of pregnancy and delivery.

Table 3s. Hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of thyroid cancer incidence according to seaweed consumption frequency in postmenopausal women\*, 1988 - 2009, JACC study.

	Seaweed consumption frequency			
	< 1-2 times/week	3-4 times/week	Daily or almost daily	p for trend
Total thyroid cancer				
Number of subjects	7,627	6,618	9,739	
Number of cases	19	16	23	
Person-years of follow-up	89,297	78,397	119,128	
Model 1	1	0.95 (0.49 - 1.86)	0.94 (0.51 - 1.72)	0.84
Model 2	1	0.86 (0.44 - 1.69)	0.83 (0.45 - 1.56)	0.61
Papillary carcinoma				
Number of cases	15	13	12	
Model 1	1	0.98 (0.47 - 2.07)	0.62 (0.29 - 1.33)	0.19
Model 2	1	0.90 (0.42 - 1.93)	0.57 (0.26 - 1.24)	0.14

<sup>\*</sup>Subjects were restricted to those with valid self-reported age of menopause.

Model 2 adjusted for age, smoking and drinking status, body mass index, education level, fish consumption frequency, menopausal status, hormone use, gynecological cancer screening, times of pregnancy and delivery.

Table 4s. Hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of thyroid cancer incidence according to seaweed consumption frequency in postmenopausal women\*, 1988 - 2009, JACC study. (Incidence within 3 years follow-up excluded)

	Seaweed consumption frequency			
-	< 1-2 times/week	3-4 times/week	Daily or almost daily	p for trend
Total thyroid cancer				
Number of subjects	7,623	6,614	9,732	
Number of cases	15	12	16	
Person-years of follow-up	89,292	78,392	119,121	
Model 1	1	0.90 (0.42 - 1.93)	0.82 (0.41 - 1.67)	0.59
Model 2	1	0.85 (0.39 - 1.85)	0.76 (0.37 - 1.57)	0.47
Papillary carcinoma				
Number of cases	12	9	7	
Model 1	1	0.85 (0.36 - 2.00)	0.45 (0.18 - 1.15)	0.09
Model 2	1	0.83 (0.34 - 2.00)	0.43 (0.16 - 1.12)	0.07

<sup>\*</sup>Subjects were restricted to those with valid self-reported age of menopause.

Model 2 adjusted for age, smoking and drinking status, body mass index, education level, fish consumption frequency, menopausal status, hormone use, gynecological cancer screening, times of pregnancy and delivery.