

Supplementary Table 2. Association between sugar intake and cancer types in men.

Sex	Cancer site		Sex-specific quartiles of sugar intake <sup>1)</sup>					
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
			OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)		
Male	All cancer							
		Model 1	1	0.91 (0.63–1.29)	0.93 (0.64–1.35)	1.00 (0.70–1.42)		
		Model 2	1	0.96 (0.67–1.39)	1.12 (0.76–1.64)	1.50 (1.02–2.20)*		
		Model 3	1	0.96 (0.67–1.38)	1.12 (0.76–1.64)	1.50 (1.02–2.20)*		
		Model 4	1	0.94 (0.65–1.37)	1.07 (0.72–1.60)	1.40 (0.95–2.07)		
		Model 5	1	0.90 (0.61–1.32)	0.97 (0.63–1.50)	1.17 (0.72–1.91)		
	Gastric cancer							
		Model 1	1	1.61 (0.82–3.18)	1.20 (0.56–2.56)	1.01 (0.46–2.24)		
		Model 2	1	1.77 (0.90–3.47)	1.51 (0.70–3.25)	1.63 (0.74–3.56)		
		Model 3	1	1.78 (0.90–3.52)	1.52 (0.69–3.38)	1.61 (0.73–3.57)		
		Model 4	1	1.68 (0.84–3.35)	1.39 (0.64–3.03)	1.44 (0.67–3.08)		
		Model 5	1	1.68 (0.81–3.52)	1.44 (0.58–3.58)	1.52 (0.63–3.65)		
	Liver cancer							
		Model 1	1	0.93 (0.17–5.04)	0.86 (0.14–5.30)	1.47 (0.32–6.63)		
		Model 2	1	1.02 (0.19–5.61)	1.12 (0.19–6.69)	2.55 (0.53–12.26)		

		Model 3	1	1.01 (0.18–5.65)	1.11 (0.18–6.87)	2.50 (0.48–13.02)
		Model 4	1	0.91 (0.15–5.64)	1.00 (0.16–6.31)	2.09 (0.38–11.56)
		Model 5	1	1.05 (0.16–6.89)	1.27 (0.15–10.79)	3.18 (0.44–23.02)
	Colon cancer					
		Model 1	1	0.69 (0.36–1.35)	0.94 (0.51–1.74)	0.72 (0.34–1.53)
		Model 2	1	0.75 (0.38–1.45)	1.17 (0.63–2.19)	1.15 (0.54–2.41)
		Model 3	1	0.75 (0.39–1.45)	1.19 (0.64–2.21)	1.17 (0.55–2.47)
		Model 4	1	0.76 (0.39–1.48)	1.20 (0.65–2.23)	1.15 (0.53–2.49)
		Model 5	1	0.72 (0.35–1.47)	1.14 (0.58–2.23)	1.01 (0.32–3.17)
	Breast cancer					
		Model 1	1	0.00 (0.00–0.00)	0.00 (0.00–0.00)	0.00 (0.00–0.00)
		Model 2	1	0.00 (0.00–0.00)	0.00 (0.00–0.00)	0.00 (0.00–0.00)
		Model 3	1	0.00 (0.00–0.00)	0.00 (0.00–0.00)	0.00 (0.00–0.00)
		Model 4	1	0.00 (0.00–0.00)	0.00 (0.00–0.00)	0.00 (0.00–0.00)
		Model 5	1	0.00 (0.00–0.00)	0.00 (0.00–0.00)	0.00 (0.00–0.00)
	Lung cancer					
		Model 1	1	3.54 (1.23–10.20)*	0.92 (0.19–4.42)	1.14 (0.24–5.48)
		Model 1	1	3.94 (1.35–	1.19 (0.24–	1.97 (0.39–

		2		11.55)*	5.87)	9.83)
		Model 3	1	4.03 (1.33–12.23)*	1.25 (0.24–6.50)	2.09 (0.40–10.88)
		Model 4	1	3.96 (1.29–12.18)*	1.24 (0.23–6.60)	2.00 (0.33–12.10)
		Model 5	1	4.55 (1.58–13.15)*	1.54 (0.27–8.83)	3.03 (0.57–16.08)
	Thyroid cancer					
		Model 1	1	0.58 (0.13–2.49)	0.54 (0.11–2.71)	1.75 (0.47–6.43)
		Model 2	1	0.59 (0.13–2.55)	0.56 (0.11–2.81)	1.91 (0.49–7.40)
		Model 3	1	0.60 (0.14–2.62)	0.59 (0.12–2.88)	1.99 (0.52–7.63)
		Model 4	1	0.59 (0.13–2.57)	0.51 (0.10–2.46)	1.65 (0.42–6.47)
		Model 5	1	0.44 (0.10–1.98)	0.31 (0.06–1.55)	0.67 (0.15–3.07)
	Other cancers					
		Model 1	1	0.63 (0.36–1.12)	0.85 (0.48–1.51)	0.81 (0.48–1.38)
		Model 2	1	0.67 (0.37–1.19)	1.01 (0.56–1.80)	1.17 (0.68–2.02)
		Model 3	1	0.66 (0.37–1.18)	1.00 (0.56–1.80)	1.17 (0.69–2.00)
		Model 4	1	0.66 (0.37–1.19)	0.98 (0.53–1.83)	1.13 (0.65–1.97)
		Model 5	1	0.64 (0.34–1.21)	0.88 (0.43–1.82)	0.95 (0.45–2.01)

Values were calculated by logistic regression analysis.

OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

Model 1: Unadjusted.

Model 2: Adjusted for age (continuous).

Model 3: Adjusted for model 2 plus height (continuous, cm) and BMI (continuous, kg/m<sup>2</sup>).

Model 4: Adjusted for model 3 plus education level (categorical: ≤ elementary school degree, middle school degree, high school degree, ≥ college degree), smoking status (categorical: yes, no), physical activities (categorical: yes, no) and drinking status (categorical: yes, no).

Model 5: Adjusted for model 4 plus energy intake (continuous variable: kcal/d), SFA intake (continuous, g/d), sodium intake (continuous, g/d), dietary fiber intake (continuous, g/d) and carbohydrate intake (continuous, g/d).

Model 2 for male and female table was adjusted except for sex.

Model 5 for sugar energy rate was adjusted except for energy intake.

\* $P < 0.05$ .

<sup>1</sup>)Sex-specific quartiles of sugar intake: Quartile cutoffs were 31.5, 51.8, and 80.2 g/day for men and 29.0, 47.0, and 72.0 g/day for women.