Supplementary Material

Contents

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Supplementary Table 1. Association between coffee and tea consumption and overall survival among women with early stage (local and regional) and advanced ovarian cancer

	None	<1 cup/day	1-2.49 cups/day	≥2.5 cups/day		
	Reference	HR (95% CI) [1]	HR (95% CI) [1]	HR (95% CI) [1]	P-trend[2]	P-het[3]
Local and regional (N)						
Coffee (2043)	1.0	0.75 (0.57-0.98)	0.83 (0.65-1.05)	0.79 (0.61-1.02)	0.2	-
Caffeinated (1471)	1.0	0.74 (0.55-0.99)	0.94 (0.73-1.22)	0.84 (0.63-1.11)	0.4	-
Decaffeinated[4] (1471)	1.0	1.02 (0.77-1.34)	1.10 (0.82-1.48)		0.6	-
Black tea (2042)	1.0	0.77 (0.63-0.95)	1.01 (0.77-1.32)	0.98 (0.73-1.31)	0.9	-
Green tea[4] (974)	1.0	0.94 (0.70-1.25)	0.77 (0.46-1.30)		0.3	-
Herbal tea[4] (704)	1.0	0.94 (0.65-1.37)	0.88 (0.44-1.79)		0.7	-
Total caffeine[5] (1950)	1.0	0.93 (0.73-1.18)	0.89 (0.70-1.15)	0.91 (0.71-1.17)	0.4	-
Distant (N)						
Coffee (3470)	1.0	0.97 (0.86-1.09)	0.99 (0.88-1.11)	1.00 (0.88-1.13)	0.9	0.2
Caffeinated (2609)	1.0	0.99 (0.87-1.13)	0.93 (0.82-1.06)	1.03 (0.91-1.17)	0.9	0.1
Decaffeinated[4] (2609)	1.0	1.09 (0.96-1.23)	0.92 (0.79-1.07)		0.7	0.2
Black tea (3466)	1.0	1.01 (0.91-1.11)	0.95 (0.84-1.08)	1.03 (0.91-1.16)	0.9	0.7
Green tea[4] (1938)	1.0	0.94 (0.83-1.06)	0.85 (0.71-1.02)		0.07	0.9
Herbal tea[4] (1404)	1.0	1.06 (0.91-1.23)	1.01 (0.81-1.26)		0.6	0.3
Total caffeine[5] (3336)	1.0	1.01 (0.91-1.13)	0.95 (0.85-1.06)	1.06 (0.95-1.18)	0.6	0.1

[1] Hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) adjusted for age, race, education, smoking, BMI, physical inactivity; stratified by site and histotype

[2] Assessed by assigning each level a number from 0 to 2 or 3 and modeling this as continuous variable

[3] Comparison of distant vs. local/regional cancers

[4] The top two groups were combined (≥1 cup/day) as few individuals drank more than 2.5 cups/day

[5] Modelled in quartiles from lowest to highest

Supplementary Table 2. Associations between coffee and tea consumption and overall survival after a diagnosis of ovarian cancer

	N[2]	None Reference	<1 cup/day HR (95% CI)	1-2.49 cups/day HR (95% CI)	≥2.5 cups/day HR (95% CI)	P-trend[3]
Including deaths in the first year						
Coffee	5923	1.0	0.92 (0.83-1.02)	0.98 (0.89-1.08)	0.97 (0.87-1.08)	0.997
Caffeinated	4259	1.0	0.91 (0.81-1.03)	0.94 (0.84-1.05)	0.98 (0.88-1.10)	0.9
Decaffeinated[4]	4259	1.0	1.09 (0.98-1.22)	0.96 (0.84-1.10)		0.9
Black tea	5917	1.0	0.96 (0.88-1.05)	0.95 (0.85-1.06)	1.03 (0.93-1.15)	0.7
Green tea[4]	3059	1.0	0.94 (0.84-1.05)	0.84 (0.72-0.99)		0.04
Herbal tea[4]	2333	1.0	1.02 (0.89-1.16)	0.97 (0.80-1.18)		0.9
Total caffeine[5]	5594	1.0	0.99 (0.89-1.09)	0.94 (0.85-1.03)	1.03 (0.93-1.14)	0.8
Truncating survival at 5 years after diagnosis						
Coffee	5688	1.0	0.94 (0.83-1.07)	0.93 (0.82-1.04)	0.95 (0.84-1.08)	0.4
Caffeinated	4096	1.0	1.00 (0.87-1.15)	0.91 (0.79-1.04)	0.98 (0.85-1.12)	0.4
Decaffeinated[4]	4096	1.0	1.10 (0.96-1.26)	0.94 (0.80-1.11)		0.9
Black tea	5682	1.0	0.95 (0.85-1.06)	0.95 (0.83-1.08)	1.03 (0.91-1.17)	0.7
Green tea[4]	2926	1.0	0.98 (0.86-1.12)	0.85 (0.69-1.03)		0.15
Herbal tea[4]	2201	1.0	1.13 (0.97-1.32)	1.11 (0.89-1.40)		0.13
Total caffeine[5]	5388	1.0	0.97 (0.86-1.09)	0.88 (0.78-0.99)	0.99 (0.88-1.12)	0.5

[1] Hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) adjusted for age, race, education, smoking, BMI and physical inactivity and stratified by study, stage and histotype;
[2] See Table 1 for studies contributing to each model.
[3] Assessed by assigning each level a number from 0 (Q1) to 3 (Q4) and modelling this as continuous variable
[4] The top two groups were combined (≥1 cup/day) as few individuals drank more than 2.5 cups/day
[5] Modelled in quartiles from lowest to highest

Supplementary Table 3. Associations between coffee and tea consumption and ovarian cancer survival in the subset of studies with information about cause of death (AUS, DOV, HAW, MAL, OPL)

		None	<1 cup/day	1-2.49 cups/day	≥2.5 cups/day	
	N[2]	Reference	HR (95% CI)[1]	HR (95% CI)[1]	HR (95% CI)[1]	P-trend[3]
Coffee	2997	1.0	0.89 (0.76-1.04)	0.95 (0.82-1.10)	0.94 (0.80-1.09)	0.7
Caffeinated	1929	1.0	0.88 (0.73-1.06)	0.89 (0.73-1.08)	0.93 (0.78-1.11)	0.6
Decaffeinated[4]	1929	1.0	1.21 (1.00-1.47)	0.92 (0.69-1.22)	-	0.6
Black tea	2999	1.0	0.99 (0.86-1.14)	0.98 (0.83-1.16)	1.12 (0.97-1.31)	0.1
Green tea[4]	1922	1.0	0.94 (0.81-1.09)	0.81 (0.66-0.99)	-	0.045
Herbal tea[4]	1925	1.0	1.06 (0.91-1.23)	0.94 (0.75-1.18)	-	0.98
Total caffeine[5]	2934	1.0	1.02 (0.88-1.18)	0.99 (0.86-1.15)	0.98 (0.84-1.13)	0.7

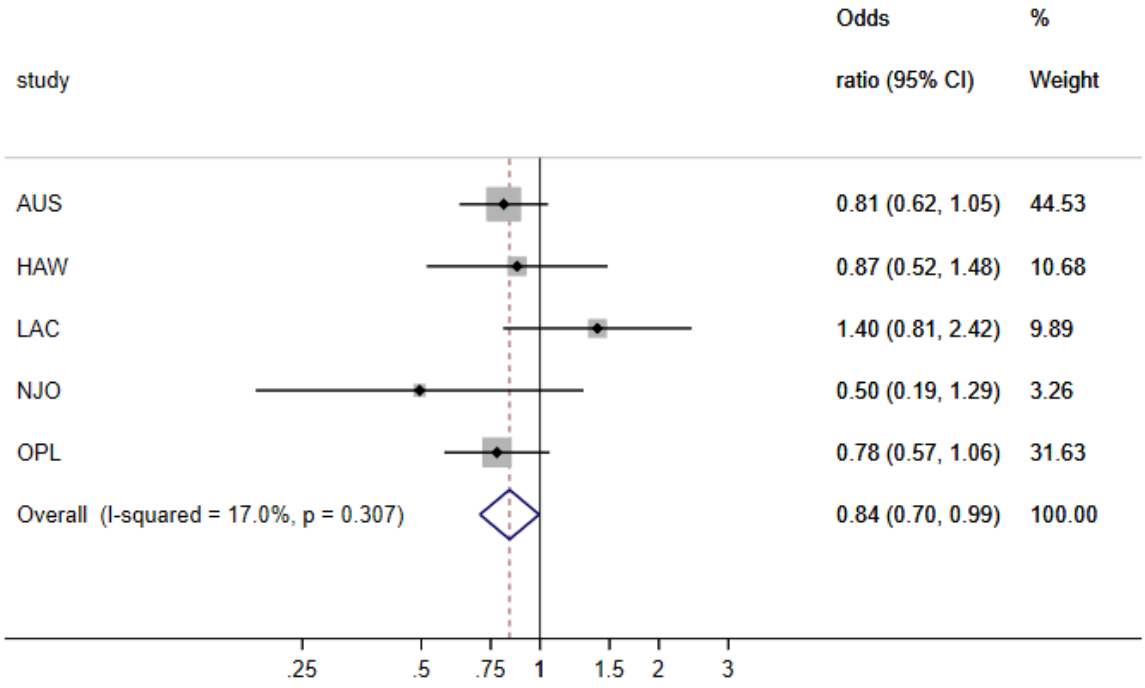
[1] Hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) adjusted for age, race, education, smoking, BMI and physical inactivity and stratified by study, stage and histotype;

[2] See Table 1 for specific studies contributing to each model.

[3] Assessed by assigning each level a number from 0 (Q1) to 3 (Q4) and modelling this as continuous variable

[4] The top two groups were combined (≥1 cup/day) as few individuals drank more than 2.5 cups/day

[5] Modelled in quartiles from lowest to highest



Supplementary Figure 1. Forest plot showing hazard ratios (and 95% confidence intervals) for the association between consumption of ≥1 cup green tea per day (vs. none) and overall survival, by study site