Supplementary Appendix

Supplement to Schoen RE, et al. Incidence and Mortality to Colorectal Cancer in Individuals with a Family History of Colorectal Cancer

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	# of CRC deaths	Person-years	Rate (per 10,000 PY)	MV ¹ adjusted Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	p-value	
	Men (N = 307 CRC deaths)					
Family History of CRC						
No	273	715319	3.82	1.00 (ref)	0.30	
Yes	34	73609	4.62	1.20 (0.8-1.7)		
	Women (N = 231 CRC deaths)					
Family History of CRC						
No	194	743194	2.61	1.00 (ref)	0.04	
Yes	37	95741	3.86	1.44 (1.01-2.0)		

Table S1. Relationship Between Family History of CRC and Mortality to CRC by Gender

1. Multivariate adjustment including trial arm, age, FOBT, prior lower GI endoscopy, NSAID use and BMI

Family History	No. Cases (n)	Person-years	Rate (per 10,000 PY)	MV ¹ adjusted Hazard Ratio (95% Cl)	p-value	
	Rectal Cancer (N=462)					
No	406	1423420	2.9	1.00 (ref)	0.10	
Yes	56	165057	3.4	1.27 (0.95-1.69)		
	Colon Cancer (N=1628)					
No	1411	1423420	9.9	1.00 (ref)	0.0003	
Yes	217	165057	13.1	1.31 (1.14-1.50)		
	Distal Colon Cancer ² (N=996)					
No	865	1423420	6.1	1.00 (ref)	0.001	
Yes	131	165057	7.9	1.36 (1.13-1.64)	0.001	
	Proximal Colon Cancer ³ (N=1085)					
No	945	1423420	6.6	1.00 (ref)	0.02	
Yes	140	165057	8.5	1.24 (1.03-1.48)	0.02	

Table S2. Relationship Between FH of CRC and Incident CRC by Anatomic Subsite

1. Multivariate adjustment including trial arm, age, FOBT, prior lower GI endoscopy, NSAID use and BMI

2. Distal colon cancer is defined as lesions identified in the rectum through descending colon

3. Proximal colon cancer is defined as lesions identified in the splenic flexure to the cecum