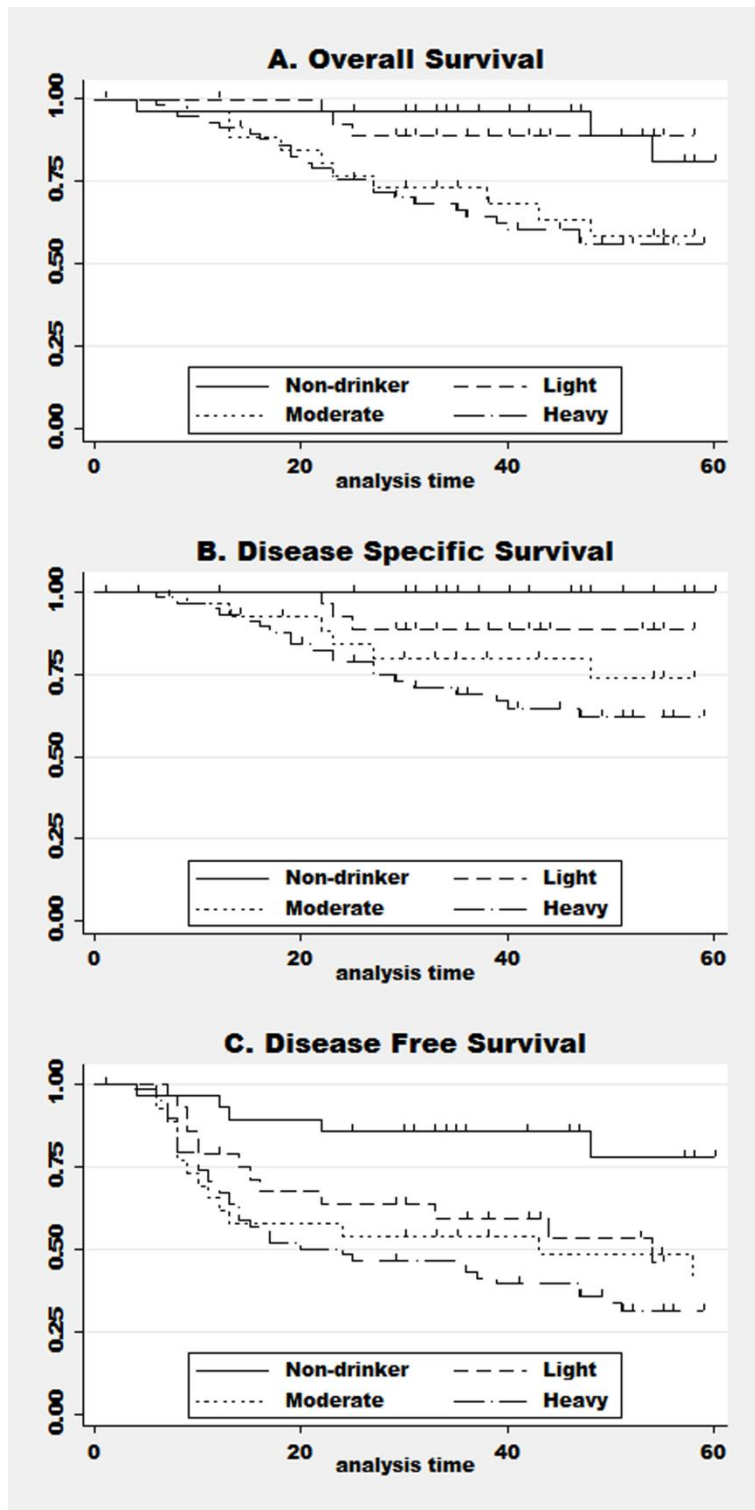


Figure. S4. Kaplan–Meier survival curves of OS (A), DSS (B), DFS (C) for laryngopharyngeal cancer patients.



(A) OS: a significant dose-response relationship was observed (trend $p = 0.034$), and heavy ($n=59$) and moderate ($n=26$) alcohol consumption were associated with poorer survival than in non-drinker groups (HR:3.11, 95%CI:0.76-12.69, $p=0.113$, HR:2.94 95%CI: 0.69-12.51, $p=0.145$).

(B) DSS: a significant dose-response relationship was observed (trend $p = 0.009$).

(C) DFS: a significant dose-response relationship was observed (trend $p = 0.004$), and patients with moderate and heavy alcohol consumption showed a significant association with poorer prognosis compared with the non-drinker group (HR: 4.37, 95%CI 1.37-13.93; and HR: 5.03, 95%CI 1.64-15.40, respectively).