Supplementary Table SIII Adjusted mean probabilities of implantation, clinical pregnancy and live birth following ART by alcohol and caffeine intakes in 152 women (155 unique FFQs, 253 ART cycles) from the EARTH Study, with no record of previous infertility treatment at Massachusetts General Hospital (Boston, USA).

Categories, range	Number of unique FFQs/cycles	Adjusted proportions (95% CI)[a]		
		Implantation	Clinical pregnancy	Live birth
Alcohol intake (g/day)				
0.0	15/26	0.36 (0.16–0.64)	0.32 (0.13–0.59)	0.22 (0.08–0.48)
0.1–6.0	60/102	0.55 (0.39–0.70)	0.42 (0.28–0.58)	0.35 (0.22–0.52)
6.1–12.0	31/56	0.51 (0.33–0.69)	0.38 (0.22–0.56)	0.32 (0.18–0.50)
12.1–24.0	36/49	0.68 (0.48–0.82)	0.58 (0.39–0.75)	0.52 (0.33–0.70)
24.1–85.8	13/20	0.59 (0.29–0.84)	0.43 (0.18–0.72)	0.42 (0.19–0.75)
P-trend[b]		0.22	0.31	0.10
Caffeine intake (mg/day)				
0.3–50	40/67	0.53 (0.35–0.70)	0.47 (0.30–0.65)	0.43 (0.26–0.61)
50.1–100	21/28	0.73 (0.48–0.89)	0.58 (0.34–0.79)	0.43 (0.22–0.67)
101.1–200	53/85	0.60 (0.44–0.74)	0.45 (0.30–0.61)	0.39 (0.25–0.55)
200.1–300	31/56	0.55 (0.36–0.73)	0.39 (0.23–0.59)	0.33 (0.18–0.53)
300.1–642	10/17	0.32 (0.11–0.63)	0.28 (0.09–0.60)	0.26 (0.08–0.58)
P-trend[b]		0.29	0.16	0.18

[a]Data are presented as predictive marginal means adjusted for age, BMI, infertility diagnosis, race, smoking status, alcohol, caffeine, calories, folate and vitamin B12 intake and dietary patterns, with continuous covariates at their mean level and categorical measures estimated at their reference level.
[b]Tests for trend were performed using the median level of caffeine and alcohol intake in each group as a continuous variable in the model.