

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table 1. Number of RCC cases diagnosed per year after diagnosis of type 2 diabetes.

Time Since Diabetes Diagnosis	Number of RCC Cases Diagnosed	
	Women (NHS)	Men (HPFS)
≤ 1 year	5	1
>1 - ≤ 2 years	6	0
>2 - ≤ 3 years	4	2
>3 - ≤ 4 years	5	0
>4 - ≤ 5 years	7	3
>5 - ≤ 6 years	1	1
>6 - ≤ 7 years	6	1
>7 - ≤ 8 years	0	3
>8 - ≤ 9 years	1	0
>9 - ≤ 10 years	3	1
> 10 years	21	9

Abbreviations: HPFS – Health Professionals Follow-up Study; NHS – Nurses’ Health Study; RCC – renal cell carcinoma.

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Supplementary Table 2. Hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for associations between type 2 diabetes and risk of total and fatal various RCC outcomes, NHS (1976-2014) and HPFS (1986-2014), updating covariates only until diabetes diagnosis (if any) and holding them steady thereafter.

	Women (NHS)		Men (HPFS)	
	# RCC Cases No Diabetes /Diabetes	Multivariable* HR (95% CI)	# RCC Cases No Diabetes /Diabetes	Multivariable* HR (95% CI)
RCC	359 / 59	1.86 (1.36, 2.53)	281 / 21	0.99 (0.63, 1.56)
Fatal RCC	108 / 12	1.64 (0.83, 3.22)	80 / 7	1.44 (0.64, 3.23)

Abbreviations: CI – confidence interval; HPFS – Health Professionals Follow-up Study; HR – hazard ratio; NHS – Nurses’ Health Study; RCC – renal cell carcinoma.

* Adjusted for age, calendar time, BMI (<23, 23-<25, 25-<27, ≥27 kg/m²), history of hypertension (yes, no), smoking status (never, past, current), pack-years (continuous), physical activity (quartiles of metabolic equivalents-hours / week), duration of non-aspirin non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug use (<5 years, ≥5 years), parity (NHS only; 0, 1-2, 3, ≥4 children), and alcohol intake (quartiles).