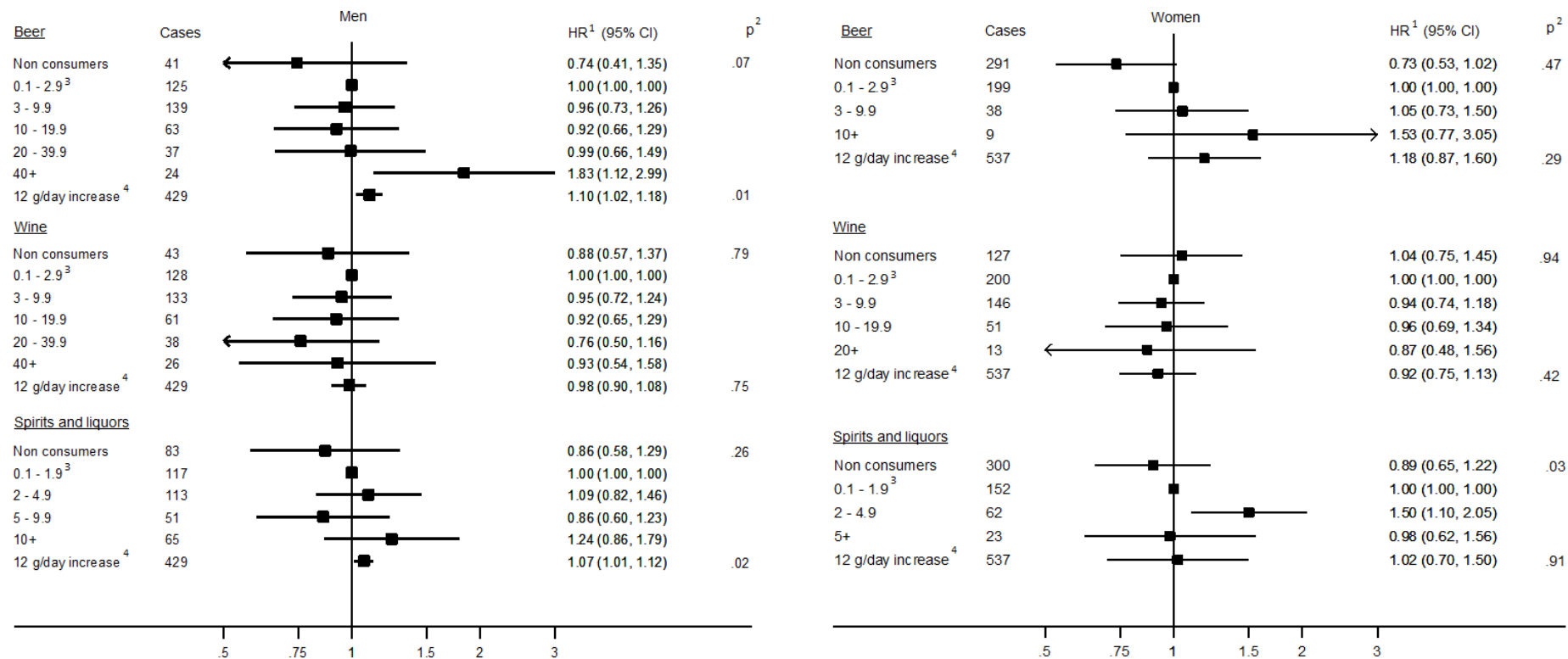


Supplementary Figure 1. Lifetime intake of beer, wine and spirits/liquors (g/day) and Hazard Ratio (HR) of pancreatic cancer in men and women.



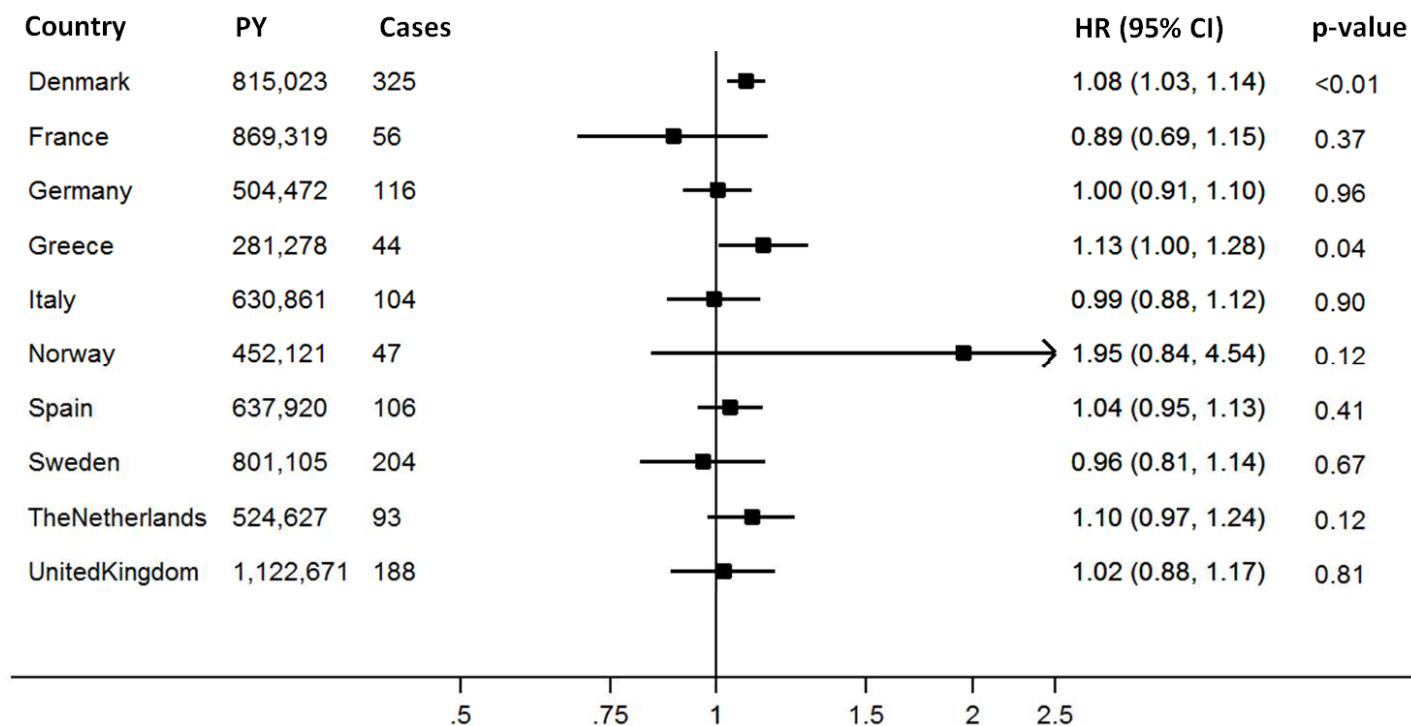
<sup>1</sup> Models for lifetime alcohol intake by subtypes were stratified by center and age at recruitment. Systematic adjustment was undertaken for smoking intensity, physical activity level, educational attainment, diabetes status, BMI, height, duration of subtype drinking, time since quitting subtype drinking, an indicator variable for drinkers of the subtype under analysis, and lifetime energy intake from other alcohol subtypes;

<sup>2</sup> Wald tests for overall significance across categories were performed according to the  $\chi^2$  distribution with degrees of freedom equal to the number of categories minus one. Trend tests were performed for continuous variable;

<sup>3</sup> The category of light drinkers was used as the reference category (0.1-2.9 g/day for beer and wine, and 0.1-1.9 g/day for spirits/liquors);

<sup>4</sup> 12g of alcohol correspond to about one standard glass of either wine, beer or spirits/liquors.

Supplementary Figure 2: Associations between alcohol intake per 12g/day increase and PC risk (and associated 95% CI) by country of origin, for men and women combined. P-value for heterogeneity was equal to 0.33, and was obtained by comparing the log-likelihood difference of models with and without interaction terms to a chi-square statistics with 9 degrees of freedom.



Supplementary Table 1. Sensitivity analysis for adjustment by history of chronic pancreatitis (Z) via external information in the relationship between baseline alcohol intake (X) and risk of pancreatic cancer (D).

$p_{Z0}$ <sup>1</sup>	$RR_{ZX}$ <sup>2</sup>	$RR_{DZ}$ <sup>3</sup>	Estimates of $HR_{DX}$ <sup>4</sup>					
			1.5	2	2.5	5	10	15
0.005	2.0		<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.61</b>	1.57	1.54
0.01	2.0		<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.58</b>	1.52	1.46
0.02	2.0		<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.53</b>	1.43	1.36
0.005	4.0		<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.55</b>	1.46	1.38
0.01	4.0		<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.48</b>	1.32	1.21
0.02	4.0		<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.36</b>	1.15	1.02
0.005	6.0		<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.50</b>	1.36	1.24
0.01	6.0		<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.39</b>	1.18	1.04
0.02	6.0		1.57	1.51	1.45	1.23	0.98	0.83

<sup>1</sup> Prevalence of chronic pancreatitis among baseline moderate drinkers;

<sup>2</sup> Chronic pancreatitis RR estimates associated with baseline alcohol intake;

<sup>3</sup> Pancreatic cancer RR estimates associated with chronic pancreatitis;

<sup>4</sup> Estimates of pancreatic cancer Hazard Ratios associated with baseline alcohol intake adjusted for chronic pancreatitis. The pancreatic cancer HR estimate for heavy drinkers (>60g/day) compared to the reference category of moderate drinkers (0.1-4.9g/day) not adjusted for chronic pancreatitis was 1.64.