

Predicted vitamin D status and colorectal cancer incidence in the Black Women's Health Study

Lauren E. Barber, Kimberly A. Bertrand, Jessica L. Petrick, Hanna Gerlovin, Laura F. White, Lucile L. Adams-Campbell, Lynn Rosenberg, Hemant K. Roy, Julie R. Palmer

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Supplementary Table S2. Age- and multivariable-adjusted hazard ratios for the association between predicted vitamin D score, lagged 4 and 10 years, and risk of colorectal cancer.

Predicted vitamin D score	Lagged 4 years (n=453)				Lagged 10 years (n=316)			
	Cases	Person-years	Age-adjusted HR (95% CI) ^a	MV-adjusted HR (95% CI) ^b	Cases	Person-years	Age-adjusted HR (95% CI) ^a	MV-adjusted HR (95% CI) ^b
Quartile 1 (lowest)	132	232015	1.44 (1.07-1.93)	1.30 (0.96-1.76)	107	162137	1.82 (1.26-2.63)	1.64 (1.13-2.39)
Quartile 2	133	250775	1.38 (1.03-1.85)	1.28 (0.95-1.72)	99	173689	1.61 (1.11-2.33)	1.50 (1.03-2.18)
Quartile 3	119	253202	1.26 (0.93-1.69)	1.19 (0.88-1.61)	71	172983	1.20 (0.81-1.78)	1.15 (0.77-1.70)
Quartile 4 (highest)	69	182855	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)	39	119787	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
P-trend			0.01	0.09			0.0002	0.002

^a Hazard ratios adjusted for age and time period.

^b Hazard ratios adjusted for age, time period, family history of colorectal cancer, calcium supplementation, aspirin use, and processed meat consumption. HR, Hazard ratio; CI, Confidence interval; MV, Multivariable.