**Supplementary Table 10. Overall status of statin use and colorectal cancer incidence in the pooled NHS and HPFS (sensitivity analyses, among participants without receiving screening)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **NHS+HPFS (Pooled)** | **Overall Status of Statin Use** |
|
| **Never use** | **Ever use** |
| **Colorectal cancer** |  |  |
| No. of cases (1951 in total) a | 1627 | 324 |
| Age-adjusted b | 1 [Ref] | 1.06 (0.94-1.18) |
| MV c | 1 | 1.04 (0.92-1.17) |
| MV + hypercholesterolemia d | 1 | 1.06 (0.93-1.21) |
|  |  |  |
| **Colon cancer** |  |  |
| No. of cases (1373 in total) a | 1050 | 323 |
| Age-adjusted b | 1 | 1.12 (0.98-1.28) |
| MV c | 1 | 1.10 (0.95-1.26) |
| MV + hypercholesterolemia d | 1 | 1.15 (0.98-1.34) |
|  |  |  |
| **Proximal colon cancer** |  |  |
| No. of cases (749 in total) a | 561 | 188 |
| Age-adjusted b | 1 | 1.14 (0.95-1.36) |
| MV c | 1 | 1.12 (0.93-1.34) |
| MV + hypercholesterolemia d | 1 | 1.19 (0.97-1.47) |
|  |  |  |
| **Distal colon cancer** |  |  |
| No. of cases (552 in total) a | 434 | 118 |
| Age-adjusted b | 1 | 1.09 (0.87-1.35) |
| MV c | 1 | 1.05 (0.84-1.32) |
| MV + hypercholesterolemia d | 1 | 1.03 (0.81-1.32) |
|  |  |  |
| **Rectal cancer** |  |  |
| No. of cases (474 in total) a | 379 | 95 |
| Age-adjusted b | 1 | 0.90 (0.71-1.14) |
| MV c | 1 | 0.89 (0.70-1.14) |
| MV + hypercholesterolemia d | 1 | 0.85 (0.65-1.11) |

Abbreviations: NHS, Nurses’ Health Study; HPFS, Health Professionals Follow-up Study; MV, multivariate.

a The number of proximal colon cancer, distal colon cancer and rectal cancer cases does not sum to the total number of colorectal cancer cases due to some of the colorectal cancer cases have missing subsite information.

b Stratified by age and follow-up cycle.

c Stratified by age and follow-up cycle; adjusted for sex, race, pack-years of smoking, physical activity, BMI, alcohol consumption, AHEI, regular use of aspirin, family history of colorectal cancer, history of diabetes mellitus, multivitamin use, total calorie intake, red or processed meat intake, fiber intake, folate intake, calcium intake, and vitamin D intake.

d Controlled for the same sets of covariates as denoted above, and were additionally adjusted for history of hypercholesterolemia.