

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

Table S1. Postdiagnosis vitamin supplement use in association breast cancer-specific mortality, Shanghai Breast Cancer Survival Study (n=4,877)

Vitamin Use	Cohort	No. of Events	Fully-Adjusted HR* 95% CI	
Never postdiagnosis	3,101	261	1.00	(referent)
Any type				
Postdiagnosis use	1,776	128	0.88	(0.71-1.09)
Duration of use				
≤ 3 months	547	48	1.04	(0.76-1.43)
> 3 months	1,229	80	0.80	(0.62-1.03)
Multivitamins				
Postdiagnosis use	535	29	0.77	(0.52-1.15)
Duration of use				
≤ 3 months	225	14	0.88	(0.51-1.52)
> 3 months	310	15	0.69	(0.41-1.18)
Vitamin E[†]				
Postdiagnosis use	297	17	0.63	(0.38-1.04)
Duration of use				
≤ 3 months	128	9	0.76	(0.39-1.49)
> 3 months	169	8	0.53	(0.26-1.07)
Vitamin C[†]				
Postdiagnosis use	746	55	0.82	(0.61-1.10)
Duration of use				
≤ 3 months	339	35	1.11	(0.78-1.58)
> 3 months	407	20	0.56	(0.35-0.88)
Any antioxidant[‡]				
Postdiagnosis use	1,380	91	0.79	(0.62-1.01)
Duration of use				
≤ 3 months	537	50	1.05	(0.77-1.43)
> 3 months	843	41	0.60	(0.43-0.85)

Abbreviations: HR, hazard ratio.

*HRs are adjusted for ER/PR status, TNM stage, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, tamoxifen use, education, income, body mass index, regular tea consumption, regular exercise participation (MET-hours/week), daily cruciferous vegetable intake, daily soy protein intake, and other vitamin variables in the table. Adjusted hazard ratios and their corresponding 95% confidence intervals were derived from Cox proportional hazards regression models using age as the time scale.

[†]Excludes women who took a multivitamin (n=535).

[‡]Includes women who used vitamin C, vitamin E, and/or multivitamins.

Table S2. Postdiagnosis vitamin supplement use in association with breast cancer-specific mortality among women who received chemotherapy, Shanghai Breast Cancer Survival Study (n=4,497)

Vitamin Use	Cohort	No. of Events	HR*	95% CI
Never postdiagnosis use	2,855	242	1.00	(referent)
Any type	1,642	122	0.90	(0.72-1.12)
Any antioxidant [†]	1,267	86	0.81	(0.63-1.04)
Used during chemotherapy				
Any type	1,339	103	0.94	(0.74-1.19)
Any antioxidant [†]	998	67	0.81	(0.62-1.07)
Did not use during chemotherapy				
Any type	303	19	0.73	(0.46-1.18)
Any antioxidant [†]	269	19	0.79	(0.49-1.26)

Abbreviations: HR, hazard ratio.

*HRs are adjusted for ER/PR status, TNM stage, radiotherapy, tamoxifen use, education, income, body mass index, regular tea consumption, regular exercise participation (MET-hours/week), daily cruciferous vegetable intake, daily soy protein intake, and other vitamin variables in the table. Adjusted hazard ratios and their corresponding 95% confidence intervals were derived from Cox proportional hazards regression models using age as the time scale.

[†]Includes women who used vitamin C, vitamin E, and/or multivitamins.

Table S3. Postdiagnosis vitamin supplement use in association with breast cancer-specific mortality by use of radiotherapy, Shanghai Breast Cancer Survival Study (n=4,877)*

Vitamin Use	Radiotherapy (n=1,597)			No Radiotherapy (n=3,280)		
	Events/Cohort	HR	95% CI	Events/Cohort	HR	95% CI
	Total Mortality					
Never postdiagnosis	119/990	1.00	(referent)	142/2,111	1.00	(referent)
Postdiagnosis use						
Any type	75/607	1.06	(0.78-1.43)	53/1,169	0.70	(0.51-0.97)
Any antioxidant [†]	59/500	1.02	(0.74-1.41)	32/880	0.57	(0.38-0.84)
Used during radiotherapy						
Any type	48/418	0.99	(0.69-1.40)			
Any antioxidant [†]	38/333	0.96	(0.65-1.40)			
Did not use during radiotherapy						
Any type	27/189	1.21	(0.79-1.87)			
Any antioxidant [†]	21/167	1.15	(0.71-1.84)			

Abbreviations: HR, hazard ratio.

*HRs are adjusted for ER/PR status, TNM stage, chemotherapy, tamoxifen use, education, income, body mass index, regular tea consumption, regular exercise participation (MET-hours/week), daily cruciferous vegetable intake, daily soy protein intake, and use of other types of vitamins (as appropriate). Adjusted hazard ratios (HRs) and their corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were derived from Cox proportional hazards regression models using age as the time scale.

[†]Includes women who used vitamin C, vitamin E, and/or multivitamins.