**Supplementary table 1. Odds ratios and corresponding 95% confidence intervals for risk of nasopharyngeal carcinoma in association with former alcohol consumption among men**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Cases*****n*=1,184*****n* (%)** | **Controls*****n*=1,245*****n* (%)** | **Fully****adjusted OR****(95% CI)****a** |
| **Total ethanol consumption, g/day** |  |  |
| Never **b** | 1,066 (90.0) | 1,148 (92.2) | 1.00 (reference) |
| 0.1-9.9 | 30 (1.6) | 33 (2.7) | 1.12 (0.66, 191) |
| ≥10.0 | 88 (7.4) | 64 (5.1) | 1.39 (0.97, 1.99) |
| ***P-trend*** |  |  | *0.075* |
| **Duration of alcohol drinking, years** |  |  |
| <13.0 | 47 (4.0) | 30 (2.4) | 1.45 (0.88-2.39) |
| 13-22.9 | 27 (2.3) | 25 (2.0) | 1.16 (0.64-2.10) |
| ≥23.0 | 44 (3.7) | 42 (3.4) | 1.27 (0.80-2.01) |
| ***P-trend*** |  |  | *0.167* |
| **Type of alcoholic beverage**  |  |  |
| Beer | 29 (2.7) | 19 (1.6) | 1.59 (0.86, 2.96) |
| Wines **c** | 4 (0.4) | 3 (0.3) | - |
| Moderate distillate spirits | 95 (8.2) | 75 (6.1) | 1.35 (0.96, 1.91) |
| Strong distillate spirits/liquors | 20 (1.8) | 16 (1.4) | 1.18 (0.57, 2.46) |
| **Moderate distillate spirits intake, g/day** |  |  |
| 0.1-9.9 | 23 (2.0) | 25 (2.0) | 1.12 (0.61, 2.08) |
| ≥10.0 | 72 (6.2) | 50 (4.1) | 1.46 (0.97, 2.18) |
| ***P-trend*** |  |  | *0.067* |

a ORs and 95% CIs were calculated by logistic regression models adjusted for age (20-39, 40-49, 50-59, or 60-74 years), area of residence (Zhaoqing, Wuzhou, or Guiping/Pingnan), sex (male, or female), education level (≤6, 7–9, or ≥10 years), current housing type (building (concrete structure) or boat/cottage (clay brick structure)), current occupation (unemployed/farmer, blue-collar, white-collar, or other/unknown), current smoking status (ever or never), tea drinking status (never, former, or current), body mass index at age 20 years (<18.5, 18.5–22.9, or ≥23.0 kg/m2), salt-preserved fish consumption during 2000–2002 (≤yearly, monthly, or ≥weekly), nasopharyngeal carcinoma among first degree relatives (yes, no, or unknown), vegetable consumption in 2000-2002 (<252.0, 252.0-335.9, or ≥336.0 g/day), frequency of tooth brushing (≤1, 2, or ≥3 times/day) and frequency of herbal soup consumption (≤yearly, monthly, or ≥weekly). Tests of linear trend with risk of nasopharyngeal carcinoma were performed using the median value of each category in the logistic regression models.

b Never habitual drinkers of alcohol were the reference group for all comparisons.

c Wines included any type of the yellow rice wine, wines or fruit wine.