Antioxidants and lung cancer risk

Supplementary Table 1. Micronutrient sources

β -carotene	apple, orange, strawberry, cantaloupe, watermelon, apricot, peach, dried apricot, pumpkin pie, tomato, tomato sauce, broccoli, carrot, mixed vegetables, cabbage, iceberg lettuce, spinach, winter squash, other vegetables (green beans, corn, green peas), vegetable soup, orange juice, tomato and vegetable juice
α-carotene	orange, cantaloupe, apricot, pumpkin pie, tomato, tomato sauce, carrot, mixed vegetables, cabbage, iceberg lettuce, winter squash, other vegetables (green beans, corn, green peas), vegetable soup, tomato and vegetable juice
β -cryptoxanthin	apple, orange, cantaloupe, watermelon, apricot, peach, pumpkin pie, carrot, other vegetables (green beans, corn, green peas), vegetable soup
Lutein/zeaxanthin	apple, orange, strawberry, cantaloupe, watermelon, apricot, peach, pumpkin pie, tomato, broccoli, carrot, mixed vegetables, cabbage, iceberg lettuce, spinach, winter squash, other vegetables (green beans, corn, green peas), vegetable soup, apple juice, tomato and vegetable juice
Lycopene	melon, tomato, tomato sauce, vegetable soup, tomato and vegetable juice
Vitamin C	apple, orange, strawberry, cantaloupe, watermelon, apricot, peach, dried apricot, pumpkin pie, tomato, tomato sauce, broccoli, carrot, mixed vegetables, cabbage, iceberg lettuce, spinach, winter squash, other vegetables (green beans, corn, green peas), vegetable soup, orange juice, apple juice, tomato and vegetable juice

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Supplementary Table 2. Bivariate correlations between daily micronutrient intakes

	α -carotene	β -cryptoxanthin	Lutein/zeaxanthin	Lycopene	Vitamin C
β -carotene	0.939	0.759	0.778	0.499	0.678
α-carotene		0.725	0.532	0.457	0.570
β -cryptoxanthin			0.519	0.364	0.824
Lutein/zeaxanthin				0.340	0.574
Lycopene					0.381

Supplementary Table 3. Adjusted ORs and tests for trend for lung cancer risk according to weekly intake of fruit and vegetable groups, Montreal, QC, Canada, 1996-2002

Portions/week ^{b,c}	n _{ca}	OR	95% CI
Fruit			
T1: <= 13.0	659	(ref.)	
T2: 13.5 – 21.1	245	0.66 ^d	0.52, 0.86
T3:>=22	201	0.59	0.44, 0.79
P for trend		< 0.001	,
Vegetables			
T1: <= 15.0	611	(ref.)	
T2: 15.5 – 22.5	298	0.74	0.58, 0.94
T3:>= 23.5	196	0.58	0.43, 0.78
P for trend	-, -	< 0.001	,
Cruciferous vegetables			
T1: <= 2.0	604	(ref.)	
T2: 2.5 – 4.5	255	0.76	0.59, 0.98
T3:>= 5.0	246	0.66	0.50, 0.85
P for trend		< 0.001	,
Leafy vegetables			
T1: <= 2.0	608	(ref.)	
T2: 2.5 – 4.0	258	1.00	0.78, 1.30
T3 : >= 4.5	239	0.80	0.62, 1.04
P for trend	237	0.11	0.02, 1.0
Citrus	600	(mof)	
T1: <= 4.0 T2: 4.5 – 7.5	600 283	(ref.)	0 <u>4</u> 0 0 00
T3: >= 8.0	203	0.77 0.68	0.60, 0.98 0.52, 0.90
P for trend	<i>LLL</i>	0.03	0.32, 0.30
		0.01	
Tomato products			
T1: <= 3.0	471	(ref.)	0.54.004
T2: 3.5 – 5.5	298	0.66	0.51, 0.84
T3 : >= 6.0	336	0.81	0.63, 1.04
P for trend		0.09	
Carrots			
$T1: \le 2.0$	640	(ref.)	
T2: $2.5 - 4.0$	288	0.88	0.69, 1.11
T3 : >= 4.5	177	0.66	0.50, 0.88
P for trend	07. 11	0.01	

CI, confidence interval; n_{ca}, number of exposed cases; OR, odds ratio; (ref.), reference category.

^bFruit and vegetables included in each category are the following: Fruit: apple, orange, strawberry, cantaloupe, watermelon, apricot, peach, dried apricot, other fruit, orange juice, apple juice; Vegetables: pumpkin pie, tomato, tomato sauce, broccoli, carrot, mixed vegetables, cabbage, iceberg lettuce, spinach, winter squash, other vegetables (green beans, corn, green peas), vegetable soup, tomato and vegetable juice; Cruciferous vegetables: broccoli, cabbage, spinach; Leafy vegetables: iceberg lettuce, spinach; Citrus: orange, orange juice; Tomato products: tomato, tomato sauce, tomato and vegetable juice; Carrots: carrots, mixed vegetables.

^aModels adjusted for age (continuous), sex (man or woman), respondent status (self or proxy), ethnic background (French ancestry, English/Irish/Scottish ancestry, other), education (primary, secondary, post-secondary), ever smoked (yes or no), natural log of cigarette-years (continuous), years since quitting smoking (continuous), energy intake (continuous), and body mass index (continuous).

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^c Tertiles based on the frequency distribution of intakes among controls (men and women combined). ^d Bold font indicates $P < 0.05$								