

**S14 Table.** Characteristics of included previous studies of serum triglycerides and colorectal cancer risk

First author, publication year [reference], country, study type	Cases/total subjects	Age (mean or age criteria) (yr)	Follo w up dura tion (yr)	Exposure categories	RR/HR (95% CI)	Adjusted confounders
Tulinius et al [1] <sup>a</sup> , 1997, Iceland, CS	338/22,946	50.4	27	Men: Triglycerides T3 vs. T1 (CRC) Women: Triglycerides T3 vs. T1 (CRC)	Men: 1.39 (1.13-1.71) Women: 1.35 (1.06-1.72)	Age
Schoen et al [2], 1999, USA, CS	102/5849	≥65	6.4	Triglycerides Q4 vs. Q1 (CRC)	1.4 (0.8-2.5)	Age, sex, and physical activity
Saydah et al [3], 2003, USA, NC-CS	173/519	≥18	12	Triglycerides Q4 vs. Q1 (CRC)	0.69 (0.41-1.16)	Age, sex, race, time since last meal, and date of blood draw
Tsushima et al [4], 2005, USA, CS	504/7619	45-65	131	Men: triglycerides Q4 vs. Q1 (CRC) Triglycerides Q4 vs. Q1 (CC) Triglycerides Q4 vs. Q1 (RC)	1.01 (0.77-1.33) 0.92 (0.67-1.26) 1.28 (0.75-2.18)	Age, elapsed time since last caloric intake, elapsed time since 50-g glucose load, BMI, heart rate, cigarette smoking history, alcohol intake, and 24-hr intake of total calories
Ahmed et al. [5] <sup>a</sup> , 2006, USA, CS	194/14,109	45-64	11.5	Triglycerides ≥150 vs. <150 mg/dL (CRC)	1.08 (0.8-1.5)	Age, sex, family history of colorectal cancer, physical activity, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug use, NSAID use, aspirin use, pack-years of cigarette use, and grams of alcohol per week. Also adjusted for hormone-replacement therapy in women
Inoue et al. [6], 2009, Japan, CS	312/27,724	40-69	10.2	Men: Triglycerides ≥150 vs. <150 mg/dL (CC) Triglycerides ≥150 vs. <150 mg/dL (RC) Women: Triglycerides ≥150 vs. <150 mg/dL (CC) Triglycerides ≥150 vs. <150 mg/dL (RC)	Men: 1.71 (1.11-2.62) 0.54 (0.26-1.11) Women: 1.00 (0.63-1.60) 0.52 (0.24-1.13)	Age, study area, smoking status, weekly ethanol intake, and total serum cholesterol
van Duijnhoven et al. [7], 2011, European, NC-CS	1,238/2,476	59.1	5.5	Triglycerides ≥201.9 vs. <79.7 mg/dL (CRC) Triglycerides ≥201.9 vs. <79.7 mg/dL (CC) Triglycerides ≥201.9 vs. <79.7 mg/dL (RC)	1.19 (0.84-1.69) 1.42 (0.91-2.31) 1.06 (0.60-1.88)	Age, sex, centre, follow-up time, time of blood collection, fasting status, height, weight, smoking habits, physical activity, education, consumption of fruit, vegetables, meat, fish and alcohol, intake of fiber, energy from fat and energy from non-fat
Borena et al. [8], 2011, European, CS	4,984/514,097	44	12.7	Men: Triglycerides Q5 vs. Q1 (CC) Triglycerides Q5 vs. Q1 (RC) Women: Triglycerides Q5 vs. Q1 (CC) Triglycerides Q5 vs. Q1 (RC)	Men: 1.96(1.44-2.67) 1.26 (0.85-1.85) Women: 1.05 (0.75-1.47) 1.33 (0.84-2.13)	Age, BMI, smoking status, and stratified by cohort, fasting status, and birth year

Agnoli et al [9], 2014, Italy, C-CS	286/850	N/A	15	All: Triglycerides 138.84-1,124.07 vs. 32.04-89.44 mg/dL (CRC) Men: Triglycerides 138.84-1,124.07 vs. 32.04-89.44 mg/dL (CRC) Women: Triglycerides 138.84-1,124.07 vs. 32.04-89.44 mg/dL (CRC)	All: 1.32 (0.89-1.95) (CRC) Men: 1.77 (0.88-3.55) (CRC) Women: 1.12 (0.66-1.89) (CRC)	Age, sex, BMI, smoking, total physical activity, alcohol consumption, dietary red meat, dietary fiber, and dietary calcium, and menopause status (for women); stratified by center
Lu et al. [10] <sup>a)</sup> , 2015, Norway, CS	2,044/143,477	50.9	15	Triglycerides $\geq 1.7$ vs. $< 1.7$ mmol/L (CRC)	1.12 (1.02-1.22)	Age, sex, smoking, alcohol consumption, physical activity, education, family history of cancer, and BMI
Chandler et al. [11], 2016, USA, CS	198/15,602	$\geq 45y$	21	Women: Triglycerides Q4 vs. Q1 (CRC)	1.86 (1.17-2.97)	Age, race, treatment random assignment, hormone replacement therapy, cigarette smoking, exercise, alcohol consumption, postmenopausal status, family history of cancer, aspirin use, history of colon polyps, total vegetable and fruit intake, history of mammogram, red meat intake and BMI
Katzke et al. [12], 2017, Germany, C-CS	256/25,546	35-65	18	Triglycerides Q4 vs. Q1 (CRC)	1.17 (0.74-1.84)	Age, sex, baseline height, waist, BMI, lifetime alcohol consumption, red meat intake, fiber intake, smoking status, socioeconomic status, physical activity, diabetes, hypertension, and use of lipid lowering drugs
Li et al. [13] <sup>a)</sup> , 2019, China, CS	394/104,333	51.2	10	Men: Triglycerides $\geq 1.7$ vs. $< 1.7$ mmol/L (CRC)	1.17 (0.74-1.84)	Age, sex, baseline height, waist, BMI, lifetime alcohol consumption, red meat intake, fiber intake, smoking status, socioeconomic status, physical activity, diabetes, hypertension, and use of lipid lowering drugs
Hsu et al. [14], 2022, Taiwan, CS	93/4,763	49.4	16.7	Triglycerides $\geq 150$ mg/dL vs. $< 150$ mg/dL (CRC)	1.71 (1.009-2.920)	Age, sex, serum cholesterol, TG, LDL-C, HDL-C level, BMI, and WC

BMI, body mass index; CC, colon cancer; C-CS, case-control study; CI, confidence interval; CRC, colorectal cancer; CS, cohort study; HDL, high density lipoprotein; HR, hazards ratio; LDL, low density lipoprotein; NC-CS, nested case-control study; N/A, not available; Q, quartile; RC, rectal cancer; RR, relative risk. <sup>a)</sup>Recalculated RR by proposed by Yang et al [15].

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