

Supplementary Table 1: Estimates of the association between gallstones and colorectal cancer by length of follow-up

Length of follow-up (years)	Colorectal cancer		Colon cancer		Rectal cancer	
	Men HR (95% CI)†	Women HR (95% CI) †	Men HR (95% CI) †	Women HR (95% CI) †	Men HR (95% CI) †	Women HR (95% CI) †
0 - 5	0.81 (0.51 – 1.29)	1.05 (0.80 – 1.40)	0.89 (0.66 – 1.21)	1.18 (1.00 – 1.39)	0.67 (0.43 – 1.05)	1.04 (0.80 – 1.35)
5 - 10	0.72 (0.46 – 1.13)	1.25 (0.99 – 1.57)	0.91 (0.55 – 1.53)	1.35 (1.03 – 1.76)	0.43 (0.18 – 1.06)	1.02 (0.65 – 1.59)
10 - 15	0.99 (0.64 – 1.53)	1.12 (0.88 – 1.43)	0.87 (0.50 – 1.52)	1.05 (0.78 – 1.42)	1.24 (0.63 – 2.43)	1.30 (0.84 – 2.02)
15+	0.57 (0.21 – 1.55)	0.95 (0.53 – 1.69)	0.71 (0.22 – 2.24)	1.14 (0.62 – 2.08)	0.38 (0.05 – 2.67)	0.32 (0.04 – 2.35)
P for interaction†	0.67	0.74	0.97	0.65	0.24	0.37

† Models adjusted for age at recruitment, diabetes, alcohol intake (categories), and physical activity (Cambridge index), and BMI (kg/m²); stratified by centre and age (one-year intervals)