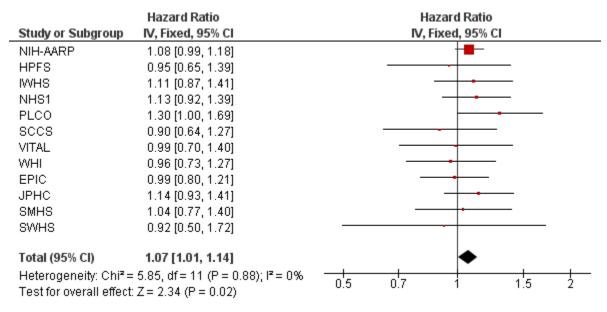
Supplementary Figure S2. Forest plot of the hazard ratios of lung cancer survival in low vs. recommended dietary calcium intake^a

A. All lung cancer patients (n=23,882)^b



B. Early-stage lung cancer patients (n=8013)^c

	Hazard Ratio	Hazard Ratio
Study or Subgroup	IV, Fixed, 95% CI	IV, Fixed, 95% CI
NIH-AARP	1.17 [1.01, 1.37]	-
IWHS	1.01 [0.67, 1.52]	
PLCO	1.31 [0.90, 1.92]	-
SCCS	0.44 [0.22, 0.88]	
VITAL	1.36 [0.74, 2.49]	- •
WHI	1.20 [0.75, 1.91]	- •
EPIC	0.98 [0.68, 1.43]	
JPHC	1.29 [0.89, 1.87]	
SMHS	1.20 [0.61, 2.37]	
SWHS	1.32 [0.38, 4.55]	·
Total (95% CI)	1.14 [1.02, 1.28]	•
Heterogeneity: Chi² = 9.59, df = 9 (P = 0.39); l² = 6%		
Test for overall effect: Z = 2.39 (P = 0.02)		0.5 0.7 i 1.5 ż

^a Low calcium intake was defined as calcium intake less than half of the recommended dietary allowance (RDA), which is <500 mg/d for men ≤70 y and women ≤50 y and <600 mg/d for men >70 y and women >50 y. Recommended intake group was defined as calcium intake between estimated average requirement (EAR) and RDA, which is 800-1000 mg/d for men ≤70 y and women ≤50 y and 1000-1200 mg/d for men >70 y and women >50 y.

^b If excluding results of the NIH-AARP study, the total HR (95% CI) was 1.07 (0.98, 1.16).

^c If excluding results of the NIH-AARP and SCCS, the total HR (95% CI) was 1.17 (0.99, 1.38).