

Online supporting data File S2 for manuscript ‘the impact of dietary patterns and the main food groups on mortality and recurrence in cancer survivors: systematic review of current epidemiological literature’

Jochems et al., 11-08-2017

## Bladder cancer

Table S1: Summary of studies bladder cancer									
Author (year)	Study / country	Number of participants / sex (age range)	Follow-up period (yrs)	Exposure	Exposure timeframe	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Results (HR/RR and 95% CI) multivariate adjusted	Adjustment
Tang et al. (2010)	Roswell Park Cancer Institute (RPCI) / United States	239 m/w (not specified)	8.0	Fruit and vegetables	Pre-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet in the few years before diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality	Total fruit: HR1= 0.91; 95% CI 0.62-1.33 HR2= 1.09; 95% CI 0.66-1.81 Total vegetables: HR1= 0.91; 95% CI 0.62-1.36 HR2= 1.06; 95% CI 0.63-1.78 Cruciferous vegetables: HR1= 0.87; 95% CI 0.60-1.26 HR2= 0.89; 95% CI 0.53-1.48 Raw cruciferous vegetables: HR1= 0.73; 95% CI 0.50-1.06 HR2= 0.73; 95% CI 0.44-1.21	age at diagnosis, total meat intake, pack-years of smoking, tumour stage, radiation therapy

## Bowel cancer

Table S2: Summary of studies bowel cancer									
Author (year)	Study / country	Number of participants / sex (age at baseline)	Follow-up period (yrs)	Exposure	Exposure timeframe	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Results (HR/RR and 95% CI) multivariate adjusted	Adjustment
<b>Meyerhardt et al. (2007)</b>	Cancer and Leukemia Group B (CALGB 89803) adjuvant therapy trial for stage III colon cancer / USA	1,009 m/w (21-85)	5.3	PCA: prudent diet, Western diet	Post-diagnosis	FFQ during and 6 months after adjuvant chemotherapy	Overall mortality, cancer recurrence	Prudent diet: HR1= 1.32; 95% CI 0.86-2.04 HR4= 1.13; 95% CI 0.77-1.67 Western diet: HR1= 2.32; 95% CI 1.36-3.96 HR4= 2.85; 95% CI 1.75-4.63	sex, age, depth of invasion through bowel wall, number of positive lymph nodes, presence of clinical perforation at time of surgery, presence of bowel obstruction at time of surgery, baseline performance status, treatment group, weight change between first and second questionnaire, time-varying BMI, time-varying physical activity level, time-varying total calories
<b>McCullough et al. (2013)</b>	Cancer Prevention Study II (CPSII) Nutrition Cohort / USA	2,315 m/w (40-93)	7.5	Red and processed meat, unprocessed red meat	Pre- and post-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet of the year before diagnosis and two times during follow-up	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality, death from other causes	Pre-diagnosis: Red and processed meat RR1= 1.29; 95% CI 1.05-1.59 RR2= 1.09; 95% CI 0.79-1.51 RR3= 1.39; 95% CI 1.00-1.92 Unprocessed red meat RR1= 1.12; 95% CI 0.92-1.38 RR2= 1.16; 95% CI 0.84-1.58 RR3= 1.19; 95% CI 0.87-1.64  Post-diagnosis: Red and processed meat RR1= 0.94; 95% CI 0.68-1.30 RR2= 1.10; 95% CI 0.61-1.98 RR3= 0.87; 95% CI 0.54-1.41 Unprocessed red meat: RR1= 0.75; 95% CI 0.55-1.03 RR2= 1.13; 95% CI 0.62-2.06 RR3= 0.64; 95% CI 0.40-1.03	pre-diagnosis model: age at diagnosis, sex, tumour stage at diagnosis, 1992 pre-diagnostic energy intake, BMI in 1992, history of diabetes, and history of myocardial infarction. Post-diagnosis model: age at diagnosis, sex, tumour stage at diagnosis, and post-diagnostic energy intake, weight change between 1992 pre-diagnostic, post-diagnostic questionnaires, and 1992 pre-diagnostic meat intake
<b>Zhu et al. (2013)</b>	Familial CRC registry in Newfoundland (FBCR) / Canada	529 m/w (20-75)	6.4	PCA: prudent vegetable pattern	Pre-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet of the year before diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality	Prudent vegetable pattern: HR1= 1.03; 95% CI 0.61-1.75 HR2= 1.12; 95% CI 0.69-1.84	total energy intake, sex, age at diagnosis, stage at diagnosis, marital status, family history, reported screening procedure, reported chemo-radiotherapy and microsatellite instability status
<b>Dik et al. (2014)</b>	The European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) / pooled analysis data Denmark, Italy,	3,859 m/w (25-70)	4.1	Total dairy, milk, yoghurt, cheese	Pre-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet of the year before diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality	Total dairy: HR1= 1.16; 95% CI 0.98-1.36 HR2= 1.17; 95% CI 0.96-1.43 Milk:	age at diagnosis, sex, pre-diagnosis BMI, smoking status, energy intake, tumour subsite, disease stage,

	Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Greece							HR1= 1.21; 95% CI 1.03-1.43 HR2= 1.21; 95% CI 0.99-1.48 Yoghurt: HR1= 1.08; 95% CI 0.92-1.28 HR2= 1.09; 95% CI 0.88-1.34 Cheese: HR1= 0.87; 95% CI 0.74-1.04 HR2= 0.93; 95% CI 0.76-1.14	differentiation grade; stratified by centre
<b>Fung et al. (2014)</b>	Nurses' Health Study (NHS) / USA	1,201 w (30-55)	11.2	Dietary indices: AHEI, DASH, AMED  PCA: prudent diet, Western diet	Post-diagnosis	FFQ at least 6 months after diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality	AHEI: HR1= 0.71; 95% CI 0.52-0.98 HR2= 0.72; 95% CI 0.43-1.21 DASH: HR1= 0.98; 95% CI 0.71-1.35 HR2= 0.87; 95% CI 0.52-1.45 AMED: HR1= 0.87; 95% CI 0.63-1.21 HR2= 0.84; 95% CI 0.50-1.42 Prudent diet: HR1= 0.93; 95% CI 0.65-1.34 HR2= 0.67; 95% CI 0.37-1.22 Western diet: HR1= 1.32; 95% CI 0.89-1.97 HR2= 1.66; 95% CI 0.85-3.23	age, physical activity, BMI, weight change, cancer grade, chemotherapy, smoking status, energy intake, colon or rectal cancer, stage of disease, and date of colorectal cancer diagnosis
<b>Pelser et al. (2014)</b>	NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study / USA	5,727 m/w (50-71)	5	Dietary indices: HEI	Pre-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet of the year before diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality	HEI: HR1= 0.95; 95% CI 0.78-1.16 HR2= 0.99; 95% CI 0.77-1.27	age, sex, lag time, education, family history cancer, stage, treatment, BMI, physical activity, alcohol, smoking
<b>Skeie et al. (2014)</b>	HELGA cohort including the Norwegian Women and Cancer Study, the Northern Sweden Health and Disease Study, and the Danish Diet Cancer and Health Study / Denmark, Norway, Sweden	1,119 m/w (30-64)	7	Total whole grains, whole grain wheat, whole grain rye, whole grain oats, whole grain products	Pre-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet before diagnosis	Overall mortality	For men Total whole grains: HR1= 1.00; 95% CI 0.67-1.48 Whole grain wheat: HR1= 0.97; 95% CI 0.64-1.49 Whole grain rye: HR1= 0.90; 95% CI 0.60-1.36 Whole grain oats: HR1= 1.11; 95% CI 0.72-1.70 Whole grain products: HR1= 1.06; 95% CI 0.71-1.56  For women Total whole grains: HR1= 0.91; 95% CI 0.60-1.39 Whole grain wheat: HR1= 1.35; 95% CI 0.72-2.53 Whole grain rye: HR1= 0.93; 95% CI 0.60-1.46 Whole grain oats: HR1= 0.83; 95% CI 0.55-1.26 Whole grain products: HR1= 1.10; 95% CI 0.74-1.64	age at diagnosis, metastasis, smoking, folate, margarine, energy intake, stratified for country and cancer location. Wheat, rye and oats were also adjusted for the other grains

<b>Yang et al. (2014)</b>	Cancer Prevention Study II (CPSII) Nutrition Cohort / USA	2,284 m/w (40-92)	7.5	Total dairy, milk	Pre- and post-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet of the year before diagnosis and two times during follow-up	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality	Pre-diagnosis: Total dairy RR1= 0.88; 95% CI 0.72-1.09 RR2= 0.89; 95% CI 0.65-1.22 Milk RR1= 0.95; 95% CI 0.79-1.15 RR2= 0.98; 95% CI 0.73-1.32  Post-diagnosis: Total dairy RR1= 0.75; 95% CI 0.56-1.01 RR2= 0.73; 95% CI 0.44-1.23 Milk RR1= 0.72; 95% CI 0.55-0.94 RR2= 0.93; 95% CI 0.59-1.49	pre-diagnosis: age at diagnosis, sex, tumour stage, pre-diagnosis total energy and total folate intakes.  post-diagnosis: age at diagnosis, sex, tumour stage, post-diagnosis total energy and total folate intakes
<b>Carr et al. (2016)</b>	Darmkrebs: Chancen der Verhütung durch Screening study (DACHS) / Germany	3,122 m/w (>30)	4.8	Red and processed meat	Pre-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet before diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality, cancer recurrence	Red and processed meat: HR1= 0.85; 95% CI 0.67-1.09 HR2= 0.83; 95% CI 0.61-1.14 HR4= 1.03; 95% CI 0.80-1.33	age at diagnosis, sex, cancer stage, chemotherapy, surgery, BMI, physical activity, diabetes, stroke, heart failure, myocardial infarction, dairy intake, wholegrain intake, time between diagnosis and interview, time-dependent effect of chemotherapy
<b>Romaguera et al. (2016)</b>	The European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) / pooled analysis data Denmark, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Greece	3,292 m/w (25-70)	4.2	Dietary indices: WCRF/AICR score	Pre-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet of the year before diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality	WCRF/AICR score: HR1= 0.79; 95% CI 0.65-0.98 HR2= 0.70; 95% CI 0.56-0.89	age at diagnosis as entry time and age at death or censoring as exit time, year of diagnosis, tumour stage, tumour grade, tumour site, sex, educational level, and smoking status; stratified by country
<b>Ward et al. (2016)</b>	The European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) / pooled analysis data Denmark, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Greece	3,789 m/w (25-70)	4.1	Red meat, unprocessed meat, poultry	Pre-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet of the year before diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality	Red and processed meat: HR1= 1.00; 95% CI 0.83-1.20 HR2= 1.00; 95% CI 0.81-1.23 Unprocessed red meat: HR1= 0.95; 95% CI 0.78-1.14 HR2= 0.93; 95% CI 0.75-1.15 Poultry: HR1= 0.87; 95% CI 0.73-1.03 HR2= 0.91; 95% CI 0.75-1.10	adjusted for age at diagnosis, sex, BMI, smoking status, tumour grade, tumour stage, year of tumour diagnosis, energy intake, calcium intake, folate intake, alcohol intake, education; stratified by country
<b>Ratjen et al. (2017)</b>	Patients with histologically confirmed colorectal cancer recruited by the PopGen biobank / Germany	1,404 m/w (56-67)	7	Dietary indices: Modified Mediterranean Diet Score (MMDS), Healthy Nordic Food Index (HNFI)	Post-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet assessed 6 years (median) after diagnosis	Overall mortality	MMDS: HR1= 0.48; 95% CI 0.32-0.74 HNFI: HR1= 0.63; 95% CI 0.39-1.04	sex, age at diet assessment, BMI, physical activity, survival time from CRC diagnosis until diet assessment, tumour location, occurrence of metastases, occurrence of other cancer, chemotherapy, smoking status, total energy intake, time 3 age, time 3 BMI, and time 3 metastases

## Breast cancer

Table S3: Summary of studies breast cancer									
Author (year)	Study / country	Number of participants / sex (age)	Follow-up period (yrs)	Exposure	Exposure timeframe	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Results (HR/RR and 95% CI) multivariate adjusted	Adjustment
Hebert et al. (1998)	Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center Follow-up Study / USA	472 w (20-80)	8-10	Red meat, butter/margarine/lard	Post-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet before diagnosis	Cancer-specific mortality, cancer recurrence	Red Meat: RR2= 2.60; 95% CI 0.96-7.03 RR4= 1.12; 95% CI 0.66-1.89 Butter/margarine/lard: RR2= 1.03; 95% CI 0.61-1.76 RR4= 1.30; 95% CI 1.03-1.64	disease stage, oestrogen receptor status, age, BMI, menopausal status, energy intake
Holmes et al. (1999)	Nurses' Health Study (NHS) / USA	1,504 w pre-diagnosis (mean age 54) and 1,982 w post-diagnosis)	13.1	Vegetables, poultry, fish, dairy, red meat (processed and unprocessed combined)	Pre- and post-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet after diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality (results for breast cancer-specific mortality are not shown in paper)	Pre-diagnosis: Vegetables RR1= 0.98; 95% CI 0.62-1.53 Poultry RR1= 0.60; 95% CI 0.39-0.92 Fish RR1= 0.94; 95% CI 0.62-1.43 Dairy RR1= 0.71; 95% CI 0.44-1.14 Red meat (not shown)  Post-diagnosis: Vegetables RR1= 0.81; 95% CI 0.59-1.11 Poultry RR1= 0.70; 95% CI 0.50-0.97 Fish RR1= 0.80; 95% CI 0.60-1.07 Dairy RR1= 0.72; 95% CI 0.52-1.00 Red meat RR1= 1.06; 95% CI 0.76-1.49	pre-diagnosis: quantiles of nutrient or food intake prior to diagnosis, previous diet interval, age, diet interval, calendar year of diagnosis, body mass index, oral contraceptive use, menopausal status, postmenopausal hormone use, smoking, age at first birth and parity, number of metastatic lymph nodes, tumour size, and caloric intake  post-diagnosis: age, diet interval, calendar year of diagnosis, body mass index, oral contraceptive use, menopausal status, postmenopausal hormone use, smoking, age at first birth and parity, number of metastatic lymph nodes, tumour size, caloric intake
Kroenke et al. (2005)	Nurses' Health Study (NHS) / USA	2,619 w (30-55)	9	PCA: prudent diet, Western diet	Pre- and post-diagnosis	FFQ usual intake 4 years before diagnosis and FFQ at least one year after diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality, death from other causes	Pre-diagnosis: Prudent diet RR1= non-significant (not shown) RR2= non-significant (not shown) RR3= non-significant (not shown) Western diet RR1= 1.40; 95% CI 0.93-2.09 RR2= 1.01; 95% CI 0.59-1.72 RR3= 1.95; 95% CI 1.06-3.60	age, time since diagnosis, BMI, energy intake, smoking, physical activity, diet missing, age at menarche, oral contraceptive use, menopausal status and use of postmenopausal hormone therapy, age at menopause, tamoxifen, chemotherapy, tumour stage at diagnosis, time between dietary assessment and diagnosis (for pre-diagnosis diet)

								Post-diagnosis: Prudent diet RR1= 0.78; 95% CI 0.54-1.12 RR2= 1.07; 95% CI 0.66-1.73 RR3= 0.54; 95% CI 0.31-0.95 Western diet RR1= 1.53; 95% CI 1.03-2.29 RR2= 1.01; 95% CI 0.60-1.70 RR3= 2.09; 95% CI 1.30-3.36	
<b>McEligot et al. (2006)</b>	Cancer Surveillance Program of Orange County (CSPOC) / USA	516 w (age >50)	6.7	Fruit, vegetables	Pre-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet one year before diagnosis	Overall mortality	Total fruit: HR1= 0.63; 95% CI 0.38-1.05 Total vegetables: HR1= 0.57; 95% CI 0.35-0.94	tumour stage, age at diagnosis, BMI, parity, HRT, alcohol intake, multivitamins, energy intake
<b>Chlebowski et al. (2006)</b>	Women's Intervention Nutrition Study (WINS) RCT / USA	2,437 w	5	Dietary indices: Low fat diet	Post-diagnosis	FFQ with interview on dietary intake after diagnosis	Overall mortality, relapse-free survival	<i>Intervention versus control</i> Low-fat diet: HR1= 0.89; 95% CI 0.65-1.21 HR4= 0.76; 95% CI 0.60-0.98	nodal status, systemic adjuvant therapy, ER status, tumour size, mastectomy
<b>Pierce et al. (2007a)</b>	Women's Healthy Eating and Living (WHEL) RCT / USA	3,088 w (18-70)	7.3	Dietary indices: Low fat diet	Post-diagnosis	FFQ with interview on dietary intake after diagnosis	Overall mortality	<i>Intervention versus control</i> Low-fat diet: HR1= 0.91; 95% CI 0.72-1.15	anti-oestrogen use, bilateral oophorectomy, age, BMI, physical activity, energy intake, tumour characteristics (including hormone receptor status), years from diagnosis to study entry
<b>Dal Maso et al. (2008)</b>	Six Italian Regions Follow-up Study / Italy	1,453 w (23-74)	12.6	Fruit and vegetables	Pre-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet year before diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality	Fruit and vegetables: HR1= 1.27; 95% CI 1.00-1.61 HR2= 1.26; 95% CI 0.96-1.64 (low versus high intake!)	region, age at diagnosis, year of diagnosis, TNM stage, receptor status
<b>Kwan et al. (2009)</b>	Life After Cancer Epidemiology (LACE) study / USA	1,901 w (18-79)	4.2	PCA: prudent diet, Western diet	Post-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet 3 years after diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality, death from other causes, cancer recurrence	Prudent diet: HR1= 0.57; 95% CI 0.36-0.90 HR2= 0.79; 95% CI 0.43-1.43 HR3= 0.35; 95% CI 0.17-0.73 HR4= 0.95; 95% CI 0.63-1.43 Western diet: HR1= 1.76; 95% CI 1.10-2.81 HR2= 1.20; 95% CI 0.62-2.32 HR3= 2.15; 95% CI 0.97-4.77 HR4= 0.98; 95% CI 0.62-1.54	age at diagnosis, total energy intake, ethnicity, BMI, weight change before diagnosis to baseline, smoking status, menopausal status at diagnosis, stage, hormone receptor status, treatment
<b>Beasley et al. (2011)</b>	Collaborative Women's Longevity Study (CWLS) / USA	4,441 w (20-79)	5.5	Fruit, vegetables, dairy, meat (poultry, fish, beef, and processed)	Post-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet after diagnosis (1-16 years)	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality	Total fruit: HR1= 1.38; 95% CI 0.88-2.17 HR2= 1.39; 95% CI 0.64-2.99 Total vegetables: HR1= 1.44; 95% CI 0.91-2.27 HR2= 0.96; 95% CI 0.38-2.45 Cruciferous vegetables: HR1= 1.02; 95% CI 0.80-1.30 HR2= 0.95; 95% CI 0.59-1.54 Dairy: HR1= 1.18; 95% CI 0.90-1.54 HR2= 0.94; 95% CI 0.56-1.59	age, state of residence, menopausal status, smoking, breast cancer stage, alcohol, history of hormone replacement therapy at diagnosis, interval between diagnosis and diet assessment, and energy intake, breast cancer treatment, body mass at follow-up

								Meat (poultry, fish, beef, and processed): HR1= 1.12; 95% CI 0.83-1.51 HR2= 0.89; 95% CI 0.50-1.60	
<b>Buck et al. (2011)</b>	MARIE study / Germany	2,653 w (50-74)	6.4	Fruit, vegetables, bread, sunflower/pumpkin seeds, sesame/flaxseeds	Pre-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet year before diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality	Fruit: HR1= 0.84; 95% CI 0.61-1.16 HR2= 0.86; 95% CI 0.59-1.25 Vegetables: HR1= 1.09; 95% CI 0.80-1.48 HR2= 1.01; 95% CI 0.70-1.46 Bread: HR1= 1.31; 95% CI 0.93-1.83 HR2= 1.10; 95% CI 0.74-1.63 Sunflower/pumpkinseeds: HR1= 0.87; 95% CI 0.66-1.15 HR2= 1.12; 95% CI 0.79-1.57 Sesame/flaxseeds: HR1= 0.90; 95% CI 0.68-1.19 HR2= 1.21; 95% CI 0.87-1.68	tumour size, nodal status, metastasis, grade, oestrogen and progesterone receptor status, breast cancer detection type, diabetes, HRT use at diagnosis, study centre, energy intake, age at diagnosis
<b>George et al. (2011)</b>	Health, Eating, Activity, and Lifestyle (HEAL) / USA	670 w (older than 18)	6	Dietary indices: HEI	Post-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet approx. 2.5 yrs after diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality	HEI: HR1= 0.40; 95% CI 0.17-0.94 HR2= 0.12; 95% CI 0.02-0.99	energy intake, physical activity, race, tumour stage, tamoxifen use, BMI
<b>Kim et al. (2011)</b>	Nurses' Health Study (NHS) / USA	2,729 w (30-55)	not stated	Dietary indices: AHEI, DQIR, RFS, AMED	Post-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet around 1 year after diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer specific mortality, death from other causes	AHEI: RR1= 0.85; 95% CI 0.63-1.17 RR2= 1.53; 95% CI 0.98-2.39 RR3= 0.52; 95% CI 0.32-0.83 DQIR: RR1= 0.78; 95% CI 0.58-1.07 RR2= 0.81; 95% CI 0.53-1.24 RR3= 0.85; 95% CI 0.54-1.34 RFS: RR1= 1.03; 95% CI 0.74-1.42 RR2= 1.54; 95% CI 0.95-2.47 RR3= 0.86; 95% CI 0.54-1.37 AMED: RR1= 0.87; 95% CI 0.64-1.17 RR2= 1.15; 95% CI 0.74-1.77 RR3= 0.80; 95% CI 0.50-1.26	age, time since diagnosis, alcohol intake (only for RFS because alcohol is a component in the other 3 diet quality indices), energy, multivitamin use (except for AHEI because it is a component), BMI, weight change (BMI at time of diet minus BMI just prior to diagnosis), oral contraceptive use, smoking status, physical activity in METs, stage, categories of treatment, age at first birth and parity, menopausal status and postmenopausal hormone use
<b>Izano et al. (2013)</b>	Nurses' Health Study (NHS) / USA	4,103 w (30-55)	9.3	Dietary indices: AHEI, DASH	Post-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet around 1 year after diagnosis	Cancer specific mortality, death from other causes	AHEI: RR2= 1.07; 95% CI 0.77-1.49 RR3= 0.57; 95% CI 0.42-0.77 DASH: RR2= 0.85; 95% CI 0.61-1.19 RR3= 0.72; 95% CI 0.53-0.99	stratified by time since diagnosis, adjusted for age at diagnosis, quintiles of energy intake, BMI and BMI change, age at first birth and parity, oral contraceptive use, menopausal status and HRT use, smoking, stage of disease, radiation treatment, chemotherapy and hormonal treatment, and physical activity
<b>Kroenke et al. (2013)</b>	Life After Cancer Epidemiology (LACE) study / USA	1,893 w (18-70)	11.8	Dairy	Post-diagnosis	FFQ diet at diagnosis when cancer recurs before 6 yrs -	Overall mortality, cancer recurrence	Total Dairy: HR1= 1.39; 95% CI 1.02-1.90 HR4= 1.13; 95% CI 0.83-1.54 Low-fat dairy: HR1= 1.05; 95% CI 0.80-1.36	age, time between diagnosis and dietary assessment, high- and low-fat dairy intake, race, education, cancer stage at diagnosis, tumour size, human epidermal growth receptor 2, nodal and oestrogen receptor



						otherwise 6 years after diagnosis		HR4= 1.01; 95% CI 0.78-1.32 High-fat dairy: HR1= 1.64; 95% CI 1.24-2.17 HR4= 1.22; 95% CI 0.92-1.55	status, chemotherapy, radiation, tamoxifen, comorbidity, menopausal status, BMI, physical activity, energy intake, alcohol intake, red meat intake, fibre intake, fruit intake
<b>Nechuta et al. (2013)</b>	After Breast Cancer Pooling Project (includes cohorts SBCSS, LACE, WHEL, NHS) / USA and China	11,390 w (20-83)	9.0	Cruciferous vegetables	Post-diagnosis	FFQ approx. 2 yrs after diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer recurrence	Cruciferous vegetables: HR1= 0.99; 95% CI 0.86-1.13 HR4= 1.10; 95% CI 0.95-1.28	age at diagnosis, ER/PR status, TNM stage, surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, hormonal therapy, smoking, BMI, exercise, menopausal status, race/ethnicity, education
<b>Vrieling et al. (2013)</b>	Mammary carcinoma Risk factor Investigation (MARIE) study / Germany	2,522 w	5.5	PCA: healthy pattern, unhealthy pattern	Pre-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet the year before diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer specific mortality, death from other causes, cancer recurrence	Healthy pattern: HR1= 0.87; 95% CI 0.61-1.23 HR2= 0.89; 95% CI 0.59-1.35 HR3= 0.81; 95% CI 0.40-1.61 HR4= 0.71; 95% CI 0.48-1.06 Unhealthy pattern: HR1= 1.34; 95% CI 0.93-1.94 HR2= 0.99; 95% CI 0.64-1.52 HR3= 3.69; 95% CI 1.66-8.17 HR4= 0.91; 95% CI 0.61-1.36	tumour size, nodal status, metastases, tumour grade, ERPR status, radiotherapy, HRT use at diagnosis, mode of detection, and total energy intake and stratified by age at diagnosis and study centre
<b>George et al. (2014)</b>	Women's Health Initiative's Dietary Modification Trial and Observational Study (WHI) / USA	2,317 w (50-79)	9.6	Dietary indices: HEI	Post-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet approx. 1.5 yrs after diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer specific mortality, death from other causes	HEI: HR1= 0.74; 95% CI 0.55-0.99 HR2= 0.91; 95% CI 0.60-1.40 HR3= 0.58; 95% CI 0.38-0.87	age at screening visit, WHI component, ethnicity, income, education, stage, estrogen receptor status, progesterone receptor status, time since diagnosis, energy intake in kcals, physical activity in MET, servings of alcohol per week, use of postmenopausal hormone therapy
<b>McCullough et al. (2016)</b>	Cancer Prevention Study II (CPS-II) Nutrition Cohort / USA	4,452 w for pre-diagnosis and 2,152 w for post-diagnosis (mean age 70.7 yrs)	9.8-9.9	Dietary indices: ACS  Fruit and vegetables, red and processed meat	Pre- and post-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet in 1992 (before diagnosis) and usual diet at least 1 year after diagnosis (after diagnosis)	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality, death from other causes	Pre-diagnosis: ACS diet score RR1= 1.00; 95% CI 0.84-1.18 RR2= 1.06; 95% CI 0.79-1.42 RR3= 1.02; 95% CI 0.79-1.31 Fruit and vegetables RR1= 1.06; 95% CI 0.85-1.33 RR2= 1.00; 95% CI 0.66-1.50 RR3= 1.11; 95% CI 0.81-1.52 Red and processed meat: RR1= 0.88; 95% CI 0.73-1.06 RR2= 1.10; 95% CI 0.80-1.52 RR3= 0.81; 95% CI 0.62-1.07 Post-diagnosis: ACS diet score RR1= 0.93; 95% CI 0.73-1.18 RR2= 1.44; 95% CI 0.90-2.30 RR3= 0.78; 95% CI 0.56-1.07 Fruit and vegetables RR1= 1.03; 95% CI 0.80-1.33 RR2= 1.31; 95% CI 0.83-2.06 RR3= 0.93; 95% CI 0.65-1.34 Red and processed meat RR1= 0.64; 95% CI 0.49-0.84	age at diagnosis, diagnosis year, tumour stage at diagnosis, tumour grade at diagnosis, estrogen receptor status, progesterone receptor status, initial treatment (surgery, chemotherapy, radiation, hormone therapy, aromatase inhibitor use and/or Herceptin use), and the following assessed at the time of FFQ completion: BMI, smoking status, physical activity and energy intake

								RR2= 0.88; 95% CI 0.54-1.43 RR3= 0.57; 95% CI 0.39-0.82	
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## Laryngeal cancer

Table S4: Summary of studies laryngeal cancer									
Author (year)	Study / country	Number of participants / sex (age)	Follow-up period (yrs)	Exposure	Exposure timeframe	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Results (HR/RR and 95% CI) multivariate adjusted	Adjustment
Crosignani et al. (1996)	Lombardy Cancer Registry (LCR) / Italy	213 m (32-75)	8-10 yr	Meat (beef, veal), poultry, fish, eggs, milk, cheese, bread, pasta, potatoes, vegetables, citrus fruits, other fruits, butter, olive oil	Pre-diagnosis	Interview usual diet in year before diagnosis	Overall mortality	Citrus fruits: HR1= 0.76; 95% 0.49-1.19 Other fruits: HR1= 0.65; 95% CI 0.39-1.07 Vegetables: HR1= 0.57; 95% CI 0.35-0.94 Meat: HR1= 0.50; 95% CI 0.30-0.83 Poultry: HR1= 0.90; 95% CI 0.55-1.46 Fish: HR1= 0.91; 95% CI 0.59-1.39 Eggs: HR1= 1.22; 95% CI 0.74-2.00 Milk: HR1= 1.58; 95% CI 0.99-2.55 Cheese: HR1= 0.70; 95% CI 0.44-1.12 Bread: HR1= 0.54; 95% CI 0.32-0.90 Pasta: HR1= 1.25; 95% CI 0.76-2.04 Potatoes: HR1= 1.02; 95% CI 0.64-1.64 Butter: HR1= 1.11; 95% CI 0.69-1.80 Olive oil: HR1= 0.71; 95% CI 0.44-1.16	age at diagnosis, clinical stage, occurrence of new primary cancers

## Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL)

Table S5: Summary of studies non-Hodgkin lymphoma									
Author (year)	Study / country	Number of participants / sex (age)	Follow-up period (yrs)	Exposure	Exposure timeframe	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Results (HR/RR and 95% CI) multivariate adjusted	Adjustment
Han et al. (2010)	Yale Connecticut Tumor Registry New York (CTR) / USA	568 w (21-84)	7.7	Fruit, vegetables	Pre-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet the year before diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality	Total fruit and vegetables: HR1= 0.68; 95% CI 0.49-0.95 HR2= 0.70; 95% CI 0.45-1.10 Total fruit: HR1= 0.91; 95% CI 0.70-1.18 HR2= 1.04; 95% CI 0.74-1.45 Total vegetables: HR1= 0.58; 95% CI 0.38-0.89 HR2= 0.58; 95% CI 0.33-1.03 Cruciferous vegetables: HR1= 0.91; 95% CI 0.67-1.24 HR2= 0.75; 95% CI 0.49-1.14 Bean vegetables: HR1= 1.14; 95% CI 0.85-1.54 HR2= 1.05; 95% CI 0.71-1.55 Green leafy vegetables: HR1= 0.71; 95% CI 0.51-0.98 HR2= 0.82; 95% CI 0.54-1.23 Red vegetables: HR1= 1.03; 95% CI 0.76-1.38 HR2= 1.11; 95% CI 0.76-1.62 Yellow vegetables: HR1= 0.93; 95% CI 0.69-1.25 HR2= 1.11; 95% CI 0.77-1.61 Citrus fruits: HR1= 0.73; 95% CI 0.54-0.99 HR2= 0.81; 95% CI 0.54-1.20	age, education, stage, B-symptom, initial treatment, total energy intake
Leo et al. (2015)	Multi-ethnic Cohort (MEC) / USA	2,339 m/w (45-75)	4.5	Fruit, vegetables, dairy, legumes, fish, red meat	Pre-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet the year before diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer specific mortality	Vegetables: HR1= 0.98; 95% CI 0.85-1.12 HR2= 0.98; 95% CI 0.83-1.16 Fruits: HR1= 1.03; 95% CI 0.90-1.19 HR2= 1.04; 95% CI 0.88-1.24 Red meat: HR1= 1.00; 95% CI 0.87-1.15 HR2= 0.95; 95% CI 0.81-1.13 Fish: HR1= 0.90; 95% CI 0.78-1.03 HR2= 0.91; 95% CI 0.76-1.08 Legumes: HR1= 0.88; 95% CI 0.76-1.01 HR2= 0.86; 95% CI 0.72-1.02 Dairy products:	age at NHL diagnosis, BMI, sex, ethnicity, SEER summary stage, NHL subtype, chemo-, radio-, immuno-, and steroid-therapy, smoking status at baseline, alcohol use, education status, energy intake, number of comorbidities

								HR1= 1.14; 95% CI 1.00-1.31 HR2= 1.16; 95% CI 0.98-1.37	
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## Prostate cancer

Table S6: Summary of studies prostate cancer									
Author (year)	Study / country	Number of participants / sex (age)	Follow-up period (yrs)	Exposure	Exposure timeframe	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Results (HR/RR and 95% CI) multivariate adjusted	Adjustment
Chavarro et al. (2008)	Physician's Health Study (PHS) / USA	2,161 m	19	Total fish	Pre-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet before diagnosis	Cancer-specific mortality	Total fish: HR2= 0.52; 95% CI 0.30-0.91	age at prostate cancer diagnosis, BMI, physical activity, alcohol use, tomato and dairy products, smoking, ethnicity, multivitamin and vitamin E supplements, random assignment to aspirin or beta-carotene, tumour stage, grade at diagnosis, clinical presentation of case
Kenfield et al. (2014)	Health Professionals Follow-up Study (HPFS) / USA	4,538 m (40-75)	23.2	Dietary indices: Mediterranean diet score (MDS)	Post-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet after diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer-specific mortality	MDS: HR1= 0.78; 95% CI 0.67-0.90 HR2= 1.01; 95% CI 0.75-1.38	age at diagnosis, time period, time diagnosis to FFQ, energy, BMI, vigorous physical activity, smoking status, clinical stage, Gleason score, treatment
Yang et al. (2015a)	Physician's Health Study (PHS) / USA	926 m (40-84)	9.6	Total dairy, high-fat dairy, low-fat dairy	Post-diagnosis	FFQ usual diet after diagnosis	Overall mortality	Total dairy: HR1 = 1.76; 95% CI 1.21-2.55 HR2 = 2.41; 95% CI 0.96-6.02 High-fat dairy: HR1= 1.22; 95% CI 1.08-1.38 HR2= 1.30; 95% CI 0.97-1.73 Low-fat dairy: HR1= 1.17; 95% CI 1.05-1.29 HR2= 1.16; 95% CI 0.88-1.53	age at diagnosis, total energy intake, BMI, smoking status, exercise, Gleason score, clinical stage, prostate-specific antigen level, time interval between diagnosis and FFQ completion, initial treatment after diagnosis, family history of prostate cancer, and indicators for prudent dietary pattern and Western dietary pattern after excluding dairy products
Yang et al. (2015b)	Physician's Health Study (PHS) / USA	926 m (40-84)	8.7	PCA: prudent diet, Western diet	Post-diagnosis	FFQ usual after diagnosis	Overall mortality, cancer specific mortality	Prudent diet: RR1= 0.64; 95% CI 0.44-0.93 RR2= 0.46; 95% CI 0.17-1.24 Western diet: RR1= 1.67; 95% CI 1.16-2.42 RR2= 2.53; 95% CI 1.00-6.42	age at diagnosis, total energy intake, BMI, smoking status, vigorous physical activity, Gleason score, clinical stage, prostate-specific antigen level, time interval between diagnosis and FFQ completion, initial treatment, family history of prostate cancer

HR1/RR1= overall mortality

HR2/RR2= cancer-specific mortality

HR3/RR3= death from other causes

HR4/RR4= cancer recurrence

FFQ= food frequency questionnaire

BMI= body mass index