

Food consumption (g/d)	Cumulative (%) ^a	Total (n = 2769)			Men (n = 1875)			Women (n = 894)		
		Control (n=1846)	Case (n=923)	p-value ^b	Control (n=1250)	Case (n=625)	p-value ^b	Control (n=596)	Case (n=298)	p-value ^b
Hen's egg	35.78	19.5 ± 21.0	14.4 ± 14.5	<0.001	18.7 ± 19.9	13.5 ± 12.0	<0.001	21.2 ± 23.0	16.2 ± 18.4	0.000
Cow's milk	52.59	182.8 ± 693.0	49.0 ± 164	<0.001	138.8 ± 651.6	28.4 ± 69.9	<0.001	275.3 ± 765.0	92.2 ± 265.4	<0.001
Ice cream	61.21	333.5 ± 5149.4	72.7 ± 1195.1	0.039	141.8 ± 2444.3	64.9 ± 1364.0	0.383	735.5 ± 8333.2	88.9 ± 724.1	0.061
Eel	67.04	1.5 ± 7.2	0.4 ± 1.5	<0.001	1.3 ± 4.2	0.4 ± 1.3	<0.001	2.0 ± 11.1	0.4 ± 1.8	0.001
Beef meat	71.53	23.2 ± 18.1	17.3 ± 12.6	<0.001	23.8 ± 18.8	17.0 ± 13.0	<0.001	21.9 ± 16.3	18.0 ± 11.6	<0.001
Pork meat	74.93	40.9 ± 54.8	28.5 ± 34.4	<0.001	43.1 ± 55.0	29.0 ± 33.4	<0.001	36.4 ± 54.3	27.3 ± 36.3	0.003
Cheese	77.90	2.4 ± 10.2	0.5 ± 3.7	<0.001	1.6 ± 5.1	0.2 ± 1.6	<0.001	4.0 ± 16.2	1.2 ± 6.0	<0.001
Mackerel	80.40	8.1 ± 19.4	7.2 ± 11.2	0.097	7.0 ± 12.6	6.1 ± 8.8	0.067	10.4 ± 28.7	9.4 ± 14.7	0.461
Chicken meat	82.72	19.0 ± 98.4	9.0 ± 60.7	0.001	15.8 ± 83.9	6.6 ± 43.8	0.002	25.8 ± 123.1	13.9 ± 85.9	0.095
Yoghurt	84.79	235.7 ± 2497.9	29.6 ± 104.9	<0.001	211.4 ± 2834.8	15.5 ± 48.2	0.015	286.8 ± 1573.1	59.4 ± 167.3	0.001
Castella	86.78	16.3 ± 227.8	5.5 ± 54.9	0.054	8.7 ± 52.9	4.4 ± 61.5	0.135	32.2 ± 393.3	7.8 ± 37.6	0.134
Cakes	88.41	9.3 ± 87.6	3.5 ± 46.8	0.025	7.9 ± 74.9	3.5 ± 54.9	0.153	12.1 ± 109.6	3.6 ± 21.6	0.066
Cereals	89.88	0.5 ± 2.8	0.3 ± 1.9	0.009	0.4 ± 2.7	0.2 ± 1.7	0.019	0.7 ± 2.9	0.4 ± 2.1	0.203
Quail's egg	90.98	0.2 ± 0.3	0.1 ± 0.2	<0.001	0.2 ± 0.3	0.1 ± 0.1	<0.001	0.2 ± 0.3	0.2 ± 0.2	<0.001

Supplementary table 1. Comparison of the consumption of retinol contribution foods adjusted for total energy intake using residual method. ^a Food items contributing to retinol that represented up to 90% of the cumulative contribution were selected. ^b p-value was calculated by t-test.

Retinol intake (µg/day)	Controls (n=1846)	Cases (n=923)	Model 1 [OR (95% CI)]	Model 2 [OR (95% CI)]
No FHCC (n =2580)				
T1 (< 48.75)	588 (33.7)	401 (47.9)	1.00	1.00
T2 (48.75 - 88.17)	577 (33.1)	289 (34.5)	0.73 (0.61 - 0.89)	0.74 (0.58 - 0.94)
T3 (> 88.17)	578 (33.2)	147 (17.6)	0.37 (0.30 - 0.47)	0.49 (0.38 - 0.65)
<i>p</i> for trend			< 0.001	< 0.001
FHCC (n = 185)				
T1 (< 48.75)	26 (26.3)	42 (48.8)	1.00	1.00
T2 (48.75 - 88.17)	36 (36.4)	17 (19.8)	0.29 (0.14 - 0.62)	0.19 (0.06 - 0.61)
T3 (> 88.17)	37 (37.4)	27 (31.4)	0.45 (0.23 - 0.91)	0.28 (0.09 - 0.84)
<i>p</i> for trend			0.060	0.052

Supplementary table 2. Association between retinol intake and colorectal cancer risk stratified by family history of colorectal cancer of the participants. Model 1: crude model. Model 2: multivariate model, adjusted for age, sex, body mass index (BMI), family history of colorectal cancer, smoking status, alcohol consumption, regular exercise, education, occupation, monthly income, married status, and total energy intake. FHCC: family history of colorectal cancer. T: tertile (µg/day)