

Online Resource 3 Age-adjusted hazard ratios between lifestyle and incident estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer by menopausal status at diagnosis

| | Premenopausal ER-positive breast cancer | | Postmenopausal ER-positive breast cancer | | | |
|--|---|------------------|--|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | <i>n</i> = 144 | HR (95% CI) | MHT non-users | | MHT users | |
| | | | <i>n</i> = 160 | HR (95% CI) | <i>n</i> = 58 | HR (95% CI) |
| <i>Number of unfavorable lifestyle factors^a</i> | | | | | | |
| 0 (ref) | 20 | 1.00 | 12 | 1.00 | 7 | 1.00 |
| 1 | 52 | 1.03 (0.62–1.74) | 45 | 1.60 (0.85–3.02) | 21 | 1.37 (0.62–3.03) |
| 2 | 47 | 0.92 (0.55–1.56) | 51 | 1.89 (1.01–3.56) | 17 | 1.45 (0.64–3.26) |
| 3–5 | 25 | 0.87 (0.48–1.57) | 52 | 2.42 (1.27–4.63) | 13 | 1.61 (0.67–3.85) |
| <i>P</i> _{trend} | | 0.475 | | 0.004 | | 0.312 |

Multivariable Cox's proportional hazard regression models.

^aUnfavorable lifestyle factors: overweight, physical inactivity, alcohol use, smoking, and hypertension.

Adjusted to age (continuous), age at menarche (continuous), number of children (continuous),

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; ER, estrogen receptor; HR, hazard ratio; MHT, menopausal hormone therapy; *n*, number of cases; ref, reference