**Appendix. Supplementary data**

**Table I**

Characteristics and data extracted from the case-control and cohort studies included

| Author (year) | Country or region where it was developed | Number of never-smoking cases and study design | Females (%)Nº of adjust. variables | Mean or median agecases/controls | Relative risk for drinkers vs. Non drinkers(95%CI)among people who have never smoked | Lung cancer risk broken down by amount of alcohol intake(95%CI)among people who have never smoked | Quality score |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Troche(2015) | USA | 525Cohort | Not specified11 | Not specified | Not specified | HR0.01-0.49drinks/d: 116 (0.95-1.43)0.5-0.99drinks/d: 0.92 (0.64-1.32)1.00-2.99drinks/d: 1.37 (1.02-1.84)≥3.00drinks/d: 0.81 (0.46-1.44) | 9 |
| Thun(2009)18 | USA | 1,058Cohort | 61.6%3 | Median in cases:Men: 55.4 Women: 55.5  | Men: 0.97(0.76-1.22)Women: 0.69 (0.41-1.16) | HR<1drink/d:1drink/d:2-3 drinks/d:+4drinks: | Men:0.99 (0.78-1.26)1.04 (0.71-1.53)0.99 (0.75-1.31)0.84 (0.55-1.27) | Women:1.14 (0.95-1.35)1.04 (0.76-1.43)0.77 (0.77-1.30)0.69 (0.41-1.16) | 8 |
| Shimazu(2008)19 | Japan | 164Cohort | 0%2 | Not specified | Nondrinkers: 1.33 (0.76-2.35)Occasional Drinkers: 1 | HR1-149 g/week: 0.66 (0.35-1.26)150-299 g/week: 0.78 (0.41-1.49)300-449 g/week: 0.90 (0.44-1.83)≥450 g/week: 0.70 (0.31-1.57) | 6 |
| Rohrmann et al. (2006)20 | France, Italy, Spain, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, Greece, Germany, Sweden, Norway and Denmark | 97 for baseline intake72 for mean lifelong intakeCohort | Not specified8 | Not specified | Not specified | HR0g/day:0.1-4.9 g/d:5-14.9 g/d:15-29.9 g/d:30-59.9 g/d:≥60 | Baseline intake0.64 (0.33-1.23)10.93 (0.56-1.53)0.67(0.32-1.41)0.55 (0.17-1.83) (0 cases) | Mean lifelong intake0.53 (0.22-1.23)10.45 (0.25-0.84)0.62(0.26-1.50)0.37 (0.05-2.98)1.23 (0.11-13.6) | 7 |
| Yoshikazu Nishino et al.(2006)21 | Japan | 31Cohort | 0%5 | All Cases+ controls 57.3 | Not specified | HREver drinkers: 1.22 (0.43-3.45)≤24.9 g/day: 1.10 (0.35-3.51)25-49.9 g/day: 0.37 (0.04-3.18)≥50 g/day: 1.15 (0.13-9.98)Exdrinkers: 4.20 (1.12-15.72) | 6 |
| Freudenheim(2005)22 | Canada, USA, and The Netherlands,  | 247Pooling Study of Cohort studies | 70%3 | Not specified | Not specified | HR0.1-4.9 g/day: 5-14.9 g/day: ≥15 g/day: 6.38 | Men:1.49 (0.64-3.49)2.53 (1.10-5.81) (2.74-14.90) | Women:0.98 (0.69-1.37)0.89 (0.52-1.54) (0.64-2.87) | 9 |
| Tse et al.(2012)23 | China | 131Case-ControlPopulation based | 0%8 | 65.866.2 | 1.26 (0.76-2.09) | ORNever: 1.00Occasional: 1.31 (0.80-2.14)Frequent: 1.37 (0.80-2.32) | 7 |
| Bagnardi(2010)24 | Italy (Lombardy region) | 125Case-control Population-based  | Not specified8 | Not specified | Not specified | **OR**Nondrinker: 1.06 (0.54-2.07) 0.1-4.9 g/day 1.005-14.9 g/day 0.79 (0.41-1.52)15-29.9 g/day 1.17 (0.65-2.13)30-59.9 g/day 0.55 (0.25-1.21) ≥60 g/day 1.41 (0.15-12.94) | 7 |
| Cui et al.(2008)25 | USA (Los Angeles county) | 96Case-ControlPopulation based | Not specified5 | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | 6 |
| Kubík et al.(2008)16 | Czech Republic (Prague) | 158Case-controlHospital based | 88.6%4 | Not specified | Not specified | Not specified | 5 |
| Hu et al.(2002)15 | Canada | 161 Case-ControlPopulation based | 100%4 | Not specified | Not specified | **OR**0: 1.001 servings/week: 0.8 (0.5-1.4)>1 servings/week: 0.8 (0.5-1.2) | 7 |
| Zang(2001)26 | USA | 53Case-controlHospital based | 0%2 | Not specified | Not specified | **OR**<1whiskey-equivalent ounces per day: 1.001-5.9 : 1.2 (0.7-2.1)≥ 6: 0.7 (0.2-2.0) | 3 |
| Rachtan(2002)27 | Poland | 54Case-ControlHospital based | 100%22 | Cases+controls:61.0 / 58.0 | 3.47 (1.88-6.39) | **RR**<1g/week: 1.001-4g/week: 3.89 (1.82-8.32)4-8 g/week: 8.76 (2.81-27.29)≥8 g/week: 12.06 (3.94-36.91) | 6 |
| Murata (1996)28 | Japan | 31Nested Case-control | 0%0 | Not specified | Not specified | **OR**0 cups of saque/day : 1.00.1-1.0 cups of saque/day: 1.31.1- +cups of saque/day: 2.2A cup of 180 mL of sake contains 27 mL of ethanol | 1 |

95%CI: 95% confidence interval; HR: hazard ratio; OR: odds ratio; RR: relative risk.