

Supplementary Table 13. The risks of any cancer and prostate cancer in valsartan new user observed since 2015 according to NDMA-contaminated valsartan doses

PSM		All cancer			Prostate cancer ^{a)}		
		Event	aHR (95% CI)	p value	Event	aHR (95% CI)	p value
Before PSM ^{b)}	NDMA-unexposed (mg)	37,103	1.000	-	6,537	1.000	-
	< 10,800	4,120	1.056 (1.029–1.083)	< 0.001	712	1.108 (1.026–1.198)	0.009
	10,800–40,760	4,146	1.106 (1.079–1.134)	< 0.001	775	1.116 (1.036–1.204)	0.004
	40,800–525,120	5,090	0.985 (0.959–1.011)	0.247	951	1.076 (1.005–1.152)	0.036
1:1 PSM ^{c)}	NDMA-unexposed (mg)	2,278	1.000	-	520	1.000	-
	< 10,800	890	1.237 (1.145–1.337)	< 0.001	176	1.089 (0.918–1.293)	0.327
	10,800–40,760	836	1.068 (0.985–1.158)	0.111	185	1.014 (0.855–1.203)	0.871
	40,800–525,120	1,081	1.091 (1.014–1.174)	0.020	230	1.021 (0.872–1.195)	0.800
1:1:1 PSM ^{c)}	NDMA-unexposed (mg)	1,832	1.000	-	435	1.000	-
	< 10,800	716	1.233 (1.131–1.345)	< 0.001	152	1.116 (0.927–1.343)	0.245
	10,800–40,760	679	1.065 (0.973–1.164)	0.171	154	1.004 (0.833–1.210)	0.966
	40,800–525,120	896	1.119 (1.032–1.214)	0.007	198	1.031 (0.870–1.223)	0.723

NDMA, N-nitrosodimethylamine; aHR, adjusted hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; PSM, propensity score matching.

This analysis was performed excluding patients with events with 2 years after the first observed valsartan prescription.

^{a)}All analyses for prostate cancer were performed limited to men.

^{b)}All hazard ratios before PSM were adjusted for age, sex, Charlson comorbidity index, and the year of the first observed valsartan prescription.

^{c)}All hazard ratios after PSM were adjusted for age, sex, and the year of the first observed valsartan prescription.