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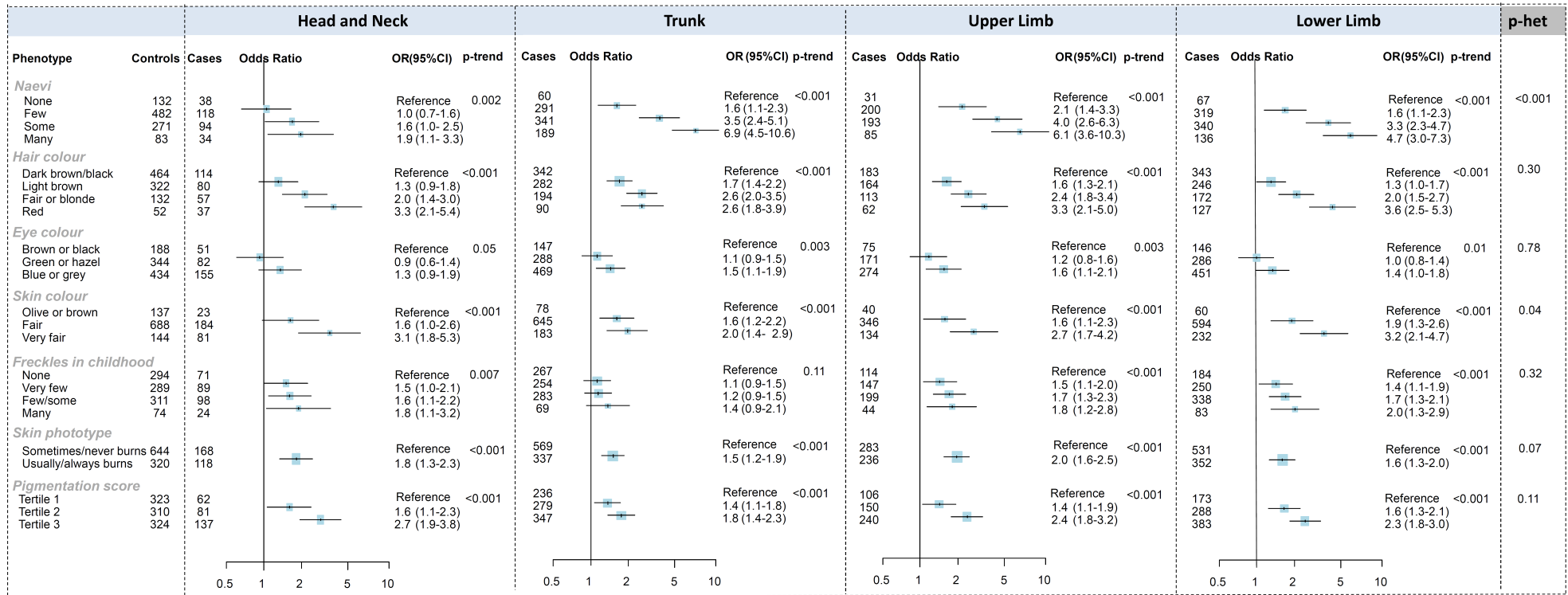
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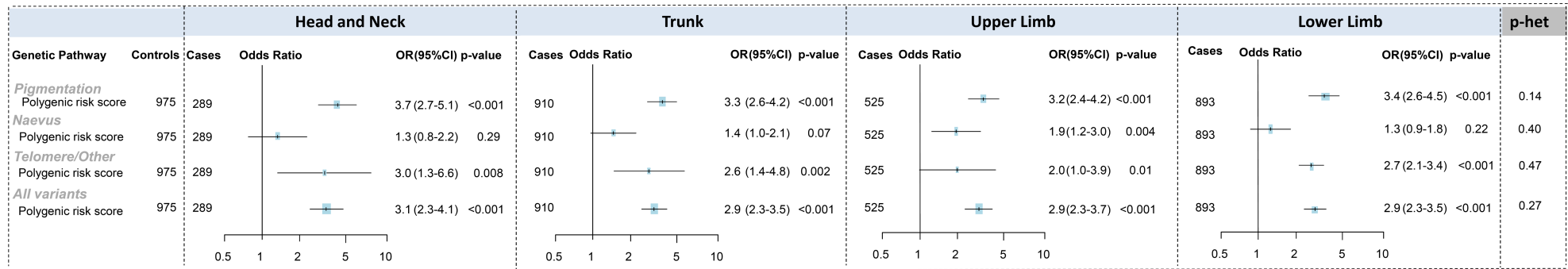
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**Figure 1: Associations between melanoma and naevus and pigmentation phenotypes, stratified by anatomical site, in the pooled Australian Melanoma Family Study and Leeds Melanoma Case-Control Study**



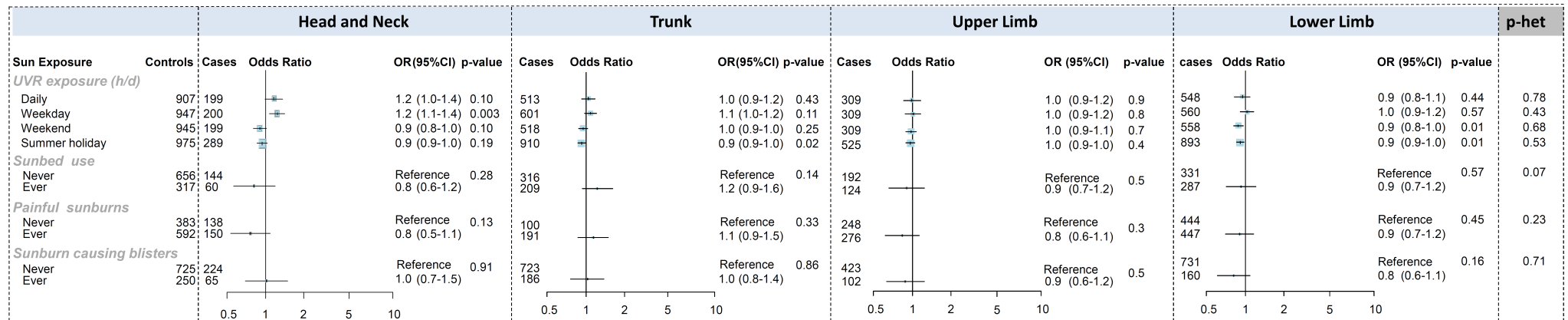
Odds ratios (OR) were calculated using logistic regression models that compared melanoma cases at each anatomical site to all controls. Models were adjusted for age (continuous), sex, city of recruitment.

**Figure 2: Associations between melanoma and genetic pathway scores, stratified by anatomical site, in the pooled Australian Melanoma Family Study and Leeds Melanoma Case-Control Study**



Odds ratios (OR) were calculated using logistic regression models that compared melanoma cases at each anatomical site to all controls. Models were adjusted for age (continuous), sex, city of recruitment. ORs were calculated per 1 standard deviation increase in PRS and heterogeneity p-values were computed using variables categorised into tertiles.

**Figure 3: Associations between melanoma and ultraviolet radiation exposures, stratified by anatomical site, in the pooled Australian Melanoma Family Study and Leeds Melanoma Case-Control study**



Odds ratios (OR) were calculated using logistic regression models that compared melanoma cases at each anatomical site to all controls. Models were adjusted for age (continuous), sex, city of recruitment and phenotypic characteristics: naevi, hair colour, eye colour, skin colour, freckles in childhood, skin phototype. For continuous measures of sun exposure, the ORs were calculated per 1-hour increase in sun exposure per day and heterogeneity p-values were computed using variables categorised into tertiles.