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Table S1 - Table of study characteristics of the studies included in the analysis of fruits and vegetables and lung cancer

Author, Year, WCRF Code, Country	Study name, characteristics	Cases/ Study size Follow-up (years)	Case ascertainment	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Comparison	RR (95%CI) Ptrend	Adjustment factors
Wie, 2014 Korea	Korea 2004-2013, Prospective Cohort, M/W	36/ 8024 7 years	Cancer registry and medical records	3-day food record	Incidence, lung cancer	≥600 vs <600 g/day	0.37 (0.07-1.93)	Age, sex, BMI, income, marital status, physical activity, alcohol, education, energy, smoking
						Per 100 g/day	0.82 (0.57-1.17)	
Gnagnarella, 2013a Italy	COSMOS, Cohort of heavy smokers enrolled in lung cancer screening trial, Age: 50-84 years M/W heavy smokers	178/ 4336 5.7 years	Screening examinations, telephone contact	FFQ 188 food items	Incidence, lung cancer	554.4 vs 110.9 g /day	0.56 (0.36-0.87) Ptrend:0.03	Age, sex, asbestos occupation, energy, smoking
Takata, 2013 China	Shanghai Men's Health Study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 40-74 years, M	359/ 61 092 5.5 years	Biennial home visits (diagnosis verified by medical chart review), record linkage to Cancer Registry and Vital Statistics Registry	Validated FFQ	Incidence, lung cancer	779.7 vs 233.4 g/day	0.76 (0.55-1.07) Ptrend:0.07	Age, BMI smoking status, education, family history of lung cancer, history of chronic bronchitis, cigarettes/day, years smoking, , intake of tea, vegetables, total caloric intake
Büchner, 2010b Denmark,France,Germany, Greece,Italy,Netherlands,Norway,Spain,Sweden,U.K.	EPIC, Prospective Cohort, Age: 25-70 years, M/W	1830/ 478 535 8.7 years	Cancer registries, health insurance records, active follow up confirmed with pathology records, death registries	FFQ, dietary questionnaires, food record	Incidence, lung cancer	Per 100 g/day	0.94 (0.89-0.99)	Age, alcohol consumption, centre, duration of smoking, education level, energy intake, height, physical activity, smoking status, weight, gender, lifetime and baseline intensity of smoking, time since quitting smoking, vegetable consumption
		1167			Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers	Per 100 g/day	0.93 (0.90-0.97)	
		467			Incidence, lung cancer, former smokers	Per 100 g/day	0.97 (0.83-1.15)	
		187			Incidence, lung cancer, never smokers	Per 100 g/day	1.02 (0.86-1.21)	
Slatore, 2008 USA	VITAL, Prospective Cohort, Age: 50-76 years, M/W	448/ 77 126 4.05 years	SEER registry/hospital records/ pathology	Self-administered questionnaire	Incidence, lung cancer	>5.1 vs 0-2 servings/day	0.90 (0.68-1.19)	Age, sex, pack years squared, pack-years, years of smoking
Wright, 2008 USA	NIH-AARP, Prospective Cohort, Age: 50-71 years, M/W, Retired	3834/ 472 081 8 years	Annual linkage to state cancer registries and national death index plus	Validated FFQ	Incidence, lung cancer, men	>4.29 vs <1.82 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.93 (0.83-1.04) Ptrend:0.17	Age, BMI, energy intake, family history of cancer, race, smoking status, alcohol intake, education, physical activity, smoking dose, time since quitting smoking
		2201			Incidence, lung cancer, women	>5.37 vs <2.39 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.98 (0.85-1.13) Ptrend:0.56	
		1196			Incidence, lung cancer, women current smokers	>5.37 vs <2.39 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.93 (0.76-1.15) Ptrend:0.73	
		835			Incidence, lung cancer, women former smokers	>5.37 vs <2.39 servings/1000 kcal/day	1.03 (0.82-1.29) Ptrend:0.55	
		170			Incidence, lung cancer, women never smokers	>5.37 vs <2.39 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.99 (0.58-1.69) Ptrend:0.86	

		141			Incidence, lung cancer, men never smokers	>4.29 vs <1.82 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.77 (0.44-1.35) Ptrend:0.56	
		2110			Incidence, lung cancer, men former smokers	>4.29 vs <1.82 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.91 (0.79-1.05) Ptrend:0.22	
		1583			Incidence, lung cancer, men current smokers	>4.29 vs <1.82 servings/1000 kcal/day	1.0 (0.77-1.29) Ptrend:0.69	
Liu, 2004 Japan	JPHC study-cohort I and II, Prospective Cohort, Age: 40-69 years, M/W	317/ 93 338 10 years	Hospital records, population-based cancer registries and death certificates	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers	Highest vs lowest	1.01 (0.72-1.40)	Age, sex, alcohol consumption, area of residence, BMI, other nutrients, foods or supplements, physical activity, smoking habits
Neuhouser, 2003 USA	CARET, Prospective Cohort Age: 45-69 years, M/W	742 12 years	Lung cancer is primary endpoint of the trial. Active follow-up confirmed in medical and pathology records	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	≥11.1 vs <1.9 servings/week	Intervention group 0.76 (0.55-1.06)	Age, sex, clinic site, environmental factors, ethnicity/race, other nutrients, foods or supplements, smoking habits
							Placebo 0.73 (0.51-1.04)	
Feskanich, 2000 USA	Nurses' Health Study (NHS) + Health Professionals Follow-up Study (HPFS), Prospective Cohort, Age: 30-75 years, M/W	519/ 125 061 12 years	Verbal or written self-report, if possible confirmed by medical records, and death certificates	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, women	>7.3 vs 2.8 servings/day	0.79 (0.59-1.06)	Age, energy intake, other, other nutrients, foods or supplements, smoking habits
		269			Incidence, lung cancer, women, current smokers	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1	0.74 (0.27-2.07)	
		54			Incidence, lung cancer, women non-smokers	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1	0.58 (0..28-1.18)	
		193			Incidence, lung cancer, women former smokers	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1	1.03 (0.63-1.71)	
		274			Incidence, lung cancer, men	>3.3 vs 1.1-1.7 servings/day	1.12 (0.74-1.69)	
		86			Incidence, men, current smokers	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1	1.14 (0.54-2.41)	
		24			Incidence, men, non-smokers	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1	0.74 (0.27-2.04)	
		148			Incidence, men, former smokers	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1	1.27 (0.72-2.22)	
Voorrips, 2000 Netherlands	Netherlands Cohort Study on Diet and Cancer (NLCS), Case Cohort, Age: 55-69 years, M/W	963/ 120 852 3.2 years	Regional cancer registries and computerized national database of pathology report (PALGA)	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, men, non-smokers	554 vs 191 g/day	0.70 (0.50-1.00)	Age, sex, educational level, family history of specific cancer, smoking habits

Knekt, 1999 Finland	Finnish Mobile Clinic Health Examination Survey, Prospective Cohort, Age: 20-69 years, M	138/4545 25 years	National cancer registry	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	225 vs 116 g/day	0.60 (0.38-0.96)	Age, smoking status
Steinmetz, 1993 USA	IWHS, Nested Case Control, Age: 55-69 years, W, Post-menopausal	81/ 41 837 4 years	Iowa Health registry (part of SEER)	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers	>48 vs <24 servings/week	0.49 (0.28-0.86)	Age, energy intake, smoking habits
Shibata, 1992 USA	LWS, Prospective Cohort, Age: 74years, M/W	70/ 11 580 6 years	Death by reports of friends or relatives, National Death Index; incidence through hospital records	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, women	≥8.3 vs <5.9 servings/day	0.58(0.32-1.04)	Age, smoking habits
		94			Incidence, lung cancer, men	≥7.9 vs <5.5 servings/day	1.22 (0.72-2.07)	

Table S2 - Table of study characteristics of the studies included in the analysis of vegetables and lung cancer

Author, Year, WCRF Code, Country	Study name, characteristics	Cases/ Study size Follow-up (years)	Case ascertainment	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Comparison	RR (95%CI) Ptrend	Adjustment factors
Bradbury, 2014 Europe	EPIC, Prospective Cohort	1830/ 470 000	Cancer registries, health insurance records, active follow up with cases confirmed by pathology records	Questionnaire	Incidence, lung cancer	Per 100 g/day	0.94 (0.88-1.01)	Age, sex, centre, smoking status, duration, lifetime and baseline cigarettes/day, time since quitting smoking education, energy intake, weight, height, physical activity, vegetable consumption alcohol
						≥305 vs ≤99 g/day	0.58	
Gnagnarella, 2013 Italy	COSMOS (Continuous Observation of Smoking Subjects), Prospective Cohort, Age: 50-84 years heavy smokers	178/ 4336 5.70 years	Screening examinations	FFQ	Incidence, lung cancer	185.07 vs 46.99 g/1000 kcal/day	0.63 (0.40-0.97) Ptrend:0.02	Age, sex, energy intake, smoking duration, average daily cigarettes consumption, years of cessation, asbestos exposure, fruits and vegetables, fish, red meat, olive oil, tea and wine intake
Takata, 2013 China	Shanghai Men's Health Study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 40-74 years, M	359/ 61 092 5.50 years	Biennial home visits (diagnosis verified by medical chart review), record linkage to Cancer Registry and Vital Statistics Registry	Validated FFQ	Incidence, lung cancer	545.5 vs 158 g/day	0.88 (0.64-1.22) Ptrend:0.49	Age, BMI, fruit intake, tea consumption, total caloric intake, current smoking status, education, family history of lung cancer, history of chronic bronchitis, number of cigarettes smoked per day, years of smoking
Takata, 2012 China	SWHS, Prospective Cohort, Age: 40-70 years, W, never smokers	428/ 71 267 11.2	Shanghai cancer registry & the shanghai vital statistics registry	FFQ	Incidence, lung cancer	475 vs 136 g/d	0.93 (0.70-1.23) Ptrend:0.69	Age, BMI, income, occupation, total caloric intake, history of asthma, passive smoking
Büchner, 2010 Denmark,France,Germany, Greece,Italy,Netherlands,Norway,Spain,Sweden,U.K.	EPIC, Prospective Cohort, Age: 25-70 years, M/W	1830/ 478 535 8.7 years	Cancer registries, health insurance records, active follow up with cases confirmed by pathology records	FFQ, dietary questionnaires, food record	Incidence, lung cancer	>307 vs <97 g/day	0.96 (0.79-1.17) Ptrend:0.58	Fruit consumption, age, alcohol consumption, centre, duration of smoking, education level, energy intake, height, physical activity, smoking status, weight, gender, lifetime and baseline intensity of smoking, time since quitting smoking
		1167			Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers	>307 vs <97 g/day	0.87 (0.66-1.13) Ptrend:0.15	
		467			Incidence, lung cancer, former smokers	>307 vs <97 g/day	1.04 (0.73-1.49) Ptrend:0.62	
		187			Incidence, lung cancer, never smokers	>307 vs <97 g/day	0.81 (0.46-1.45) Ptrend:0.90	
George, 2009 USA	NIH-AARP Diet and Health, Prospective Cohort, Age: 50-71 years, M/W, Retired	4092/ 483 338	Annual linkage to state cancer registries and national death index plus	FFQ	Incidence, lung cancer, men	1.1-3.25 vs 0-0.44 cup1000 kcal/day	0.87 (0.78-0.96) Ptrend:0.02	Age, BMI, family history of cancer, fruit, marital status, physical activity, race, alcohol, education, smoking menopausal hormone therapy use
		2347			Incidence, lung cancer,	1.44-4.38 vs 0-0.56	1.08 (0.94-1.23)	

					women	cup/1000 kcal/day	Ptrend:0.22	energy intake
Wright, 2008 USA	NIH-AARP Diet and Health, Prospective Cohort, Age: 50-71 years, M/W, Retired	2110/ 472 081 8.0 years	Annual linkage to state cancer registries and national death index plus	Validated FFQ	Incidence, lung cancer, male former smokers	>2.20 vs <0.87 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.88 (0.77-1.01) Ptrend:0.01	Age, BMI, energy intake, family history of cancer, race, smoking status, alcohol intake, education, physical activity, smoking dose, time since quitting smoking, past smoking dose
		1583			Incidence, lung cancer, male current smokers	>2.20 vs <0.87 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.97 (0.81-1.16) Ptrend:0.90	
		1196			Incidence, lung cancer, women current smokers	>2.86 vs <1.11 servings/1000 kcal/day	1.01 (0.84-1.22) Ptrend:0.75	
		835			Incidence, lung cancer, women former smokers	>2.86 vs <1.11 servings/1000 kcal/day	1.26 (1.01-1.58) Ptrend:0.07	
		170			Incidence, lung cancer, women never smokers	>2.86 vs <1.11 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.72 (0.42-1.22) Ptrend:0.27	
		141			Incidence, lung cancer, male never smokers	>2.20 vs <0.87 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.94 (0.56-1.59) Ptrend:0.99	
Liu, 2004 Japan	JPHC study-cohort I and II, Prospective Cohort, Age: 40-69 years, M/W	317/ 93 338 10.0 years	Hospital records, population-based cancer registries and death certificates	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers	Highest vs Lowest	0.97 (0.71-1.34)	Age, sex, alcohol consumption, area of residence, BMI, other nutrients, foods or supplements, physical activity, smoking habits, education
		106			Incidence, lung cancer, non-smokers	Highest vs Lowest	1.37 (0.79-2.37)	
Alavanja, 2004 USA	AHS, Prospective Cohort, M/W, No specific group	206/ 89 658 6.20 years	Iowa and North Carolina cancer registries; state death registries and National Death Index	FFQ - study-specific	Mortality, lung cancer, men	≥7 times/wk vs <4 times/wk	0.80 (0.50-1.20)	Age, sex, clinic site, educational level, ethnicity/race, family history of specific cancer, presence of other diseases, smoking habits physical activity
		48			Mortality, lung cancer, women	≥7times/wk vs <4 times/wk servings/week	0.60 (0.20-1.70)	
Jansen, 2004 Netherlands	Zutphen Study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 65-84 years, M	42/ 730 00 10.0 years	Data from Central Bureau of Statistics, diagnosis verified through cancer registry, hospital discharge or general practitioner	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	200+ vs 0-150 g/day	0.95 (0.44-2.07)	age, alcohol consumption, BMI, energy intake, physical activity, smoking habits, vegetable intake
Neuhouser, 2003 USA	CARET, Prospective Cohort, Age: 45-69 years, M/W	742 12 years	Lung cancer is primary endpoint of the trial. Active follow-up confirmed in medical and pathology records	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, intervention	>66.8 vs 1-26 servings/month	0.81 (0.65-1.21)	Age, sex, clinic site, environmental factors, ethnicity/race, smoking habits
					Incidence, lung cancer, control	>66.8 vs 1-26 servings/month	0.82 (0.59-1.14)	
Sauvaget, 2003 Japan	Life Span Study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 34-103 years, M/W	563/ 38 540 16.0 years	Japanese nation-wide family registration system (Koseki) that provides complete mortality ascertainment	FFQ - study-specific	Mortality, Lung cancer	Daily vs 0-4 times/month	0.95 (0.76-1.19)	Age, sex, alcohol consumption, area of residence, BMI, educational level, other, smoking habits
Takezaki, 2003 Japan	Aichi Cancer Registry Study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 30- years, M/W	51/ 5885 14.0 years	Cancer registry	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, Lung cancer	High vs low times/week	1.06 (0.52-2.16)	Age, sex, other, smoking habits

Holick, 2002 Finland	ATBC, Prospective Cohort, Age: 50-69 years, M, Smokers only	1644/ 29 133 11.0 years	Finnish Cancer Registry and the Register of Causes of Death	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	>156 vs <52 g/day	0.75(0.63-0.88)	Age, energy intake, other nutrients, foods or supplements, smoking habits
Breslow, 2000 USA	National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), Prospective Cohort, Age: 18-87 years, M/W	158/ 20 195 8.5 years	Record linkage to National Death Index	FFQ - block	Mortality, lung cancer	>13.6 vs 0-5.2 servings/week	0.90 (0.50-1.50)	Age, sex, smoking habits
Feskanich, 2000 USA	Nurses' Health Study + Health Professionals Follow-up Study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 30-75 years, M/W	519/ 125 061 12.0 years	Verbal or written self-report, if possible confirmed by medical records, and death certificates	FFQ - study-specific	Women Incidence, lung cancer	4.7 vs 1.85 servings/day	0.68 (0.51-0.90)	Age, energy intake, other, other nutrients, foods or supplements, smoking habits
		269			Women, current smokers	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1	0.59 (0.39-0.89)	
		193			Women , former smokers	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1	0.85 (0.53-1.36)	
		148			Women , non-smokers	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1	1.12 (0.65-1.94)	
		54			Women, non-smokers	Quantile 3 vs quantile 1	0.94 (0.46-1.91)	
		274			Incidence, lung cancer, men	4.5 vs 1.3 servings/day	1.04 (0.69-1.57)	
		86			Incidence, lung cancer, men, current smokers	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1	0.95 (0.45-2.03)	
		24			Incidence, lung cancer, men, non-smokers	Quantile 3 vs quantile 1	0.57 (0.21-1.57)	
		148			Incidence, lung cancer, men, former smokers	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1	1.12 (0.65-1.94)	
Voorrips, 2000b Netherlands	Netherlands Cohort Study on Diet and Cancer (NLCS), Case Cohort, Age: 55-69 years, M/W	910/ 120 852 3.20 years	Regional cancer registries and computerized national database of pathology report (PALGA)	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	286 vs 103 g/day	0.70 (0.50-1.00)	Age, sex, educational level, family history of specific cancer, smoking habits
		532			Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers	286 vs 103 g/day	0.70 (0.50-1.00)	
		321			Incidence, lung cancer, former smokers	286 vs 103 g/day	0.70 (0.40-1.10)	
		57			Incidence, lung cancer, non-smokers	286 vs 103 g/day	1.80 (0.70-4.70)	
Knekt, 1999 Finland	Finnish Mobile Clinic Health Examination Survey, Prospective Cohort, Age: 20-69 years, M	138/4545 25 years	National cancer registry	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	118 vs 61 g/day	0.83 (0.54-1.26)	Age, smoking status

Steinmetz, 1993 USA	IWHS, Nested Case Control, Age: 55-69 years, W, Post menopausal	81/ 41 837 4.0 years	Iowa Health Registry (part of SEER registry)	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers	>31 vs <14 servings/week	0.63 (0.30-1.33)	Age, energy intake, smoking habits
		38			Incidence, lung cancer, former smokers	>31 vs <14 servings/week	0.31 (0.11-0.88)	
		19			Incidence, lung cancer, non-smokers	>31 vs <14 servings/week	1.08 (0.27-4.39)	
Chow, 1992 USA	LBS, Prospective Cohort, Age: 35- years, M	219/ 17 633 20.0 years	Death certificates	FFQ - study-specific	Mortality, lung cancer	>160 vs <46 times/month	1.20 (0.60-2.30)	Age, other, smoking status
Shibata, 1992 USA	LWS, Prospective Cohort, Age: 74.00years, M/W	70/ 11 580 6.0 years	Death by reports of friends or relatives, National Death Index; incidence through hospital records	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, women	>4.8 vs 0-3.1servings/day	0.58 (0.32-1.05)	Age, smoking habits
		97			Incidence, lung cancer, men	>4.8 vs 0-3.1servings/day	1.37 (0.74-2.25)	
Kvale, 1983 Norway	Norway, 1967-1978, Prospective Cohort, M/W	70/ 16 713 11.5 years	Cancer Registry of Norway and death registry	Dietary history questionnaire	Incidence, lung cancer, men	Highest indices vs lowest indices times/month	0.74(0.58-0.93)	Age, area of residence, smoking habits, urban/rural status

Table S3 - Table of study characteristics of the studies included in the analysis of cruciferous vegetables and lung cancer

Author, Year, WCRF Code, Country	Study name, characteristics	Cases/ Study size Follow-up (years)	Case ascertainment	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Comparison	RR (95%CI) Ptrend	Adjustment factors
Takata, 2013 China	Shanghai Men's Health Study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 40-74 years, M	359/ 61 092 5.50 years	Biennial home visits (diagnosis verified by medical chart review), record linkage to Cancer Registry and Vital Statistics Registry	Validated FFQ Include Chinese greens, cabbage, Napa cabbage, cauliflower, white turnip, garland chrysanthemum, shepherd's purse, watercress, and amaranth	Incidence, lung cancer	216.7 vs 48.1 g/day	0.80 (0.59-1.10) Ptrend:0.20	Age, smoking status, number of cigarettes/ day, years of smoking, education, family history of lung cancer, history of chronic bronchitis, BMI, intake of fruits, tea, total calorie,
Wu, 2013 China	SWHS, Prospective Cohort, Age: 40-70 years, W	417/ 72 695 11.1	Shanghai cancer registry & the shanghai vital statistics registry	FFQ Include Chinese greens, green cabbage, Chinese cabbage, cauliflower, white turnip, cauliflower	Incidence, lung cancer	>122.82 vs <58.58 g/d	0.73 (0.54-1.00) Ptrend:0.16	Age, smoking status, pack years, BMI, physical activity, education, family income, intake of other vegetables, total energy intake
					Incidence, lung cancer, never smokers	>122.82 vs <58.58 g/d	0.59 (0.40-0.87) Ptrend:0.05	
Büchner, 2010 Denmark, France Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, U.K. Netherlands	EPIC, Prospective Cohort, Age: 25-70 years, M/W	1830/ 478 535 8.7 years	Cancer registries, health insurance records, active follow up confirmed with pathology records, death registries	FFQ, dietary questionnaires, food records Included cabbages	Incidence, lung cancer	Per 100g/day	1.00 (0.96–1.05)	Age, sex, centre, smoking status, duration, lifetime and baseline smoking intensity, time since quitting, education level, intake of fruits, alcohol, energy intake, height, weight, physical activity
		574			Incidence, adenocarcinoma		1.03 (0.94–1.12)	
		286			Incidence, small cell carcinoma		1.01 (0.87–1.14)	
		137			Incidence, large cell carcinoma		0.97 (0.79–1.20)	
		363			Incidence, squamous cell carcinoma		0.98 (0.89–1.09)	
		1167			Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers		1.00 (0.93–1.08)	
Lam, 2010 USA	CLUE II, Nested Case Control, Age: 18- years, M/W	274/ 22 631 15 years	Cancer registry and mortality registry	Validated FFQ Included broccoli, coleslaw, cabbage, sauerkraut, and mustard greens, turnip greens and collards	Incidence, lung cancer	0.6-0.68 vs 0.08 serving/1000 kcal/day	0.57 (0.38-0.85) Ptrend:0.01	Age, BMI, energy intake, total fruit and non-cruciferous vegetable intake, smoking status, number of cigarettes smoked
		150			Incidence, lung cancer, men		0.72 (0.37-1.37) Ptrend:0.18	
		124			Incidence, lung cancer, women		0.52 (0.29-0.92) Ptrend:0.07	

Author, Year, WCRF Code, Country	Study name, characteristics	Cases/ Study size Follow-up (years)	Case ascertainment	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Comparison	RR (95%CI) Ptrend	Adjustment factors
		144			Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers		0.52 (0.29-0.95) Ptrend:0.02	
		110			Incidence, lung cancer, former smokers		0.49 (0.27-0.92) Ptrend:0.05	
		20			Incidence, lung cancer, never smokers		4.52 (0.40-50.82) Ptrend:0.28	
Wright, 2008 USA	NIH-AARP Diet and Health, Prospective Cohort, Age: 50-71 years, M/W, Retired	3834 472 081 8.0 years	Annual linkage to state cancer registries and national death index plus	Validated FFQ Included broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, turnips,cabbage, coleslaw, collard greens, mustard greens, and kale	Incidence, lung cancer, men	0.5 vs 0.03 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.92 (0.83-1.02) Ptrend:0.09	Age, BMI, energy intake, family history of cancer, race, smoking status, alcohol intake, education, physical activity, smoking dose, time since quitting smoking, past smoking dose
		899			Incidence, lung cancer, men former smokers		0.85 (0.74-0.97) Ptrend:0.03	
		680			Incidence, lung cancer, men current smokers		0.99 (0.84-1.17) Ptrend:0.83	
		56			Incidence, lung cancer, men never smokers		1.10 (0.64-1.87) Ptrend:0.61	
		2201			Incidence, lung cancer, women	0.77 vs 0.06 servings/1000 kcal/day	1.00 (0.87-1.14) Ptrend:0.65	
		535			Incidence, lung cancer, women Current smokers		1.01 (0.84-1.20) Ptrend:0.46	
		367			Incidence, lung cancer, women former smokers		1.13 (0.90-1.42) Ptrend:0.53	
		67			Incidence, lung cancer, women never smokers		0.66 (0.39-1.12) Ptrend:0.06	
Neuhouser, 2003 LUN00354 USA	CARET, Prospective Cohort, Age: 45-69 years, M/W	742 12 years	Lung cancer is primary endpoint of the trial. Active follow-up confirmed in medical and pathology records	FFQ Include broccoli, cauliflower or Brussels sprouts, coleslaw, cabbage, sauerkraut, and mustard greens, turnip greens, collards	Incidence, lung cancer, intervention group	≥3.5 vs ≤0.5 servings/week	0.91 (0.65-1.28)	Age, sex, smoking status, total pack-years of smoking, asbestos exposure, race/ethnicity, and enrolment center
					Incidence, lung cancer, control group	≥3.5 vs ≤0.5 servings/week	0.68 (0.45-1.04)	
Feskanich, 2000 USA	Nurse's Health Study (NHS) + Health Professionals Follow-up Study (HPFS), Prospective Cohort, Age: 30-75 years, M/W	274/ 125 061 12.0 years	Verbal or written self-report, if possible confirmed by medical records, and death certificates	FFQ - study-specific Include broccoli, cabbage/cole-slaw/sauerkraut, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, kale/mustard or chard greens	Incidence, lung cancer, women	>4.8 vs <1.3 servings/week	0.74 (0.55-0.99)	Age, follow-up cycle, smoking status, years since quitting - past smokers-, cigarettes /day - current smokers-, age start smoking, total energy intake, availability of diet data after baseline
		269			Incidence, lung cancer, men	>5 vs <1.3 servings/week	1.11 (0.76-1.64)	

Author, Year, WCRF Code, Country	Study name, characteristics	Cases/ Study size Follow-up (years)	Case ascertainment	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Comparison	RR (95%CI) Ptrend	Adjustment factors
Voorrips, 2000b Netherlands	Netherlands Cohort Study on Diet and Cancer (NLCS), Case Cohort, Age: 55-69 years, M/W	910/ 120 852 3.20 years	Regional cancer registries and computerized national database of pathology report (PALGA)	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	58 vs 10 g/day	0.80 (0.60-1.20)	Age, sex, educational level, family history of lung cancer, current smoker, years of smoking, cigarettes/day
Steinmetz, 1993 USA	IWHS, Nested Case Control, Age: 55-69 years, Post menopausal women	138/ 41 837 4.0 years	Iowa Health Registry (part of SEER registry)	FFQ - study-specific Brassicas, including Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, cabbage (white, green) , kale	Incidence, lung cancer	>3 vs >0 servings/week	0.72 (0.40-1.29)	Age, energy intake, pack-years of smoking
		81			Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers		0.95 (0.43-2.12)	
		38			Incidence, lung cancer, former smokers		0.37 (0.13-1.08)	
		19			Incidence, lung cancer, never smokers		2.01 (0.36-11.20)	
		45			Incidence, adeno-carcinoma		0.46 (0.15-1.42)	
		37			Incidence, small cell carcinoma		1.52 (0.44-5.19)	
		25			Incidence, squamous cell carcinoma		1.05 (0.28-3.95)	
		12			Incidence, large cell carcinoma		0.09 (0.01-0.77)	
Chow, 1992 USA	LBS, Prospective Cohort, Age: 35- years, M	219/ 17 633 20.0 years	Death certificates	FFQ - study-specific Cruciferous vegetables	Mortality, lung cancer	>8 vs <2 times/month	0.80 (0.50-1.40)	Age, other, smoking status

Table S4 - Table of study characteristics of the studies included in the analysis of green leafy vegetables and lung cancer

Author, Year, WCRF Code, Country	Study name, characteristics	Cases/ Study size Follow-up (years)	Case ascertainment	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Comparison	RR (95%CI) Ptrend	Adjustment factors
Takata, 2013 China	Shanghai Men's Health Study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 40-74 years, M	359/ 61 092 5.50 years	Biennial home visits (diagnosis verified by medical chart review), record linkage to Cancer Registry and Vital Statistics Registry	Validated FFQ	Incidence, lung cancer	216.7 vs 48.1 g/day	0.72 (0.53-0.98) Ptrend:0.08	Age, BMI, fruit intake, tea consumption, total caloric intake, current smoking status, education, family history of lung cancer, history of chronic bronchitis, number of cigarettes smoked per day, years of smoking
Takata, 2012 China	SWHS, Prospective Cohort, Age: 40-70 years, W, never smokers	428/ 71 267 11.2	Shanghai cancer registry & the shanghai vital statistics registry	FFQ	Incidence, lung cancer	23 vs 2 g/d	1.00 (0.76-1.31) Ptrend:0.85	Age, BMI, income, occupation, total caloric intake, history of asthma, passive smoking
Büchner, 2010b Denmark,France,Germany,Greece,Italy,Netherlands,Norway,Spain,Sweden,U.K.	EPIC, Prospective Cohort, Age: 25-70 years, M/W	1830/ 478 535 8.7 years	Cancer registries, health insurance records, active follow up confirmed with pathology records, death registries	FFQ, dietary questionnaires, food record	Incidence, lung cancer	Per 100g/day	1.00 (0.96–1.05)	Fruit consumption, age, alcohol consumption, centre, duration of smoking, education level, energy intake, height, physical activity, smoking status, weight, gender, lifetime and baseline intensity of smoking, time since quitting smoking
Linseisen, 2007 France, Italy, Spain, UK, Netherlands, Greece, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Norway	EPIC, Prospective Cohort, Age: 25-70 years, M/W	1136/ 478 590 6.4 years	Cancer registries, health insurance records, pathology rec, active follow up, death certificate	FFQ, dietary questionnaires, food record	Incidence, lung cancer	47.4 vs 7.3 g/day	0.83 (0.60-1.15)	Education level, energy intake from fat and nonfat sources, height, smoking status, weight, work - physical activity, ethanol intake, processed and red meat, smoking duration
		731			Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers	47.4 vs 7.3 g/day	0.80 (0.52-1.24)	
		291			Incidence, lung cancer , former smokers	47.4 vs 7.3 g/day	0.68 (0.35-1.30)	
		98			Incidence, lung cancer, never smokers	47.4 vs 7.3 g/day	1.05 (0.38-2.93)	
Ozasa, 2001 Japan	JACC study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 40-70 years, M/W	388/ 98 248 7.7 years	Population death registries	FFQ - study-specific	Mortality, lung cancer	Almost every day vs 1-2 times/w	0.76 (0.59-0.98)	Age, family history of cancer, smoking status, cigarettes/day and smoking duration
		386			Mortality, lung cancer, men		0.78 (0.60-1.00)	
		263			Mortality, lung cancer, current smokers		0.80 (0.59-1.09)	
		108			Mortality, lung cancer, women		1.19 (0.75-1.90)	
					Mortality, lung cancer, former smokers		0.65 (0.39-1.07)	
Feskanich, 2000 USA	Nurses' Health Study (NHS) + Health	274/ 125 061	Verbal or written self-report, if possible	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, women	>3.5 vs <0.49 servings/week	0.90 (0.68-1.20)	Age, follow-up cycle, smoking status, years since quitting - past smokers-,

Author, Year, WCRF Code, Country	Study name, characteristics	Cases/ Study size Follow-up (years)	Case ascertainment	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Comparison	RR (95%CI) Ptrend	Adjustment factors
	Professionals Follow-up Study (HPFS), Prospective Cohort, Age: 30-75 years, M/W	12.0 years	confirmed by medical records, and death certificates					cigarettes /day - current smokers-, age start smoking, total energy intake, availability of diet data after baseline
		269			Incidence, lung cancer, men	>3.5 vs <0.49 servings/week	0.99 (0.65-1.49)	
Voorrips, 2000b Netherlands	Netherlands Cohort Study on Diet and Cancer (NLCS), Case Cohort, Age: 55-69 years, M/W	910/ 120 852 3.20 years	Regional cancer registries and computerized national database of pathology report (PALGA)	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	41vs 4 g/day	0.80 (0.60-1.10)	Age, sex, educational level, family history of lung cancer, current smoker, years of smoking, cigarettes/day
Steinmetz, 1993 USA	IWHS, Nested Case Control, Age: 55-69 years, W, Post menopausal	138/ 41 837 4.0 years	Iowa Health Registry (part of SEER registry)	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	>6 vs 0-1 servings/week	0.45 (0.26-0.79)	Age, energy intake, pack-years of smoking
		81			Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers		0.54 (0.27-1.10)	
		38			Incidence, lung cancer, former smokers		0.25 (0.08-0.78)	
		19			Incidence, lung cancer, non-smokers		0.84 (0.25-2.76)	
		45			Incidence, adenocarcinoma		0.69 (0.30-1.57)	
		37			Incidence, small cell		0.26 (0.08-0.87)	
		25			Incidence, squamous cell		0.43 (0.14-1.39)	
		12			Incidence, large cell		0.08 (0.01-0.73)	

Table S5 - Table of study characteristics of the studies included in the analysis of fruits and lung cancer

Author, Year, WCRF Code, Country	Study name, characteristics	Cases/ Study size Follow-up (years)	Case ascertainment	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Comparison	RR (95%CI) Ptrend	Adjustment factors
Bradbury, 2014 Europe	EPIC, Prospective Cohort	1830/ 470 000	Cancer and Death registries, Health insurance records, active follow, cases confirmed by pathology records or death certificate	Questionnaire	Incidence, lung cancer	Per 100 g/day	0.94 (0.88-1.01)	Age, alcohol consumption, centre, duration of smoking, education level, energy intake, height, physical activity, smoking status, weight, gender, lifetime and baseline intensity of smoking, time since quitting smoking, vegetable consumption
						≥356 vs ≤89 g/day	0.80	
Gnagnarella, 2013a Italy	COSMOS, Cohort of heavy smokers enrolled in lung cancer screening trial, Age: 50-84 years M/W heavy smokers	178/ 4336 5.7 years	Screening examinations	FFQ	Incidence, lung cancer	554.4 vs 110.9 g /day	0.56 (0.36-0.87) Ptrend:0.02	Age, sex, energy intake, smoking duration, average daily cigarettes consumption, years of cessation, asbestos exposure, fruits and vegetables, fish, red meat, olive oil, tea and wine intake
Takata, 2013 LUN26860 China	Shanghai Men's Health Study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 40-74 years, M	359/ 61 092 5.5 years	Biennial home visits (diagnosis verified by medical chart review), record linkage to Cancer Registry and Vital Statistics Registry	Validated FFQ	Incidence, lung cancer	286.3 vs 21.1 g/day	0.75 (0.54-1.04) Ptrend:0.09	Age, BMI, tea consumption, total caloric intake, vegetable intake, current smoking status, education, family history of lung cancer, history of chronic bronchitis, number of cigarettes smoked per day, years of smoking
Takata, 2012 China	SWHS, Prospective Cohort, Age: 40-70 years, W, never smokers	428/ 71 267 11.2	Shanghai cancer registry & the shanghai vital statistics registry	FFQ	Incidence, lung cancer	460 vs 78 g/d	1.11 (0.83-1.48) Ptrend:0.50	Age, BMI, income, occupation, total caloric intake, history of asthma, passive smoking
Büchner, 2010b Denmark,France,Germany, Greece,Italy,Netherlands,Norway,Spain,Sweden,U.K.	EPIC, Prospective Cohort, Age: 25-70 years, M/W	1830/ 478 535 8.7 years	Cancer and Death registries, Health insurance records, active follow, cases confirmed by pathology records or death certificate	FFQ, dietary questionnaires, food record	Incidence, lung cancer	>357 vs <90 g/day	0.8 (0.66-0.96) Ptrend:0.01	Age, alcohol consumption, centre, duration of smoking, education level, energy intake, height, physical activity, smoking status, weight, gender, lifetime and baseline intensity of smoking, time since quitting smoking, vegetable consumption
		1167			Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers	>357 vs <90 g/day	0.79 (0.62-1.02) Ptrend:0.04	
		964			Incidence, lung cancer, men	>357 vs <90 g/day	0.82 (0.63-1.08) Ptrend:0.12	
		866			Incidence, lung cancer, women	>357 vs <90 g/day	0.77 (0.59-1.00) Ptrend:0.06	
		467			Incidence, lung cancer,	>357 vs <90 g/day	0.84 (0.59-1.21)	

Author, Year, WCRF Code, Country	Study name, characteristics	Cases/ Study size Follow-up (years)	Case ascertainment	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Comparison	RR (95%CI) Ptrend	Adjustment factors
					former smokers		Ptrend:0.24	
		187			Incidence, lung cancer, never smokers	>357 vs <90 g/day	0.94 (0.50-1.77) Ptrend:0.63	
George, 2009 USA	NIH-AARP Diet and Health, Prospective Cohort, Age: 50-71 years, M/W	4092/ 483 338	Linkage with 11 state cancer registry databases	FFQ	Incidence, lung cancer, men	1.6-5.13 vs 0-0.44 cup/1000kcal/day	0.91 (0.81-1.01) Ptrend:0.05	Age, BMI, energy intake, family history of cancer, marital status, physical activity, race, vegetable intake, alcohol, education, smoking menopausal hormone therapy use
		2347			Incidence, lung cancer, women	1.91-5.58 vs 0-0.6 cup1000 kcal/day	0.89 (0.77-1.02) Ptrend:0.163	
Kabat, 2008 USA	WHI-DM and OS, Prospective Cohort, Age: 50-79 years, postmenopausal women	1304/ 159 659 7.8 years	Lung cancer was not the primary outcome of the trial. Follow-up by mail or phone. Self- reported lung cancers verified by local review of pathology reports		Incidence, lung cancer	≥3.0 vs <0.82 servings/day	0.85 (0.68-1.05) Ptrend:0.04	Age, ethnicity, physical activity, smoking status, study, total caloric intake, intake of vegetables, fruits, fat, alcohol intake, education, pack years of smoking, HRT use
Wright, 2008 USA	NIH-AARP Diet and Health, Prospective Cohort, Age: 50-71 years, M/W	2110/ 472 081 8 years	Annual linkage to state cancer registries and national death index plus	Validated FFQ	Incidence, lung cancer, men former smokers	>2.27 vs <0.65 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.91 (0.79-1.05) Ptrend:0.36	Age, BMI, energy intake, family history of cancer, race, smoking status, alcohol intake, education, physical activity, smoking dose, time since quitting smoking
		1583			Incidence, lung cancer, men current smokers	>2.27 vs <0.65 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.84 (0.69-1.04) Ptrend:0.12	
		1196			Incidence, lung cancer, women current smokers	>2.76 vs <0.89 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.95 (0.78-1.17) Ptrend:0.58	
		835			Incidence, lung cancer, women former smokers	>2.76 vs <0.89 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.94 (0.75-1.17) Ptrend:0.85	
		170			Incidence, lung cancer, women never smokers	>2.76 vs <0.89 servings/1000 kcal/day	1.08 (0.64-1.84) Ptrend:0.99	
		141			Incidence, lung cancer, men never smokers	>2.27 vs <0.65 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.81 (0.46-1.41) Ptrend:0.35	
Alavanja, 2004 USA	AHS, Prospective Cohort, M/W	213/ 89 658 6.2 years	Iowa and North Carolina cancer registries; state death registries and National Death Index	FFQ - study-specific	Mortality, lung cancer , men	≥7 vs ≤2 servings/week	0.90 (0.50-1.40)	Age, sex, clinic site, educational level, ethnicity/race, family history of specific cancer, presence of other diseases, smoking habits
					Mortality, lung cancer, women	≥7 vs ≤2 servings/week	0.60 (0.20-1.60)	
Jansen, 2004 Netherlands	Zutphen Study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 65-84 years, M	42/ 730 10 years	Data from Central Bureau of Statistics, diagnosis verified through cancer registry, hospital discharge or general practitioner	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	>200 vs 0-100 g/day	0.58 (0.26-1.29)	Age, alcohol consumption, BMI, energy intake, physical activity, smoking habits

Author, Year, WCRF Code, Country	Study name, characteristics	Cases/ Study size Follow-up (years)	Case ascertainment	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Comparison	RR (95%CI) Ptrend	Adjustment factors
Liu, 2004 Japan	JPHC study-cohort I and II, Prospective Cohort, Age: 40-69 years, M/W	317/ 93 338 10 years	Hospital records, population-based cancer registries and death certificates	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers	Highest vs lowest	1.16 (0.84-1.58)	Age, sex, alcohol consumption, area of residence, BMI, other nutrients, foods or supplements, physical activity, smoking habits
		106			Incidence, lung cancer, non-smokers	Highest vs lowest	2.09 (0.56-7.83)	
Sauvaget, 2003 Japan	Life Span Study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 34-103 years, M/W	563/ 38 540 16 years	Japanese nation-wide family registration system (Koseki) that provides complete mortality ascertainment	FFQ - study-specific	Mortality, lung cancer	Daily vs 0-1 times/week	0.80 (0.65-0.98)	Age, sex, alcohol consumption, area of residence, BMI, educational level, other, smoking habits
		15			Mortality, lung cancer, men non-smokers	Daily vs 0-1 times/week	0.19(0.05-0.79)	
		47			Mortality, lung cancer, men former smokers	Daily vs 0-1 times/week	1.06 (0.50-2.26)	
		189			Mortality, lung cancer, men current smokers ≤20/day	Daily vs 0-1 times/week	0.67(0.46-0..98)	
		94			Mortality, lung cancer, men current smokers >20/day	Daily vs 0-1 times/week	0.57(0.32-1.00)	
		112			Mortality, lung cancer, women non-smokers	Daily vs 0-1 times/week	0.97(0.57-1.65)	
		63			Mortality, lung cancer, women current smokers	Daily vs 0-1 times/week	1.06(0.56-2.00)	
Takezaki, 2003 Japan	Aichi Cancer Registry Study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 30- years, M/W	51/ 5885 14 years	Cancer registry	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	≥5 vs <3 times/week	0.61 (0.29-1.3)	Age, sex, other, smoking habits
Neuhouser, 2003 USA	CARET, Prospective Cohort Age: 45-69 years, M/W	742 12 years	Lung cancer is primary endpoint of the trial. Active follow-up confirmed in medical and pathology records	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	≥11.1 vs <1.9 servings/week	0.56 (0.39-0.81) intervention	Age, sex, clinic site, environmental factors, ethnicity/race, other nutrients, foods or supplements, smoking habits
							0.79 (0.57-1.11) placebo	
Holick, 2002 Finland	ATBC, Prospective Cohort, Age: 50-69 years, M, Smokers only	1644/ 29 133 11 years	Finnish Cancer Registry and the Register of Causes of Death	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	>188 vs <45 g/day	0.87 (0.74-1.02)	Age, energy intake, other nutrients, foods or supplements, smoking habits
Olson, 2002 USA	IWHS, Prospective Cohort, Age: 55-69 years, W, Post-menopausal	553/ 38 006 12 years	Iowa Health Registry (part of SEER registry)	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	≥25 vs ≤10 servings/week	0.8 (0.61-1.06)	Smoking habits, smoking habits

Author, Year, WCRF Code, Country	Study name, characteristics	Cases/ Study size Follow-up (years)	Case ascertainment	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Comparison	RR (95%CI) Ptrend	Adjustment factors
Ozasa, 2001 Japan	JACC study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 40-70 years, M/W, No specific group	84/ 98 248 7.7 years	Population death registries	FFQ - study-specific	Mortality, lung cancer, women	>3-4/week vs ≤1-2/month	0.80 (0.42-1.5)	Age, family history of cancer, smoking habits
		300			Mortality, lung cancer, men	>3-4/week vs ≤1-2/month	0.73 (0.55-0.97)	
Breslow, 2000 USA	NHIS, Prospective Cohort, Age: 18-87 years, M/W	154/ 20 195 8.5 years	Record linkage to National Death Index	FFQ - block	Mortality, lung cancer	>11.6 vs 0-3 servings/week	0.90 (0.50-1.60)	Age, sex, smoking habits
Feskanich, 2000 USA	Nurses' Health Study (NHS) + Health Professionals Follow-up Study (HPFS), Prospective Cohort, Age: 30-75 years, M/W	519/ 125 061 12 years	Verbal or written self-report, if possible confirmed by medical records, and death certificates	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, women	>3.3 vs 1.1-1.7 servings/day	0.76 (0.56-1.02)	Age, energy intake, other, other nutrients, foods or supplements, smoking habits
		274			Incidence, lung cancer, men	>3.3 vs 1.1-1.7 servings/day	1.22 (0.8-1.87)	
		269			Incidence, lung cancer, women, current smokers	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1 servings/day	0.89 (0.59-1.35)	
		54			Incidence, lung cancer, women , non-smokers	Quantile 3 vs quantile 1 servings/day	0.34 (0.16-0.72)	
		193			Incidence, lung cancer, women , former smokers	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1 servings/day	0.78 (0.47-1.29)	
		86			Incidence, lung cancer, men, current smokers	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1 servings/day	0.95 (0.45-2.03)	
		24			Incidence, lung cancer, men, non-smokers	Quantile 3 vs quantile 1 servings/day	0.59 (0.21-1.67)	
		148			Incidence, lung cancer, men, former smokers	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1 servings/day	1.34 (0.71-2.52)	
Voorrips, 2000b Netherlands	Netherlands Cohort Study on Diet and Cancer (NLCS), Case Cohort, Age: 55-69 years, M/W	963/ 120 852 3.2 years	Regional cancer registries and computerized national database of pathology report (PALGA)	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, men, non-smokers	325 vs 46 g/day	0.80 (0.60-1.10)	Age, sex, educational level, family history of specific cancer, smoking habits
		611			Incidence , Squamous cell carcinoma, men	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1	0.70 (0.50-1.10)	
		568			Incidence, lung cancer, Current smokers	325 vs 46 g/day	0.70 (0.40-1.00)	
		331			Incidence, lung cancer, Former smokers	325 vs 46 g/day	0.80 (0.50-1.30)	
		62			Incidence, lung cancer, Non-smokers	325 vs 46 g/day	1.40 (0.60-3.20)	
Knekt, 1999 Finland	Finnish Mobile Clinic Health Examination Survey, Prospective Cohort, Age: 20-69 years,	138/4545 25 years	Cancer registry	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	3180 vs 1170 g/month	0.58 (0.37-0.93)	Age, smoking habits

Author, Year, WCRF Code, Country	Study name, characteristics	Cases/ Study size Follow-up (years)	Case ascertainment	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Comparison	RR (95%CI) Ptrend	Adjustment factors
	M							
Steinmetz, 1993 USA	IWHS, Nested Case Control, Age: 55-69 years, W, post menopausal	81/ 41 837 4 years	Iowa Health Registry (part of SEER registry)	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers	>18 vs <7 servings/week	0.95 (0.46-1.96)	Age, energy intake, smoking habits
Chow, 1992 LUN02888 USA	LBS, Prospective Cohort, Age: 35- years, M	209/ 17 633 20 years	Death certificates	FFQ - study-specific	Mortality, lung cancer	>90 vs <31 times/month	0.70 (0.40-1.30)	Age, other, smoking habits
Shibata, 1992 USA	LWS, Prospective Cohort, Age: 74years, M/W	70/ 11 580 6 years	Death by reports of friends or relatives, National Death Index; incidence through hospital records	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, women	>3.7 vs 0-2.3 servings/day	0.68 (0.37-1.24)	Age, smoking habits
		94			Incidence, lung cancer, men	≥3.5 vs <2.2 servings/day	0.99 (0.59-1.56)	
Fraser, 1991 USA	Adventist Health Study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 25- years, M/W, Vegetarians/Healthy Diet	52/ 34 198 6 years	Active follow-up by mail with confirmation through medical records and SEER registry where available	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	≥2 times/day vs <3 times/week	0.26 (0.10-0.70)	Age, sex, smoking habits
		32			Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers	≥2 times/day vs <3 times/week	0.22 (0.08-0.97)	
		20			Incidence, lung cancer , non-smokers	≥2 times/day vs <3 times/week	0.28 (0.06-2.68)	
Kvale, 1983 Norway	Norway, 1967-1978, Prospective Cohort, M/W	70/ 16 713 11.5 years	Cancer Registry of Norway and death registry	Dietary history questionnaire	Incidence, lung cancer, men	Highest indices vs lowest indices times/month	1.10(0.87-1.39)	Age, area of residence, smoking habits, urban/rural status

Table S6 - Table of study characteristics of the studies included in the analysis of citrus fruits and lung cancer

Author, Year, WCRF Code, Country	Study name, characteristics	Cases/ Study size Follow-up (years)	Case ascertainment	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Comparison	RR (95%CI) Ptrend	Adjustment factors
Bradbury, 2014 Europe	EPIC, Prospective Cohort	1830/ 470 000	Cancer and Death registries, Health insurance records, active follow, cases confirmed by pathology records or death certificate	Questionnaire	Incidence, lung cancer	Per 100 g/day	0.94 (0.88-1.01)	Age, alcohol consumption, centre, duration of smoking, education level, energy intake, height, physical activity, smoking status, weight, gender, lifetime and baseline intensity of smoking, time since quitting smoking, vegetable consumption
						≥356 vs ≤89 g/day	0.80	
Gnagnarella, 2013 Italy	COSMOS, Cohort of heavy smokers enrolled in lung cancer screening trial, Age: 50-84 years M/W heavy smokers	178/ 4336 5.7 years	Screening examinations	FFQ	Incidence, lung cancer	554.4 vs 110.9 g /day	0.56 (0.36-0.87) Ptrend:0.02	Age, sex, energy intake, smoking duration, average daily cigarettes consumption, years of cessation, asbestos exposure, fruits and vegetables, fish, red meat, olive oil, tea and wine intake
Takata, 2013 China	Shanghai Men's Health Study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 40-74 years, M	359/ 61 092 5.5 years	Biennial home visits (diagnosis verified by medical chart review), record linkage to Cancer Registry and Vital Statistics Registry	Validated FFQ	Incidence, lung cancer	286.3 vs 21.1 g/day	0.75 (0.54-1.04) Ptrend:0.09	Age, BMI, tea consumption, total caloric intake, vegetable intake, current smoking status, education, family history of lung cancer, history of chronic bronchitis, number of cigarettes smoked per day, years of smoking
Takata, 2012 China	SWHS, Prospective Cohort, Age: 40-70 years, W, never smokers	428/ 71 267 11.2	Shanghai cancer registry & the shanghai vital statistics registry	FFQ	Incidence, lung cancer	460 vs 78 g/d	1.11 (0.83-1.48) Ptrend:0.50	Age, BMI, income, occupation, total caloric intake, history of asthma, passive smoking
Büchner, 2010 Denmark,France,Germany, Greece,Italy,Netherlands,Norway,Spain,Sweden,U.K.	EPIC, Prospective Cohort, Age: 25-70 years, M/W	1830/ 478 535 8.7 years	Cancer and Death registries, Health insurance records, active follow, cases confirmed by pathology records or death certificate	FFQ, dietary questionnaires, food record	Incidence, lung cancer	>357 vs <90 g/day	0.8 (0.66-0.96) Ptrend:0.01	Age, alcohol consumption, centre, duration of smoking, education level, energy intake, height, physical activity, smoking status, weight, gender, lifetime and baseline intensity of smoking, time since quitting smoking, vegetable consumption
		1167			Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers	>357 vs <90 g/day	0.79 (0.62-1.02) Ptrend:0.04	
		964			Incidence, lung cancer, men	>357 vs <90 g/day	0.82 (0.63-1.08) Ptrend:0.12	
		866			Incidence, lung cancer, women	>357 vs <90 g/day	0.77 (0.59-1.00) Ptrend:0.06	
		574			Incidence, adenocarcinoma	>357 vs <90 g/day	0.85 (0.60-1.19) Ptrend:0.20	
		467			Incidence, lung cancer, former smokers	>357 vs <90 g/day	0.84 (0.59-1.21) Ptrend:0.24	

Author, Year, WCRF Code, Country	Study name, characteristics	Cases/ Study size Follow-up (years)	Case ascertainment	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Comparison	RR (95%CI) Ptrend	Adjustment factors
		187			Incidence, lung cancer, never smokers	>357 vs <90 g/day	0.94 (0.50-1.77) Ptrend:0.63	
George, 2009 USA	NIH-AARP Diet and Health, Prospective Cohort, Age: 50-71 years, M/W	4092/ 483 338	Linkage with 11 state cancer registry databases	FFQ	Incidence, lung cancer, men	1.6-5.13 vs 0-0.44 cup/1000kcal/day	0.91 (0.81-1.01) Ptrend:0.05	Age, BMI, energy intake, family history of cancer, marital status, physical activity, race, vegetable intake, alcohol, education, smoking menopausal hormone therapy use
		2347			Incidence, lung cancer, women	1.91-5.58 vs 0-0.6 cup1000 kcal/day	0.89 (0.77-1.02) Ptrend:0.163	
Kabat, 2008 USA	WHI-DM and OS, Prospective Cohort, Age: 50-79 years, postmenopausal women	1304/ 159 659 7.8 years	Lung cancer was not the primary outcome of the trial. Follow-up by mail or phone. Self- reported lung cancers verified by local review of pathology reports		Incidence, lung cancer	≥3.0 vs <0.82 servings/day	0.85 (0.68-1.05) Ptrend:0.04	Age, ethnicity, physical activity, smoking status, study, total caloric intake, intake of vegetables, fruits, fat, alcohol intake, education, pack years of smoking, HRT use
Wright, 2008 USA	NIH-AARP Diet and Health, Prospective Cohort, Age: 50-71 years, M/W	2110/ 472 081 8 years	Annual linkage to state cancer registries and national death index plus	Validated FFQ	Incidence, lung cancer, men former smokers	>2.27 vs <0.65 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.91 (0.79-1.05) Ptrend:0.36	Age, BMI, energy intake, family history of cancer, race, smoking status, alcohol intake, education, physical activity, smoking dose, time since quitting smoking
		1583			Incidence, lung cancer, men current smokers	>2.27 vs <0.65 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.84 (0.69-1.04) Ptrend:0.12	
		1196			Incidence, lung cancer, women current smokers	>2.76 vs <0.89 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.95 (0.78-1.17) Ptrend:0.58	
		835			Incidence, lung cancer, women former smokers	>2.76 vs <0.89 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.94 (0.75-1.17) Ptrend:0.85	
		170			Incidence, lung cancer, women never smokers	>2.76 vs <0.89 servings/1000 kcal/day	1.08 (0.64-1.84) Ptrend:0.99	
		141			Incidence, lung cancer, men never smokers	>2.27 vs <0.65 servings/1000 kcal/day	0.81 (0.46-1.41) Ptrend:0.35	
Alavanja, 2004 USA	AHS, Prospective Cohort, M/W	213/ 89 658 6.2 years	Iowa and North Carolina cancer registries; state death registries and National Death Index	FFQ - study-specific	Mortality, lung cancer , men	≥7 vs ≤2 servings/week	0.90 (0.50-1.40)	Age, sex, clinic site, educational level, ethnicity/race, family history of specific cancer, presence of other diseases, smoking habits
					Mortality, lung cancer, women	≥7 vs ≤2 servings/week	0.60 (0.20-1.60)	
Jansen, 2004 Netherlands	Zutphen Study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 65-84 years, M	42/ 730 10 years	Data from Central Bureau of Statistics, diagnosis verified through cancer registry, hospital discharge or general practitioner	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	>200 vs 0-100 g/day	0.58 (0.26-1.29)	Age, alcohol consumption, BMI, energy intake, physical activity, smoking habits
Liu, 2004 Japan	JPHC study-cohort I and II, Prospective Cohort, Age: 40-69 years, M/W	317/ 93 338 10 years	Hospital records, population-based cancer registries and death certificates	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers	Highest vs lowest	1.16 (0.84-1.58)	Age, sex, alcohol consumption, area of residence, BMI, other nutrients, foods or supplements, physical activity, smoking habits
		106			Incidence, lung cancer,	Highest vs lowest	2.09 (0.56-7.83)	

Author, Year, WCRF Code, Country	Study name, characteristics	Cases/ Study size Follow-up (years)	Case ascertainment	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Comparison	RR (95%CI) Ptrend	Adjustment factors
					non-smokers			
Sauvaget, 2003 Japan	Life Span Study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 34-103 years, M/W	563/ 38 540 16 years	Japanese nation-wide family registration system (Koseki) that provides complete mortality ascertainment	FFQ - study-specific	Mortality, lung cancer	Daily vs 0-1 times/week	0.80 (0.65-0.98)	Age, sex, alcohol consumption, area of residence, BMI, educational level, other, smoking habits
		15			Mortality, lung cancer, men non-smokers	Daily vs 0-1 times/week	0.19(0.05-0.79)	
		47			Mortality, lung cancer, men former smokers	Daily vs 0-1 times/week	1.06 (0.50-2.26)	
		189			Mortality, lung cancer, men current smokers ≤20/day	Daily vs 0-1 times/week	0.67(0.46-0..98)	
		94			Mortality, lung cancer, men current smokers >20/day	Daily vs 0-1 times/week	0.57(0.32-1.00)	
		112			Mortality, lung cancer, women non-smokers	Daily vs 0-1 times/week	0.97(0.57-1.65)	
		63			Mortality, lung cancer, women current smokers	Daily vs 0-1 times/week	1.06(0.56-2.00)	
Takezaki, 2003 Japan	Aichi Cancer Registry Study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 30- years, M/W	51/ 5885 14 years	Cancer registry	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	≥5 vs <3 times/week	0.61 (0.29-1.3)	Age, sex, other, smoking habits
Neuhouser, 2003 USA	CARET, Prospective Cohort Age: 45-69 years, M/W	742 12 years	Lung cancer is primary endpoint of the trial. Active follow-up confirmed in medical and pathology records	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	≥11.1 vs <1.9 servings/week	0.56 (0.39-0.81) intervention	Age, sex, clinic site, environmental factors, ethnicity/race, other nutrients, foods or supplements, smoking habits
							0.79 (0.57-1.11) placebo	
Holick, 2002 Finland	ATBC, Prospective Cohort, Age: 50-69 years, M, Smokers only	1644/ 29 133 11 years	Finnish Cancer Registry and the Register of Causes of Death	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	>188 vs <45 g/day	0.87 (0.74-1.02)	Age, energy intake, other nutrients, foods or supplements, smoking habits
Olson, 2002 USA	IWHS, Prospective Cohort, Age: 55-69 years, W, Post-menopausal	553/ 38 006 12 years	Iowa Health Registry (part of SEER registry)	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	≥25 vs ≤10 servings/week	0.8 (0.61-1.06)	Smoking habits, smoking habits
Ozasa, 2001 Japan	JACC study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 40-70 years,	84/ 98 248 7.7 years	Population death registries	FFQ - study-specific	Mortality, lung cancer, women	>3-4/week vs ≤1-2/month	0.80 (0.42-1.5)	Age, family history of cancer, smoking habits

Author, Year, WCRF Code, Country	Study name, characteristics	Cases/ Study size Follow-up (years)	Case ascertainment	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Comparison	RR (95%CI) Ptrend	Adjustment factors
	M/W, No specific group	300			Mortality, lung cancer, men	>3-4/week vs ≤1-2/month	0.73 (0.55-0.97)	
Breslow, 2000 USA	NHIS, Prospective Cohort, Age: 18-87 years, M/W	154/ 20 195 8.5 years	Record linkage to National Death Index	FFQ - block	Mortality, lung cancer	>11.6 vs 0-3 servings/week	0.90 (0.50-1.60)	Age, sex, smoking habits
Feskanich, 2000 USA	Nurses' Health Study (NHS) + Health Professionals Follow-up Study (HPFS), Prospective Cohort, Age: 30-75 years, M/W	519/ 125 061 12 years	Verbal or written self-report, if possible confirmed by medical records, and death certificates	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, women	>3.3 vs 1.1-1.7 servings/day	0.76 (0.56-1.02)	Age, energy intake, other, other nutrients, foods or supplements, smoking habits
		274			Incidence, lung cancer, men	>3.3 vs 1.1-1.7 servings/day	1.22 (0.8-1.87)	
		269			Incidence, lung cancer, women, current smokers	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1 servings/day	0.89 (0.59-1.35)	
		54			Incidence, lung cancer, women , non-smokers	Quantile 3 vs quantile 1 servings/day	0.34 (0.16-0.72)	
		193			Incidence, lung cancer, women , former smokers	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1 servings/day	0.78 (0.47-1.29)	
		86			Incidence, lung cancer, men, current smokers	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1 servings/day	0.95 (0.45-2.03)	
		24			Incidence, lung cancer, men, non-smokers	Quantile 3 vs quantile 1 servings/day	0.59 (0.21-1.67)	
		148			Incidence, lung cancer, men, former smokers	Quantile 5 vs quantile 1 servings/day	1.34 (0.71-2.52)	
Voorrips, 2000b Netherlands	Netherlands Cohort Study on Diet and Cancer (NLCS), Case Cohort, Age: 55-69 years, M/W	963/ 120 852 3.2 years	Regional cancer registries and computerized national database of pathology report (PALGA)	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, men, non-smokers	325 vs 46 g/day	0.80 (0.60-1.10)	Age, sex, educational level, family history of specific cancer, smoking habits
		568			Incidence, lung cancer, Current smokers	325 vs 46 g/day	0.70 (0.40-1.00)	
		331			Incidence, lung cancer, Former smokers	325 vs 46 g/day	0.80 (0.50-1.30)	
		62			Incidence, lung cancer, Non-smokers	325 vs 46 g/day	1.40 (0.60-3.20)	
Knekt, 1999 Finland	Finnish Mobile Clinic Health Examination Survey, Prospective Cohort, Age: 20-69 years, M	138/4545 25 years	Cancer registry	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	3180 vs 1170 g/month	0.58 (0.37-0.93)	Age, smoking habits
Steinmetz, 1993 USA	IWHS, Nested Case Control,	81/ 41 837	Iowa Health Registry (part of SEER registry)	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers	>18 vs <7 servings/week	0.95 (0.46-1.96)	Age, energy intake, smoking habits

Author, Year, WCRF Code, Country	Study name, characteristics	Cases/ Study size Follow-up (years)	Case ascertainment	Exposure assessment	Outcome	Comparison	RR (95%CI) Ptrend	Adjustment factors
	Age: 55-69 years, W, post menopausal	4 years						
Chow, 1992 USA	LBS, Prospective Cohort, Age: 35- years, M	209/ 17 633 20 years	Death certificates	FFQ - study-specific	Mortality, lung cancer	>90 vs <31 times/month	0.70 (0.40-1.30)	Age, other, smoking habits
Shibata, 1992 USA	LWS, Prospective Cohort, Age: 74years, M/W	70/ 11 580 6 years	Death by reports of friends or relatives, National Death Index; incidence through hospital records	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer, women	>3.7 vs 0-2.3 servings/day	0.68 (0.37-1.24)	Age, smoking habits
		94			Incidence, lung cancer, men	≥3.5 vs <2.2 servings/day	0.99 (0.59-1.56)	
Fraser, 1991 USA	Adventist Health Study, Prospective Cohort, Age: 25- years, M/W, Vegetarians/Healthy Diet	52/ 34 198 6 years	Active follow-up by mail with confirmation through medical records and SEER registry where available	FFQ - study-specific	Incidence, lung cancer	≥2 times/day vs <3 times/week	0.26 (0.10-0.70)	Age, sex, smoking habits
		32			Incidence, lung cancer, current smokers	≥2 times/day vs <3 times/week	0.22 (0.08-0.97)	
		20			Incidence, lung cancer , non-smokers	≥2 times/day vs <3 times/week	0.28 (0.06-2.68)	