

Figure S1. Trajectories of hs-CRP from 2006-2010. Trajectories were identified using the TRAJ program in SAS version 9.4 (SAS Institute, Inc.). Three distinct hs-CRP trajectory patterns were identified: Increasing (n=2,792), decreasing (n=3,143) and stable (n=36,579).

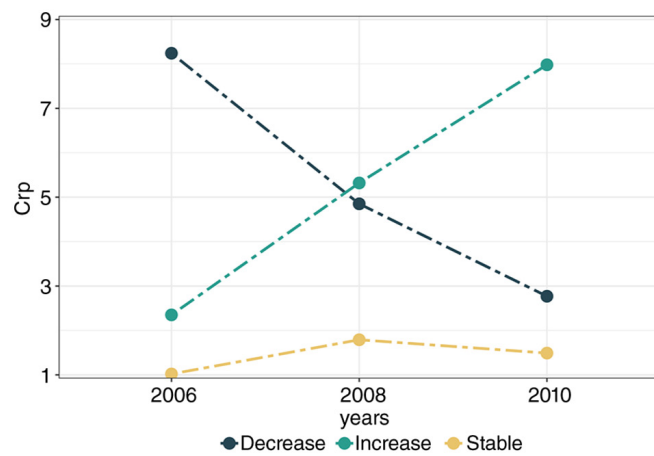


Figure S2. Relationship between coefficient of variation and independent of the mean and cancer risk. (A) Model A, unadjusted; (B) Model B, adjusted for sex, age, education, income; (C) Model C, additionally adjusted for BMI, smoke, alcohol intake, physical activity based on Model B. HR, hazard ratio; CV, coefficient of variability; VIM, variation independent of the mean.

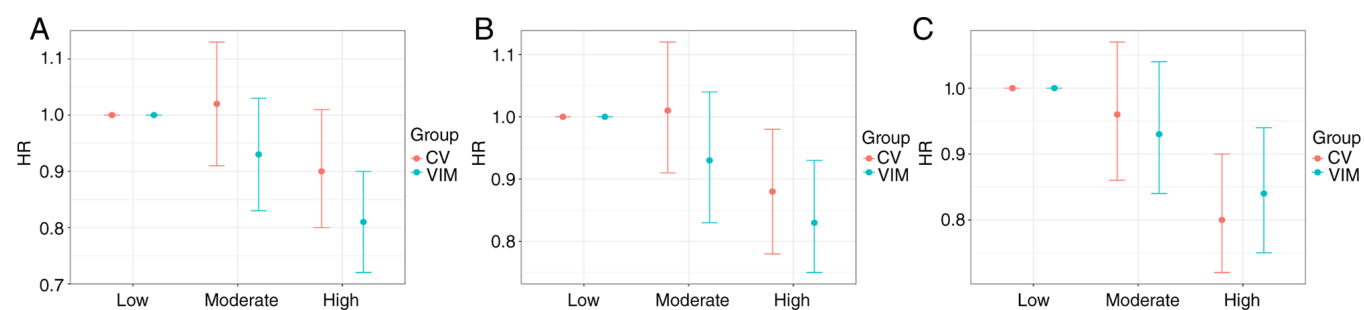


Figure S3. Cumulative incidence of cancer and death. CIFs were estimated using competing-risk models, in which death and cancer were treated as competing events. CIF, cumulative incidence function.

