

Table SI. Basic characteristics, stratified by hs-CRP levels (n=42,514).

Characteristic	Low hs-CRP (<3 mg/l)	High hs-CRP (≥3 mg/l)	P-value
N	34,118	8,396	
Sex, n (%)			0.006
Woman	8,103 (23.7)	2,116 (25.2)	
Man	26,015 (76.3)	6,280 (74.8)	
Age, years	52.44 (11.58)	56.50 (11.86)	<0.001
Education, n (%)			<0.001
Low	25,535 (74.8)	6,832 (81.4)	
High	8,583 (25.2)	1,564 (18.7)	
Income, n (%)			<0.001
Low	31,477 (92.3)	7,917 (94.3)	
High	2,641 (7.7)	479 (5.7)	
Smoke, n (%)			<0.001
No	21,466 (62.9)	5,725 (68.2)	
Current and past	12,652 (37.1)	2,671 (31.8)	
Alcohol intake, n (%)			<0.001
No	19,425 (56.9)	5,590 (66.6)	
Yes	14,693 (43.1)	2,806 (33.4)	
Physical exercise, n (%)			<0.001
No	3,385 (9.9)	585 (7.0)	
Yes	30,733 (90.1)	7811 (93.0)	
BMI, kg/m ²	24.91±3.25	26.18±3.61	<0.001
FBG, mmol/l	5.61±1.59	5.91±1.98	<0.001
TG, mmol/l	1.27 (0.89,1.89)	1.44 (0.98,2.15)	<0.001
Mean hs-CRP	1.17 (0.70,1.77)	4.39 (3.58,5.48)	<0.001

Continuous variables were presented as mean ± standard deviation (SD). Continuous variables that were not normally distributed were expressed as the median (interquartile range). Categorical variables were presented as numbers and percentages. Differences in normally and non-normally distributed baseline characteristics were compared using the chi-square test or t-test and Wilcoxon rank sum test, respectively. BMI, body mass index; hs-CRP, high sensitivity C reactive protein; TG, triglyceride; FBG, fasting blood-glucose.

Table SII. Number of cases of cancer during the follow-up period.

Cancer site	CV of hs-CRP			
	Overall	Lowest tertile	Middle tertile	Highest tertile
Head and neck	133	33	56	44
Esophagus	61	14	28	19
Gastrointestinal	149	44	55	50
Colorectal	264	102	83	79
Liver and gallbladder	155	48	67	40
Pancreatic	39	8	13	18
Lung	502	197	149	156
Breast	143	58	50	35
Uterus and ovaries	55	18	19	18
Prostate	72	32	18	22
Kidney	74	25	29	20
Urinary bladder	56	21	20	15
Hematology	54	23	18	13

Tumors of the hematology include lymphoma and leukemia. CV, coefficient of variation; hs-CRP, high sensitivity C reactive protein.

Table SIII. Association between coefficient of variation of high sensitivity C-reactive protein and death.

Type of death	Case	Model A		Model B		Model C	
		HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
Death							
Low	1,344	ref.		ref.		ref.	
Moderate	1,330	0.99 (0.91,1.06)	0.707	1 (0.93,1.08)	0.933	1 (0.92,1.08)	0.931
High	1,107	0.81 (0.75,0.88)	<0.001	0.93 (0.86,1.01)	0.071	0.92 (0.85,1)	0.056
Cancer-specific death							
Low	267	ref.		ref.		ref.	
Moderate	262	0.98 (0.83,1.16)	0.807	0.98 (0.82,1.16)	0.782	0.98 (0.82,1.16)	0.777
High	228	0.85 (0.71,1.01)	0.064	0.89 (0.74,1.06)	0.194	0.89 (0.75,1.07)	0.209

Model A, unadjusted; Model B, adjusted for sex, age, education, income; Model C, additionally adjusted for BMI, smoke, alcohol intake, physical exercise based on Model B. HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.