Appendix Table 1. **Confounders Controlled for in the Studies' Adjusted Relative Risk Estimates for the Incidence of Colorectal Cancer (Cohort and Case–Control Studies)***

Study, Year (Reference)	Source of Abstracted Data	Methods for Selection of Confounders	Confounders	Individual Study Estimate RR (95% CI)	Index of Heterogeneity and Pooled Estimate RR (95% CI)
Cohort studies: duration of aspirin use (7–9 y) and risk for CRC					
Friis et al., 2003 (29)	Table 3 (p. 687)	A priori†	Age, sex (women and men)	0.90 (0.70–1.10)	
Giovannucci et al., 1995 (54)	Table 2 (p. 612)	A priori‡	Age, sex (women)	0.84 (0.55–1.28)	
Stürmer et al., 1998 (25)	Table 4	Stepwise model-based selection	Age, sex (men), BMI, smoking, alcohol consumption	1.07 (0.67–1.70)	
					$I^2 = 0$ RR = 0.91 (0.76–1.10)
Cohort studies: regular aspirin use (≥2–3 d per week for ≥1 y) and risk for CRC					
Stürmer et al., 1998 (25)	Table 4	Stepwise model-based selection	Age, sex (men), BMI, smoking, alcohol consumption	1.07 (0.67–1.70)	
Giovannucci et al., 1994 (26)	Table 2 (p. 243)	A priori§	Age; sex (men); family history of CRC; pack-years of smoking; BMI; physical activity levels; alcohol consumption; dietary intake of fat, meat, calcium, and vitamin D	0.54 (0.34–0.83)	
Giovannucci et al., 1995 (54)	Table 1 (p. 611)	A priori§	Age; sex (women); family history of CRC; pack-years of smoking; BMI; physical activity levels; alcohol consumption; dietary intake of fat, meat, calcium, and vitamin D	0.62 (0.44–0.86)	
Friis et al., 2003 (29)	Table 3 (p. 687)	A priori†	Age, sex (women and men)	0.90 (0.70–1.10)	
Schreinemachers and Everson, 1994 (27)		A priori§	Age, sex (women and men)	0.85 (0.63–1.15)	
					$I^2 = 49$ RR = 0.78 (0.63–0.97)
Case-control studies: duration of aspirin use (1–3 y) and risk for CRC					
La Vecchia et al., 1997 (18)	Table 2 (p. 676)	Stepwise model-based selection	Age sex (women and men), center, education, BMI, alcohol consumption, physical activity, total energy, and meat intake	0.90 (0.50–1.70)	
Friedman et al., 1998 (56)	Table 2 (p. 101)	A priori and stepwise model-based selection	Age; sex (women and men); use of NSAIDs; alcohol consumption; family history of CRC; BMI; physical activity; smoking; total energy; fiber, calcium, and meat intake	0.80 (0.60–1.00)	
Rosenberg et al., 1998 (55)	Table 4 (p. 2331)	Stepwise model-based selection	Age, sex (men and women)	1.00 (0.60–1.70)	
García-Rodríguez and Huerta-Alvarez, 2001 (17)	Table 6 (p. 92)	A priori and stepwise model-based selection ‖	Age, sex (men and women)	0.90 (0.70–1.20)	
Slatterly et al., 2004 (24)	Table 2 (p. 216)	A priori and stepwise model-based selection¶	Age, sex (men and women), alcohol consumption, family history of CRC, BMI, smoking, education, dietary fiber intake	0.54 (0.24–1.23)	
					$I^2 = 0$ RR = 0.85 (0.72–1.00)

Appendix Table 1—**Continued**

Study, Year (Reference)	Source of Abstracted Data	Methods for Selection of Confounders	Confounders	Individual Study Estimate RR (95% CI)	Index of Heterogeneity and Pooled Estimate RR (95% CI)
Case-control studies: duration of aspirin use (4–6 y) and risk for CRC					
La Vecchia et al., 1997 (18)	Table 2 (p. 676)	Stepwise model-based selection	Age, sex (women and men), center, education, BMI, alcohol consumption, physical activity, total energy, and meat intake	0.60 (0.40–1.00)	
Friedman et al., 1998 (56)	Table 2 (p. 101)	A priori and stepwise model-based selection	Age; sex (women and men); use of NSAIDs; alcohol consumption; family history of CRC; BMI; physical activity; smoking; total energy; fiber, calcium, and meat intake	0.80 (0.60–0.90)	
Rosenberg et al., 1998 (55)	Table 4 (p. 2331)	Stepwise model-based selection	Age, sex (men and women)	0.50 (0.30–0.70)	
García-Rodríguez and Huerta-Alvarez, 2001 (17)	Table 6 (p. 92)	A priori and stepwise model-based selection ‖	Age, sex (men and women)	0.90 (0.70–1.20)	
					$I^2 = 39$ RR = 0.74 (0.60–0.90)
Case–control studies: recency (>1 y) of aspirin use and risk for CRC					
Friedman et al., 1998 (56)	Table 2 (p. 101)	A priori and stepwise model-based selection	Age; sex (women and men); use of NSAIDs; alcohol consumption; family history of CRC; BMI; smoking; physical activity; total energy; fiber, calcium, and meat intake	1.00 (0.80–1.20)	
La Vecchia et al., 1997 (18)	Table 2 (p. 676)	Stepwise model-based selection	Age, sex (women and men), center, education, BMI, alcohol consumption, physical activity, total energy, and meat intake	0.90 (0.50–1.60)	
García-Rodríguez and Huerta-Alvarez, 2001 (17)	Table 6 (p. 92)	A priori and stepwise model-based selection‖	Age, sex (men and women)	1.00 (0.70–1.30)	
					$I^2 = 0$ RR = 0.99 (0.84–1.17)

* BMI = body mass index; CRC = colorectal cancer; NSAIDs = nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; RR = relative risk.
† The authors calculated standardized incidence ratio, which incorporates age- and sex-specific cancer rates in population.
‡ Cox proportional-hazards modeling (adjusted for age).
§ Cox proportional-hazards modeling (adjusted for potential confounders).
‖ Poisson regression modelling.
¶ Unconditional logistic regression model.