Supplementary Table 2**.** Characteristics of studies included in the meta-analysis

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NO.** | **authors** | **year** | **Country** | **Study**  **design** | **T** | **Women**  **(%)** | **Mean**  **age** | **Alcohol use in g/day:**  **n (% of N) [time period]** | | **n** | **Odd**  **risk** | **95% CI**  **lower** | **95% CI**  **higher** | **Measure of liver**  **progression** | | **Antiviral therapy** | **Quality**  **score** |
| **Category** | **P (%)** |
| 1 | Liu  yanwei1 | 2011 | China | Case-control | 80 | 0 | 49 | <64g/d | 53(66%) | 25 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 42  (53%) | NA | 8 |
| >64g/d | 27(34%) | 17 | 11.342 | 4.243 | 20.416 |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |
| 2a | Villa E2 | 1988 | Italy | cohort study | 165 | 11% | 52 | <50g/d | 48(29%) | 8 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 42  (25%) | NA | 6 |
| 50-100g/d | 52(32%) | 23 | 3.966 | 1.566 | 10.109 |
| >100g/d | 65(39%) | 11 | 1.019 | 0.375 | 2.764 |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |
| 2b | Villa E2 | 1988 | Italy | cohort study | 165 | 11% | 52 | <50g/d | 48(29%) | 27 | baseline |  |  | Cirrhosis | 99  (60%) | NA | 7 |
| 50-100g/d | 52(32%) | 26 | 0.778 | 0.354 | 1.71 |
| >100g/d | 65(39%) | 46 | 1.883 | 0.862 | 4.114 |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |
| 3 | Xin Guan3 | 2020 | China | cohort study | 343 | 28% | 55 | <0 | 251(73%) | 52 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 83  (24%) | NA | 6 |
| >0 | 92(27%) | 31 | 1.945 | 1.146 | 3.302 |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |
| 4 | Chen-Wen Lin4 | 2013 | China | cohort study | 764 | 17% | 47 | <80g/d | 632(83%) | 100 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 138  (18%) | YES | 7 |
| >80g/d | 132(17%) | 38 | 2.151 | 1.395 | 3.316 |
| more than 80g of ethanol each day for at least 5 years | | | | | |
| 5 | Nieli5 | 2017 | China | Case-control | 303 | 20% | 51 | <0 | 210(69%) | 87 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 137  (45%) | YES | 8 |
| >0 | 93(31%) | 50 | 2.11 | 1.18 | 3.75 |
| 6 | Akitaka NONOMU 6 | 1986 | Japan | case-control | 77 | 16% | 55 | <80g/d | 49(64%) | 34 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 51  (66%) | NA | 8 |
| >80g/d | 28(36%) | 17 | 0.682 | 0.258 | 1.802 |
| at least 80g daily for more than 10 years | | | | | |

**Supplementary Table 2**. (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NO.** | **authors** | **year** | **Country** | **Study**  **design** | **T** | **Women**  **(%)** | **Mean**  **age** | **Alcohol use in g/day:**  **n (% of N) [time period]** | | **n** | **Relative**  **risk** | **95% CI**  **lower** | **95% CI**  **higher** | **Measure of liver**  **progression** | | **Antiviral therapy** | **Quality**  **score** |
| **Category** | **P (%)** |
| 7a | Ha-lidaXiaerfuhazi 7 | 2014 | China | case-control | 2054 | 24% | 50 | 0 | 1322(64%) | 352 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 578  (28%) | NA | 8 |
| <20g/d | 732(36%) | 226 | 1.231 | 1.009 | 1.501 |
| 8 | Lin luying 8 | 2020 | China | Case-control | 308 | 36% | 50 | 0 | 180(65%) | 48 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 116  （38%） | YES | 7 |
| >0 | 128(35%) | 68 | 3.611 | 1.918 | 6.798 |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |
| 9 | Hou chunyang 9 | 2016 | China | Case-control | 298 | 37% | 43 | 0 | 101 (34%) | 35 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 141  （47%） | NA | 7 |
| >0 | 197 (66%) | 106 | 2.197 | 1.337 | 3.608 |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |
| 10 | Chentao 10 | 2018 | China | Case-control | 331 | 34% | 45 | 0 | 55 (17%) | 16 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 46  （14%） | NA | 5 |
| >0 | 276 (83%) | 30 | 0.297 | 0.148 | 0.595 |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |
| 11 | Chenping 11 | 2013 | China | Case-control | 242 | 18% | 51 | 0 | 127(52%) | 30 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 121  （50%） | YES | 7 |
| <40 g/d | 1(1%) | 0 |  |  |  |
| 40-80 g/d | 27(11%) | 21 | 11.317 | 4.182 | 30.621 |
| 80-200 g/d | 40(17%) | 30 | 9.7 | 4.253 | 22.124 |
| >200 g/d | 47(19%) | 40 | 18.476 | 7.502 | 45.506 |
| [atleast6 months ] | | | |  |  |
| 12 | Sun  Haiying 12 | 2017 | China | Case-control | 283 | 40% | 47 | 0 | 166(59%) | 31 | baseline |  |  | Cirrhosis | 89  (31%) | NA | 7 |
| >0 | 117(41%) | 58 | 4.281 | 2.513 | 7.292 |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |

**Supplementary Table 2**. (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NO.** | **authors** | **year** | **Country** | **Study**  **design** | **T** | **Women**  **(%)** | **Mean**  **age** | **Alcohol use in g/day:**  **n (% of N) [time period]** | | **n** | **Relative**  **risk** | **95% CI**  **lower** | **95% CI**  **higher** | **Measure of liver**  **progression** | | **Antiviral therapy** | **Quality**  **score** |
| **Category** | **P (%)** |
| 13 | Sun  lili13 | 2021 | China | Case-control | 80 | 40% | 60 | <50 g/d | 31(39%) | 8 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 38  （48%） | YES | 6 |
| >50g/d | 49(61%) | 30 | 2.022 | 1.016 | 4.120 |
| [at least 6 months ] | | | |  |  |
| 14 | Wangli14 | 2019 | China | Case-control | 152 | 23.68% | 51 | 0 | 106(70%) | 45 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 72  （47%） | YES | 7 |
| >0 | 46(30%) | 27 | 2.261 | 1.184 | 4.318 |
| [at least 6months；once one week ] | | | | |  |
| 15 | Wu  weibing15 | 2016 | China | Case-control | 700 | 36% | 45 | 0 | 410(59%) | 135 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 350  (50%) | YES | 6 |
| <40g/d | 0(0%) | 0 |  |  |  |
| 40-80 g/d | 86(12%) | 70 | 8.216 | 4.128 | 30.249 |
| 80-199 g/d | 124(18%) | 85 | 9.218 | 4.167 | 20.538 |
| ≥200g/d | 80(11%) | 60 | 12.567 | 7.128 | 46.127 |
| 16 | Xiening16 | 2021 | China | Case-control | 417 | 43% | 53 | <40g/d | 304(73%) | 36 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 57  (14%) | YES | 6 |
| >40g/d | 113(27%) | 21 | 1.791 | 1.227 | 2.615 |
| [at least 6 years ] | | | |  |  |
| 17 | Zhan  chunling17 | 2016 | China | Case-control | 266 | 22% | 52 | 0 | 139(52%) | 36 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 133  (50%) | YES | 7 |
| <40g/d | 1(0%) | 0 |  |  |  |
| 40-80g/d | 31(12%) | 23 | 8.226 | 3.38 | 20.021 |
| 80-200g/d | 44(17%) | 32 | 7.63 | 3.553 | 16.385 |
| >200g/d | 51(19%) | 42 | 13.352 | 5.917 | 30.128 |
| [at least 6 years ] | | | |  |  |
| 18 | Zhangrui18 | 2019 | China | Case-control | 238 | 42% | 50 | 0 | 113(47%) | 41 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 120  (50%) | YES | 7 |
| >0 | 125 (53%) | 79 | 4.56 | 2.563 | 8.120 |

**Supplementary Table 2**. (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NO.** | **authors** | **year** | **Country** | **Study**  **design** | **T** | **Women**  **(%)** | **Mean**  **age** | **Alcohol use in g/day:**  **n (% of N) [time period]** | | **n** | **Relative**  **risk** | **95% CI**  **lower** | **95% CI**  **higher** | **Measure of liver**  **progression** | | **Antiviral therapy** | **Quality**  **score** |
| **Category** | **P (%)** |
| 19a | Zhang Yuanqing19 | 2015 | China | Case-control | 715 | 18.20% | 52 | M:<40g/d W:<20g/d | 619(87%) | 255 | baseline |  |  | Cirrhosis | 281  (39%) | YES | 6 |
| M:>40g/d W:>20g/d | 96(13%) | 26 | 0.53 | 0.329 | 0.855 |
| at least 5years | | |  |  |  |
| 19b | Zhang Yuanqing19 | 2015 | China | Case-control | 715 | 18.20% | 52 | M:<40g/d W:<20g/d | 619(87%) | 364 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 434  (61%) | YES | 6 |
| M:>40g/d W:>20g/d | 96(13%) | 70 | 1.886 | 1.17 | 3.041 |
| at least 5years | | |  |  |  |
| 20a | Oh Sang Kwon 20 | 2010 | Korea | Case-control | 292 | 19.20% | 53 | <40g/d | 166(57%) | 86 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 146  （50%） | NA | 7 |
| 40-80g/d | 30(10%) | 15 | 0.93 | 0.427 | 2.025 |
| 80-160g/d | 28(10%) | 14 | 0.93 | 0.418 | 2.072 |
| 160-240g/d | 17(6%) | 4 | 0.286 | 0.09 | 0.914 |
| ≥240g/d | 51(17%) | 27 | 1.047 | 0.558 | 1.962 |
| life time alcohol intake | | | |  |  |
| 20b | Oh Sang Kwon 20 | 2010 | Korea | Case-control | 292 | 19.20% | 53 | <40g/d | 166(57%) | 80 | baseline |  |  | Cirrhosis | 146  （50%） | NA | 7 |
| 40-80g/d | 30(10%) | 15 | 1.075 | 0.494 | 2.34 |
| 80-160g/d | 28(10%) | 14 | 1.075 | 0.483 | 2.395 |
| 160240g/d | 17(6%) | 13 | 3.494 | 1.094 | 11.159 |
| ≥240g/d | 51(17%) | 24 | 0.956 | 0.51 | 1.791 |
| life time alcohol intake | | | |  |  |

**Supplementary Table 2**. (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NO.** | **authors** | **year** | **Country** | **Study**  **design** | **T** | **Women**  **(%)** | **Mean**  **age** | **Alcohol use in g/day:**  **n (% of N) [time period]** | | **n** | **Relative**  **risk** | **95% CI**  **lower** | **95% CI**  **higher** | **Measure of liver**  **progression** | | **Antiviral therapy** | **Quality**  **score** |
| **Category** | **P (%)** |
| 21 | Bai  shenghuan21 | 2021 | China | Case-control | 80 | 41.25% | 43 | 0 | NR | NR | baseline |  |  | Cirrhosis | 40  (50%) | NA | 7 |
| >0 | NR | NR | 12.24 | 1.842 | 2.473 |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |
| 22 | Yu Lu22 | 2015 | China | Case-control | 215 | 12.09% | 42 | 0 | 140  (65%) | 59 | baseline |  |  | Cirrhosis | 84  (39%) | NA | 5 |
| >0 | 75(35%) | 27 | 0.772 | 0.433 | 1.377 |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |
| 23a | KUNlHlKO OHNISHI23 | 1982 | Japan | Case-control | 57 | 13.79% | 44 | 0g/d | 27(47%) | 15 | baseline |  |  | Cirrhosis | 35  （61%） | NA | 8 |
| 3.4-10.3g/d | 10(18%) | 5 | 0.8 | 0.187 | 3.423 |
| 6.04-18.1g/d | 17(30%) | 5 | 0.333 | 0.092 | 1.211 |
| ≥21.2g/d | 3(5%) | 0 |  |  |  |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |
| 23b | KUNlHlKO OHNISHI23 | 1982 | Japan | Case-control | 57 | 13.79% | 44 | 0g/d | 27(31%) | 12 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 52  （60%） | NA | 8 |
| 3.8-11.5g/d | 10(11%) | 5 | 1.25 | 0.292 | 5.348 |
| 19.4-32.3g/d | 17(20%) | 12 | 3 | 0.826 | 10.901 |
| ≥21.2g/d | 3(4%) | 3 |  |  |  |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |
| 24 | Wu  chunxiao24 | 2015 | China | Case-control | 240 | 28.30% | 49 | <21g/d | 163 (68%) | 60 | baseline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 120  (50%) | YES | 7 |
| >21g/d | 77 (32%) | 60 | 2.103 | 1.705 | 2.844 |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |

**Supplementary Table 2**. (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NO.** | **authors** | **year** | **Country** | **Study**  **design** | | **T** | **Women**  **(%)** | **Mean**  **age** | **Alcohol use in g/day:**  **n (% of N) [time period]** | | | **n** | **Relative**  **risk** | **95% CI**  **lower** | **95% CI**  **higher** | **Measure of liver**  **progression** | | **Antiviral therapy** | **Quality**  **score** |
| **Category** | **P (%)** |
| 7b | Ha-lidaXiaerfuhazi7 | 2014 | China | Case-control | 2054 | | 24% | 50 | 0 | | 1322  (64%) | 844 | baseline |  |  | Cirrhosis | 1334  (65%) | NA | 8 |
| <20g/d | | 732(36%) | 490 | 1.147 | 0.948 | 1.387 |
| 25 | Kodjo‑Kunale Abassa25 | 2022 | China | case-control | | 19673 | 16.30% | 52 | M:<40g/d  W:<20g/d | 18079（91.9%） | | 7622 | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 8454  (43%) | NA | 8 |
| M:>40g/d  W:>20g/d | 1594（8.1%） | | 832 | 1.498 | 1.352 | 1.66 |
| at least 5years | | | | |  |  | |  |  |
| 26 | Caohui26 | 2018 | China | case-control | | 160 | 31.30% | 44 | <50g/d | 80(50%) | | 4 | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 20  (12.50%) | NA | 7 |
| >50g/d | 80(50%) | | 16 | 3.083 | 1.139 | 8.439 |
| every used daily alcohol | | | | |  |  |
| 27 | Tommaso Stroffolini27 | 2010 | Italy | case-control | | 62 | 33.70% | 50 | <36g/d | 38(61.3%) | | 1 | basline |  |  | Cirrhosis | 12  (19.30%) | NA | 8 |
| >36g/d | 24(38.7%) | | 11 | 31.308 | 3.675 | 266.745 |
| life time alcohol intake | | | | |  |  |
| 28a | Zhong Jida 28 | 2013 | China | case-control | | 106 | 0 | 64 | <64g/d | 50(47.2%) | | 29 | basline |  |  | Cirrhosis | 73  (68.90%) | NA | 6 |
| >64g/d | 56(52.8%) | | 44 | 4.053 | 1.664 | 9.871 |
| every used daily alcohol | | | | |  |  |
| 28b | Zhong Jida28 | 2013 | China | case-control | | 106 | 0 | 64 | <64g/d | 50(47.2%) | | 16 | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 47  (44.30%) | NA | 6 |
| >64g/d | 56(52.8%) | | 31 | 2.635 | 1.191 | 5.83 |
| every used daily alcohol | | | | |  |  |

**Supplementary Table 2**. (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NO.** | **authors** | **year** | **Country** | **Study**  **design** | **T** | **Women**  **(%)** | **Mean**  **age** | **Alcohol use in g/day:**  **n (% of N) [time period]** | | **n** | **Relative**  **risk** | **95% CI**  **lower** | **95% CI**  **higher** | **Measure of liver**  **progression** | | **Antiviral therapy** | **Quality**  **score** |
| **Category** | **P (%)** |
| 29 | F. Donato29 | 2002 | Italy | case-control | 136 | 17.20% | 60 | <60g/d | 68(50%) | 41 | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 92  (67.60%) | NA | 8 |
| >60g/d | 68(50%) | 51 | 1.976 | 0.949 | 4.112 |
| every used daily alcohol | |  |  |  |  |
| 30a | Kenji Ikeda30 | 1998 | Japan | cohort study | 610 | 22% | 34 | <90g/d | NR | NR | basline |  |  | Cirrhosis | 208  (32.20%) | NA | 8 |
| >90g/d | NR | NR | 6.4 | 2.92 | 14.03 |
| life time alcohol intake | | | |  |  |
| 30b | Kenji Ikeda30 | 1998 | Japan | cohort study | 610 | 22% | 34 | <90g/d | NR | NR | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 121  (18.80%) | NA | 8 |
| >90g/d | NR | NR | 8.37 | 2.7 | 25.93 |
| life time alcohol intake | | | |  |  |
| 31 | FRANCESCO DONAO31 | 1997 | Italy | Case-control | 59 | 15% | 60 | <80g/d | 30(51%) | 16 | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 41(69%) | NA | 8 |
| >80g/d | 29(49%) | 25 | 5.469 | 1.526 | 19.593 |
| every used daily alcohol | | | |  |  |
| 32 | Mikihiro Tsutsum32 | 1996 | Japan | Case-control | 215 | 27% | 50 | <80g/d | 156(73%) | 65 | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 92(43%) | NA | 7 |
| >80g/d | 59(17%) | 27 | 1.181 | 0.646 | 2.159 |
| >80g/day for more than 5 years | | | |  |  |
| 33 | Huang Genya33 | 2005 | China | Case-control | 205 | 31% | 53 | 0 | 50 | 41 | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 174(85%) | NA | 7 |
| <64g/d | 73(47%) | 60 | 1.013 | 0.397 | 2.586 |
| >64g/d | 82(53%) | 73 | 1.78 | 0.655 | 4.84 |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |

**Supplementary Table 2**. (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NO.** | **authors** | **year** | **Country** | **Study**  **design** | **T** | **Women**  **(%)** | **Mean**  **age** | **Alcohol use in g/day:**  **n (% of N) [time period]** | | **n** | **Relative**  **risk** | **95% CI**  **lower** | **95% CI**  **higher** | **Measure of liver**  **progression** | | | **Antiviral therapy** | **Quality**  **score** |
| **Category** | **P (%)** | |
| 34 | Song caiyun34 | 2017 | China | Case-control | 151 | 25% | 55 | 0 | 96(64%) | 36 | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | | 75(50%) | YES | 7 |
| <40 g/d | 19(13%) | 12 | 2.857 | 1.031 | 7.92 |
| 40-100 g/d | 19(13%) | 15 | 6.25 | 1.926 | 20.295 |
| >100g/d | 17(11%） | 12 | 4 | 1.32 | 12.285 |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |
| 35 | Sun gang35 | 2002 | China | Case-control | 470 | 31% | 51 | 0 | 413(88%) | 80 | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | | 89(19%) | NA | 7 |
| > 0 | 57 (12%) | 9 | 0.892 | 0.417 | 1.908 |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |
| 36 | Li hui36 | 2015 | China | Case-control | 158 | 20% | 52 | <0g/d | 98(62%) | 83 | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | | 138(87%) | NA | 8 |
| <30 g/d | 23 (15%) | 20 | 1.205 | 0.318 | 4.566 |
| <60 g/d | 37(23%) | 35 | 3.163 | 0.687 | 14.567 |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |
| 37 | Yan hong37 | 2015 | China | Case-control | 274 | 31% | 51 | 0 |  |  | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | | NR | NA | 8 |
| <50g/d | NR | NR | 3.971 | 2.003 | 5.482 |
| <100g/d | NR | NR | 5.99 | 2.984 | 8.042 |
| <250g/d | NR | NR | 7.957 | 3.905 | 13.964 |
| >250g/d | NR | NR | 12.974 | 5.96 | 19.995 |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |
| 38 | Wang xiaoli38 | 2015 | China | Case-control | 120 | 20% | 45 | M:<40g/d W:<20g/d | 55(46%) | 26 | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | | 60(50%) | NA | 6 |
| M:>40g/d W:>20g/d | 65(54%) | 34 | 1.223 | 0.596 | 2.511 |
| 50ml liquor or fruit wine or rice wine at a time or 200ml beer for 6 months; | | | | | |

**Supplementary Table 2**. (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NO.** | **authors** | **year** | **Country** | **Study**  **design** | **T** | **Women**  **(%)** | **Mean**  **age** | **Alcohol use in g/day:**  **n (% of N) [time period]** | | **n** | **Relative**  **risk** | **95% CI**  **lower** | **95% CI**  **higher** | **Measure of liver**  **progression** | | **Antiviral therapy** | **Quality**  **score** |
| **Category** | **P (%)** |
| 39 | Hao tingting39 | 2015 | China | Case-control | 170 | 26% | 50 | M:<40g/d W:<20g/d | 135(79%） | 61 | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 85(50%) | NA | 7 |
| M:>40g/d W:>20g/d | 35(21%） | 24 | 2.136 | 1.641 | 2.692 |
| at least 5years | | | |  |  |
| 40 | Shi chunzhao40 | 2013 | China | Case-control | 160 | 26% | 49 | M:<40g/d W:<20g/d | 87(54%) | 22 | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 80(50%) | NA | 8 |
| M:>40g/d W:>20g/d | 73(46%) | 58 | 2.106 | 1.695 | 2.858 |
| at least 5years | | | |  |  |
| 41 | Lin xiaoqing41 | 2013 | China | Case-control | 94 | 27% | 55 | 0 | 39(41%) | 13 | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 47(50%) | NA | 8 |
| >0 | 55(59%) | 34 | 3.238 | 1.371 | 7.65 |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |
| 42 | Sun guozhan42 | 2015 | China | Case-control | 147 | 26% | 52 | <150g/d | 107(73%) | 77 | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 110(75%) | NA | 8 |
| >150g/d | 40(17%) | 33 | 1.837 | 0.733 | 4.601 |
| [ever used daily alcohol] | | | |  |  |
| 43 | Liao yuyi43 | 2014 | China | Case-control | 318 | 14% | 55 | <50 g/d | 153(48%) | 108 | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 241(76%) | NA | 8 |
| >50g/d | 165 (52%) | 133 | 1.732 | 1.03 | 2.911 |
| mtan than 6months | | | |  |  |
| 44 | Cao haixia44 | 2003 | China | Case-control | 193 | 18% | 52 | 0 | 90(47%) | 69 | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 148(77%) | NA | 7 |
| <100g/d | 40(21%) | 27 | 0.632 | 0.278 | 1.439 |
| >100g/d | 63(32%) | 52 | 1.439 | 0.638 | 3.245 |
| more than 6months | | | |  |  |

**Supplementary Table 2**. (continued)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NO.** | **authors** | **year** | **Country** | **Study**  **design** | **T** | **Women**  **(%)** | **Mean**  **age** | **Alcohol use in g/day:**  **n (% of N) [time period]** | | **n** | **Relative**  **risk** | **95% CI**  **lower** | **95% CI**  **higher** | **Measure of liver**  **progression** | | **Antiviral therapy** | **Quality**  **score** |
| **Category** | **P (%)** |
| 45 | Li yan45 | 2002 | China | Case-control | 1091 | 17% | 55 | 0 | 440(40%) | 204 | basline |  |  | Hepatocellular carcinoma | 626(57%) | NA | 7 |
| <100g/d | 232(21%) | 133 | 1.554 | 1.128 | 2.142 |
| >100g/d | 419(38%) | 289 | 2.572 | 1.945 | 3.4 |
| more than 5years | | | |  |  |

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