

Supplementary Table 1. Colorectal polyps according to vitamin D levels by World Health Organization criteria

| Presence of polyp | Vitamin D concentration* | | | | P for trend [‡] | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Deficient | Insufficient | | Sufficient | | |
| | | cOR (95% CI) | aOR [†] (95% CI) | cOR (95% CI) | | aOR [†] (95% CI) |
| Polyp | 1 (Ref) | 1.26 (1.17–1.35) | 0.98 (0.91–1.06) | 1.38 (1.28–1.49) | 0.96 (0.88–1.04) | 0.251 |
| Hyperplastic polyp | 1 (Ref) | 1.15 (1.03–1.27) | 1.02 (0.92–1.13) | 1.05 (0.95–1.17) | 0.91 (0.82–1.02) | 0.009 |
| Adenomatous polyp | 1 (Ref) | 1.26 (0.16–1.36) | 0.99 (0.91–1.07) | 1.40 (1.29–1.52) | 0.97 (0.89–1.06) | 0.468 |
| Adenocarcinoma | 1 (Ref) | 0.99 (0.28–3.48) | 0.88 (0.25–3.14) | 0.81 (0.21–3.05) | 0.56 (0.15–2.16) | 0.287 |

cOR, crude odds ratios; CI, confidence interval; aOR, adjusted odds ratio; Ref, reference.

*Serum level of vitamin D were categorized into three groups: deficient (<10 ng/mL), insufficient (10 ≤ vitamin D <20 ng/mL), and sufficient (≥20 ng/mL). [†]Estimated by multiple logistic regression adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, physical activity, family history of colorectal cancer, smoking habits, alcohol drinking, and regular intake of aspirin or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. [‡]P for trend for aORs.