

Supplemental Table S1. Food groupings used in the dietary pattern analysis

Foods or food groups	Food items
Processed meat	Bacon, hot dog, processed meat
Red meat	Hamburger, beef, pork or lamb as a sandwich or mixed dish, beer, pork or lamb as a main dish
Poultry	Chicken or turkey, with skin or without skin
Organ	Liver
Fish	Fish
Eggs	Eggs
Dark-yellow vegetables	Raw or cooked carrots, yellow (winter) squash, yams, sweet potatoes
Cruciferous vegetables	Broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts
Green, leafy vegetables	Cooked spinach or collard greens
Other vegetables	Corn, onions
Tomatoes	Tomato, tomato sauce, tomato juice
Garlic	Garlic
Potatoes	Baked, boiled or mashed potatoes
French fries	French fried potatoes
Fruit	Fresh apples or pears, oranges, peaches, bananas, other fruits
Fruit juice	Apple juice, orange juice, grapefruit juice, other fruit juice
Tea	Hot black tea, hot green tea, hot herbal tea, iced tea, other non-herbal tea
Coffee	Coffee, not decaf
Wine	Wine
Beer	Beer
Liquor	Liquor
High-fat dairy products	Whole milk, ice cream, other cheeses
Low-fat dairy products	Skim or low fat milk, yogurt, cottage or ricotta cheese
Soy products	Soymilk, soy drink, tofu, soybeans
High-energy drinks	Carbonated beverage with sugar, Hawaiian punch, lemonade, other fruit drinks
Low-energy drinks	Low calorie carbonated beverage
Legumes	String beans, peas, or lima beans, beans or lentils
Whole grains	Dark bread, oatmeal/oat bran, brown rice
Refined grains	White bread, rice or pasta
Nuts	Nuts, peanut butter
Pizza	Pizza
Cold breakfast cereal	Cold breakfast cereal
Snacks	Potato chips or corn chips
Sweets and desserts	Chocolate bar, candy without chocolate, pie, cake or cookies
Oil and vinegar dressing	Oil and vinegar dressing
Butter	Butter
Margarine	Margarine
Mayonnaise	Mayonnaise
Condiments	Ketchup, red chili sauce

Supplemental Table S2. Comparisons of Cox proportional hazards regression model and competing risk model in associations between dietary patterns and prostate cancer-specific mortality among 926 men diagnosed with non-metastatic prostate cancer

	Quartile of Prudent Dietary Pattern				<i>P_{trend}</i> ^a
	1	2	3	4	
Cox model 1 ^b	1.00 (Ref)	0.91 (0.45 - 1.83)	0.72 (0.34 - 1.53)	0.48 (0.19 - 1.18)	0.09
Competing risk model 1 ^b	1.00 (Ref)	0.97 (0.48 - 1.93)	0.76 (0.37 - 1.58)	0.54 (0.24 - 1.21)	0.10
Cox model 2 ^c	1.00 (Ref)	0.87 (0.41 - 1.82)	0.73 (0.33 - 1.63)	0.46 (0.17 - 1.24)	0.11
Competing risk model 2 ^c	1.00 (Ref)	1.04 (0.51 - 2.09)	0.89 (0.43 - 1.84)	0.60 (0.26 - 1.35)	0.18

	Quartile of Western Dietary Pattern				<i>P_{trend}</i> ^a
	1	2	3	4	
Cox model 1 ^b	1.00 (Ref)	1.31 (0.54 - 3.18)	1.92 (0.82 - 4.49)	3.20 (1.32 - 7.75)	0.005
Competing risk model 1 ^b	1.00 (Ref)	1.33 (0.55 - 3.21)	1.84 (0.80 - 4.22)	2.54 (1.14 - 5.64)	0.01
Cox model 2 ^c	1.00 (Ref)	0.95 (0.38 - 2.34)	1.81 (0.76 - 4.33)	2.53 (1.00, 6.42)	0.02
Competing risk model 2 ^c	1.00 (Ref)	1.11 (0.46 - 2.70)	1.73 (0.75 - 3.99)	2.04 (0.91 - 4.55)	0.04

^aProstate cancer-specific mortality and non-prostate cancer mortality were considered as competing risks. All statistical tests were two-sided.

^bModel adjusted for age at diagnosis (years, continuous) and total energy intake (Kcal, continuous).

^cModel adjusted for variables in Model 1 plus body mass index (kg/m², <25, 25-30, >30), smoking status (never, past, current), vigorous exercise (days/week, continuous), Gleason score (<7, 7, >7), clinical stage (T1/T2, T3), prostate-specific antigen level (ng/ml, <4, 4-9.9, 10-19.9, ≥20), time interval between diagnosis and FFQ completion (years, continuous), initial treatment after diagnosis (radiation, prostatectomy, others, unspecified or missing), and family history of prostate cancer (yes, no).

Supplemental Table S3. Relative risks between food groups with loading factor > 0.3 within each dietary pattern and prostate cancer-specific and all-cause mortality among men with non-metastatic prostate cancer (n=926)^a

	Mean	Std	Median	Prostate cancer mortality			All-cause mortality		
				HR ^b	95%CI	P value	HR ^b	95%CI	P value
Legumes	0.48	0.38	0.36	0.82	(0.60 - 1.13)	0.22	0.94	(0.83 - 1.06)	0.31
Dark-yellow vegetables	0.55	0.51	0.43	1.07	(0.82 - 1.39)	0.62	1.11	(1.01 - 1.23)	0.04
Green, leafy vegetables	0.11	0.15	0.07	0.76	(0.53 - 1.08)	0.13	1.04	(0.94 - 1.15)	0.42
Other vegetables	0.75	0.81	0.57	0.81	(0.56 - 1.18)	0.27	0.91	(0.80 - 1.04)	0.15
Fruit	1.50	1.12	1.29	0.99	(0.73 - 1.34)	0.95	1.04	(0.92 - 1.17)	0.55
Cruciferous vegetables	0.35	0.38	0.21	1.05	(0.79 - 1.40)	0.76	1.04	(0.94 - 1.16)	0.46
Tomatoes	0.83	0.66	0.64	1.12	(0.86 - 1.45)	0.40	0.93	(0.82 - 1.05)	0.25
Whole grains	0.88	0.95	0.57	0.80	(0.56 - 1.15)	0.23	0.89	(0.78 - 1.01)	0.08
Garlic	0.27	0.45	0.07	0.92	(0.63 - 1.35)	0.67	0.89	(0.76 - 1.04)	0.14
Soy products	0.16	0.44	0.07	0.87	(0.57 - 1.33)	0.53	0.97	(0.86 - 1.10)	0.64
Fish	0.22	0.18	0.14	1.00	(0.75 - 1.33)	0.98	0.90	(0.80 - 1.01)	0.08
Oil and vinegar dressing	0.35	0.34	0.14	0.94	(0.71 - 1.26)	0.70	0.84	(0.74 - 0.95)	0.005

	Mean	Std	Median	Prostate cancer mortality			All-cause mortality		
				HR ^b	95%CI	P value	HR ^b	95%CI	P value
Processed meat	0.24	0.30	0.14	1.32	(1.06 - 1.64)	0.01	1.17	(1.06 - 1.30)	0.003
Red meat	0.47	0.37	0.36	1.04	(0.78 - 1.40)	0.77	1.02	(0.91 - 1.15)	0.73
Eggs	0.26	0.35	0.14	1.09	(0.84 - 1.42)	0.53	1.12	(1.02 - 1.24)	0.02
Snacks	0.10	0.16	0.07	0.86	(0.64 - 1.17)	0.34	0.91	(0.81 - 1.03)	0.14
High-fat dairy products	0.62	0.60	0.50	1.19	(0.93 - 1.54)	0.17	1.18	(1.07 - 1.30)	0.001
Potatoes	0.30	0.25	0.14	1.24	(1.01 - 1.53)	0.04	1.06	(0.96 - 1.16)	0.27
French fries	0.06	0.12	0.07	0.92	(0.66 - 1.29)	0.63	0.98	(0.90 - 1.07)	0.72
Butter	0.29	0.59	0.07	1.22	(0.98 - 1.50)	0.07	1.09	(0.98 - 1.21)	0.11
Sweets and desserts	0.86	0.88	0.64	0.82	(0.59 - 1.16)	0.27	1.08	(0.96 - 1.21)	0.22
Refined grain	0.73	0.75	0.50	1.03	(0.80 - 1.32)	0.84	1.05	(0.94 - 1.17)	0.38

Abbreviation: Std, standard deviation; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.

^aFood groups with high loading factors (> 0.3) in both dietary patterns were investigated as continuous variables. All statistical tests were two-sided.

^bHR for mortality associated with one standard deviation increase was evaluated for each food group. Cox proportional hazards regression model adjusted for age at diagnosis (years, continuous), total energy intake (Kcal, continuous), body mass index (kg/m², <25, 25-30, >30), smoking status (never, past, current), vigorous exercise (days/week, continuous), Gleason score (<7, 7, >7), clinical stage (T1/T2, T3), prostate-specific antigen level (ng/ml, <4, 4-9.9, 10-19.9, ≥20), time interval between diagnosis and FFQ completion (years, continuous), initial treatment after diagnosis (radiation, prostatectomy, others, unspecified or missing), and family history of prostate cancer (yes, no).