**Supplemental Table S1**. Comparison of results of conditional and unconditional logistical regression analysis \*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Conditional | |  | Unconditional | |
|  | OR(95%CI) | *P*-trend |  | OR(95%CI) | *P*-trend |
| Retinol equivalent | 0.55(0.34,0.89) | 0.041 |  | 0.63(0.42,0.98) | 0.050 |
| Animal-derived vitamin A | 1.15(0.76,1.75) | 0.530 |  | 1.14(0.80,1.63) | 0.661 |
| β-Carotene | 0.27(0.17,0.44) | <0.001 |  | 0.51(0.36,0.73) | <0.001 |
| Vitamin C | 0.18(0.11,0.31) | <0.001 |  | 0.39(0.28,0.56) | <0.001 |
| Vitamin E | 0.25(0.15,0.43) | <0.001 |  | 0.23(0.16,0.33) | <0.001 |
| Zinc | 0.88(0.59,1.32) | 0.790 |  | 0.76(0.53,1.10) | 0.277 |
| Selenium | 0.34(0.18,0.63) | 0.002 |  | 0.43(0.26,0.70) | 0.005 |
| Antioxidant score | 0.11(0.06,0.19) | <0.001 |  | 0.24(0.17,0.36) | <0.001 |

\*adjusted odds ratios (95%CI) were quartile 4 (the highest) vs. quartile 1 from conditional and unconditional logistic model. Covariates adjusted for: see model 2 in Table 2.

**Supplemental Table S2.** Association of dietary antioxidant nutrients with hip fracture in Chinese \*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | OR (Per SD) | 95% CIs | *P* |
| Retinol equivalent | 0.86 | 0.73-1.01 | 0.071 |
| Animal-derived vitamin A | 1.03 | 0.91-1.16 | 0.670 |
| β-Carotene | 0.71 | 0.62-0.81 | <0.001 |
| Vitamin C | 0.65 | 0.56-0.74 | <0.001 |
| Vitamin E | 0.55 | 0.48-0.63 | <0.001 |
| Zinc | 0.97 | 0.85-1.11 | 0.679 |
| Selenium | 0.84 | 0.71-0.99 | 0.040 |
| Antioxidant score | 0.84 | 0.81-0.88 | <0.001 |

\*: Dietary antioxidant nutrients were standardized into Z scores, and then analyzed as continous variabes using unconditional logistic regression model. Covariates adjusted for: see Table 2, model 2.