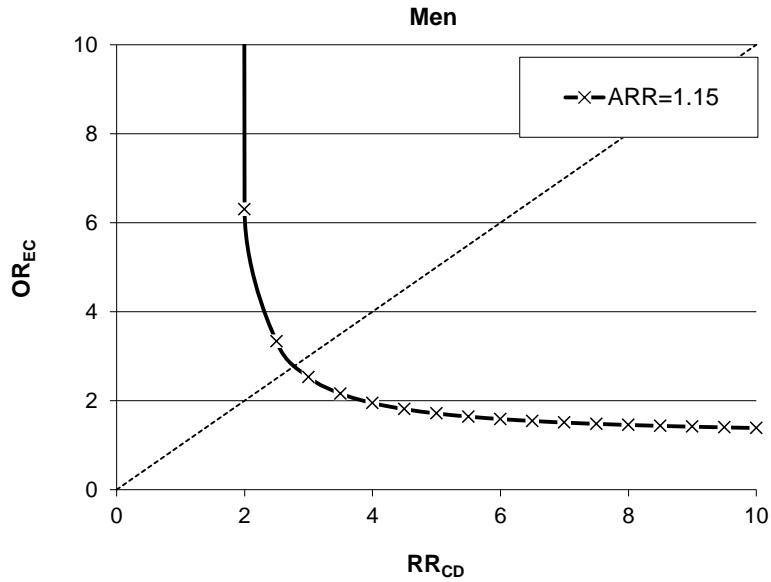
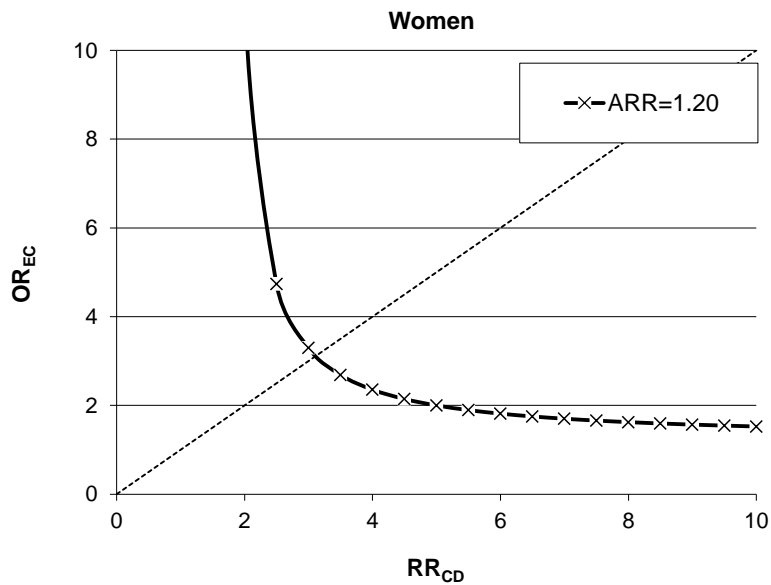


(A)



(B)



**Supplementary Figure S1.** Results of the rule-out approach sensitivity analyses in men (A) and women (B) to evaluate the potential impact of unmeasured confounders.

ARR, apparent relative risk; OR<sub>EC</sub>, odds ratio exposure-confounder association; RR<sub>CD</sub>, relative risk confounder-disease association; aMEDr, alternate Mediterranean diet score without the alcohol component.

Unmeasured confounders with OR<sub>EC</sub> and RR<sub>CD</sub> combinations that lie in the upper right areas above the curves are sufficiently strong to cause us to find the observed ARR in case of a 'true' hazard ratio of 1.00.

Note: aMEDr was dichotomized into low (0-3) and middle/high (4-8) scores in order to perform the rule-out approach sensitivity analyses. ARR was calculated using middle/high aMEDr values as reference. Prevalences of exposure (low aMEDr) were 41% in men and 37% in women, respectively, whereas a confounder prevalence of 10% was assumed.