

Table S6. Hazard ratio of incident cataract surgery across the different alcohol beverages among drinkers compared to non-drinkers in the UK Biobank, following additional adjustment for physical activity.

Number of drinks per week	Multivariable model			
	Number of incident cases	Number at risk	Hazard ratio (95% CI)	P-value
Non-drinkers	1,446	27,886	Ref	
Red wine drinkers				
1 to 2 glasses/week	1,965	55,754	0.85 (0.80-0.92)	<0.001
3 to 4 glasses/week	1,576	43,277	0.89 (0.82-0.95)	0.001
≥ 5 glasses/week	2,971	83,844	0.88 (0.82-0.94)	<0.001
P for trend				0.021
Non-drinkers	1,446	27,886	Ref	
White wine and champagne drinkers				
1 to 2 glasses/week	2,271	63,804	0.85 (0.79-0.91)	<0.001
3 to 4 glasses/week	1,234	35,194	0.87 (0.80-0.94)	0.001
≥ 5 glasses/week	1,751	51,232	0.91 (0.85-0.98)	0.018
P for trend				0.28
Non-drinkers	1,446	27,886	Ref	
Beer and cider drinkers				
1 to 2 pints/week	1,941	61,280	0.85 (0.79-0.92)	<0.001
3 to 4 pints/week	933	28,547	0.92 (0.84-1.01)	0.07
≥ 5 pints/week	2,035	55,575	1.05 (0.96-1.14)	0.27
P for trend				0.002
Non-drinkers	1,446	27,886	Ref	
Spirits drinkers				
1 to 2 measures/week	1,929	52,192	0.87 (0.81-0.93)	<0.001
3 to 4 measures/week	841	20,145	0.90 (0.82-0.99)	0.023
≥ 5 measures/week	1,365	28,637	0.98 (0.90-1.06)	0.62
P for trend				0.69

Multivariable models were adjusted for age, sex, ethnicity, Townsend deprivation index, body mass index, smoking status, diabetes status and physical activity. Bold values denote statistical significance at the $P < 0.05$ level.