

Supplementary material

Supplementary Table 1. Association between *H. pylori* infection and drinking status

Category	<i>H. pylori</i> (+) n = 105	<i>H. pylori</i> (-) n = 295	Adjusted OR (95% CI)*	<i>p</i> value
Current drinking status (alcohol units consumed/day, 1 unit is 8 g or 10 mL of pure alcohol)				
Non-drinker	80	218	1.00 (reference)	
<4	6	14	1.18 (0.43-3.29)	0.750
4-	12	37	0.99 (0.46-2.14)	0.977
8-	7	26	0.76 (0.29-2.00)	0.576

* Unconditional logistic regression model, adjusted for gender, age, BMI, education level, annual income and number of cigarettes per day.

Supplementary Table 2. *H. pylori* infection and drinking amount in drinkers

Alcohol units consumed/day	<i>H. pylori</i> infection			<i>P</i> *
	Negative	Positive	Positive rate	
<4	14	6	30.0%	
4-	37	12	24.5%	0.771
8-	26	7	21.2%	

* χ^2 test, $\chi^2 = 0.520$.

Supplementary Table 3. Association between consumption of peanut and alcohol drinking

Category	Drinkers n = 102	Non-drinkers n = 298	Adjusted OR (95% CI)*	<i>p</i> value
Consumption of peanut				
No	4	13	1.00 (reference)	
< once/week	80	258	0.57 (0.15-2.18)	0.415
once/week - < 3 times/week	14	23	1.63 (0.35-7.65)	0.536
≥ 3 times/week	4	4	2.05 (0.24-17.67)	0.515
<i>P</i> _{trend}				0.044

* Unconditional logistic regression model, adjusted for gender, age, BMI, education level, annual income and number of cigarettes per day.