



Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health, Part A

Current Issues

ISSN: 1528-7394 (Print) 1087-2620 (Online) Journal homepage: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/uteh20

Nitrate in drinking water and risk of colorectal cancer in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Fathmawati, Jajah Fachiroh, Evi Gravitiani, Sarto & Adi Heru Husodo

To cite this article: Fathmawati, Jajah Fachiroh, Evi Gravitiani, Sarto & Adi Heru Husodo (2017) Nitrate in drinking water and risk of colorectal cancer in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health, Part A, 80:2, 120-128, DOI: 10.1080/15287394.2016.1260508

To link to this article: https://doi.org/10.1080/15287394.2016.1260508

4	1	(1

Published online: 17 Jan 2017.



Submit your article to this journal 🕑

Article views: 253



View related articles



View Crossmark data 🗹



Citing articles: 1 View citing articles



Nitrate in drinking water and risk of colorectal cancer in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Fathmawati ^{ba,b}, Jajah Fachiroh ^c, Evi Gravitiani^d, Sarto^e, and Adi Heru Husodo^f

^aDoctoral Program, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia; ^bDepartment of Environmental Health, Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Pontianak, Indonesia; ^cDepartment of Histology and Cell Biology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia; ^dFaculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia; ^eDepartment of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia; ^fDepartment of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Nitrate concentration in well water in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, and its surroundings tended to increase rapidly from time to time, and it may be associated with an elevated risk for several types of cancer. The purpose of this study was to examine the association between nitrate in drinking water and colorectal cancer (CRC) risk occurrence. A case-control study was conducted in Yogyakarta Special Province. Pathologically confirmed 75 CRC patients and 75 controls were consulted and their individual well water was sampled and examined for nitrate concentrations. Logistic regression analysis was conducted to establish the association between nitrate and CRC risk development. There was a significant correlation between nitrate in drinking water and CRC occurrence, and this value was relatively stable after being adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, and family history of cancer. These findings demonstrated that the risk of CRC development was fourfold among those with >10 years of nitrate exposure from well water compared with those with \leq 10 years of nitrate exposure. Consequently, a significant association between nitrate in drinking water and occurrence of CRC in Yogyakarta was established.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Revised 5 November 2016 Accepted 10 November 2016

Introduction

Yogyakarta is one of the provinces in Indonesia with the highest prevalence of cancer. Cancer prevalence in Yogyakarta is approximately 4.1%. This prevalence rate exceeds the national prevalence rate (1.4%) (Balitbangkes, 2013). In addition, from one of the major hospitals in the province, Dr. Sardjito Hospital, data from 2011 to 2014 showed colorectal cancer (CRC) rose from 3.7 per 100,000 in 2011 to 4.5 per 100,000 population in 2014.

Nitrate is one of the chemical constituents that has been increasing in concentration in well water in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, over the last three decades. When comparing nitrate in well water from 1991 to 2014, the nitrate levels rose rapidly. In 1991, Sudarmadji (1991) reported the mean nitrate concentration in Yogyakarta Municipality was 3.47 mg/L. Five years later, Smith et al. (1999) investigated nitrate levels in well water in the city of Yogyakarta, precisely in Kotagede District during 1994–1996, where the threshold allowed by the WHO (50 mg/L) had been exceeded. Several studies conducted in Yogyakarta and its surrounding from 2005 to 2014 indicated the concentration of nitrate in well water was approximately threefold higher than permitted by the WHO levels (Basuki, 2011; Oudone, 2014; Putra, 2010; Wiguna, 2014). Putra (2010) reported an elevation of nitrate in well water in the city of Yogyakarta and the surrounding areas attributed to inadequate sanitation. In fact of significant concern, 70% individuals residing in Yogyakarta were using well water as a water source (Balitbangkes, 2008).

Nitrates may be present in humans originating through two pathways, endogenous and exogenous. Endogenous nitrate results from the process of nitrite circulation and other nitrogen oxides (NO) derived from metabolism in the blood and tissues (Kawanishi et al., 2006). Exogenous nitrates enter through exposure from the environment via ingestion from food, imbibition of water, inhalation, or a combination (Mensinga et al., 2003).

CONTACT Adi Heru Husodo adiheruhusodo@gmail.com Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada, Jl. Farmako Sekip Utara, Yogyakarta, 55281, Indonesia. © 2017 Taylor & Francis

Nitrate is a nontoxic substance (Mensinga et al., 2003). Toxicity occurs when nitrates are reduced to nitrites by commensal bacteria in the oral cavity (Gilchrist et al., 2010; Lundberg et al., 2008; Mensinga et al., 2003). Furthermore, on a regular basis in the stomach, nitrite spontaneously decomposes into NO, peroxynitrite (ONOO⁻), and dinitrogen trioxide (N₂O₃) (Lundberg et al., 2008). These compounds are known as reactive nitrogen species (RNS). The existence of RNS in the human body serves two functions. NO produced endogenously functions to kill pathogenic bacteria, stimulate mucosal blood flow, and produce mucus, thereby enhancing the protection of the stomach (Lundberg et al., 2008). On the other hand, the existence of excessive RNS with unbalanced antioxidant production may produce adverse effects (Goodman et al., 2008). NO reacts with superoxide (O_2^{\bullet}) to form ONOO⁻, resulting in a highly reactive 8-nitroguanine and nitrative DNA damage (Hiraku et al., 2010; Thanan et al., 2015), leading to the development of chronic inflammation. Inflammation may also be initiated by physical exposure to chemicals and immunological factors (Hiraku et al., 2010; Kawanishi et al., 2006). In this case, the inflammation may occur because of exposure to nitrates in drinking water. To date, there has been no apparent method to distinguish the source of nitrate in the body.

Nitrate is a precursor in the formation of nitrosamines. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified nitrate as a probable human carcinogen (class 2A) that may form N-nitroso compounds (NOCs) through endogenous nitrosation (IARC, 2010). Since nitrate is synthesized in the gastrointestinal tract (GIT), bacterial metabolism in the GIT and cancer development may be affected by diet. Bacterial metabolism of dietary protein containing amino acids releases NOC (Hughes and Rowland, 2000). Inflammatory conditions such as inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) might also enhance the formation of NOC (Thanan et al., 2015). In addition, smoking also produces NOC (Lu et al., 2016).

Studies related to the relationship between nitrate in drinking water and CRC risk demonstrated inconclusive results (Chang et al., 2010; Chen et al., 2005; Kuo et al., 2007; Yang et al., 2007; De Roos et al., 2003; Espejo-Herrera et al., 2016; McElroy et al., 2008). The aim of this study was to correlate pathologically confirmed case control of CRC patients with nitrate content originating from each patient's water-well, taking into account different confounding factors that might influence the results.

Material and Methods

Study Design and Population

The study was carried out in the city of Yogyakarta, and two neighboring districts, Sleman and Bantul. An unmatched case-control design was used. Cancer cases and controls were recruited from patients at Dr. Sardjito General Hospital Yogyakarta recorded from January 1, 2014 to February 29, 2016. Cancer cases were patients who were categorized as C18-C21 based on International Classification of Disease 10th revision codes (ICD-10 codes), and confirmed pathologically as adenocarcinoma, and with no IBD history. Controls were colon biopsy patients who had been confirmed pathologically as non-neoplastic (ICD-10 codes: K51, and K62). Inclusion criteria for participants were residents of the city of Yogyakarta, Sleman, or Bantul District for a minimum of three years, minimum age of 18, and willing to be engaged in this study by signing the consent form. Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants in the study. Exclusion criteria for participants were patients who had another cancer type or metastasis, home address has changed, did not consume well water, or passed away at the date of study. Subject recruitment began by sorting out data from medical records. Participants were selected by residential address. Patients who had an incomplete address or had other cancers or died when hospitalized were excluded from the potential participant list. The process of selecting subjects is illustrated in Figure 1.

Sample and Data Collection

Data and samples from well water were collected by trained interviewers. Participants were interviewed between October 2015 and March 2016.

Nitrate in Well Water

The water samples were collected in the rainy season (February to March 2016) according to guidelines of

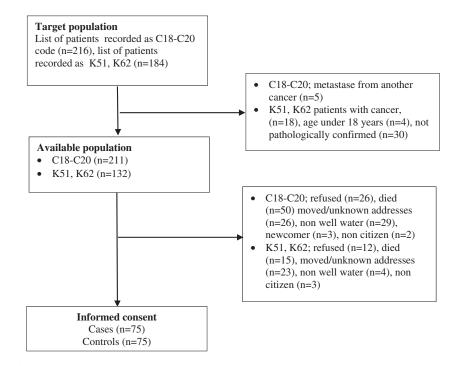


Figure 1. Schematic of participant recruitment.

SNI 6989.58:2008 (Indonesian National Standard on well water sampling). The water samples were analyzed in Water Chemical Laboratory of Major Center of Environmental Health Engineering and Disease Control (MCEHE-DC) Yogyakarta using APHA 2012 standard, section 4500-NO₃ to establish the nitrate levels. Nitrate was classified based on the WHO threshold for nitrate in drinking water (\leq 50 mg/L and >50 mg/L as NO₃⁻).

Estimation of Dietary Protein Intake

The 18 food items listed in the food frequency questionnaire (FFQ), which were classified as protein, were used to gather information regarding protein intake. Participants were asked to recall their eating habits one year prior to diagnosis. To avoid bias, their relatives who knew them well were asked to confirm the participants' eating habits. Participants were asked to recall the frequency of protein intake and their usual portion based on household size. The household size data were converted to gram using a grocery list exchanger (Waspadji et al., 2011) before they were processed using modified *Nutrisurvey* 2007 software (EBISpro, Germany). The results of *Nutrisurvey 2007* analysis were compared with recommended dietary allowances per person based on gender and age, which is issued by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (Kementerian Kesehatan, 2013) in order to obtain the information regarding individual protein intake. Because only two participants had "sufficient" category for protein intake, "sufficient" and "less" categories were merged to become the "less-sufficient" category. Therefore, the protein variable was classified into two categories (less-sufficient and more).

Socio-Demographic and Clinical Related Data

Personal history questionnaires (PHQs) were used to collect socio-demographic data, such as age when diagnosed, date of birth, gender, education, and family income. Information regarding diabetes, family history of cancer, smoking history, and a lifetime residential history was collected using PHQ. The primary source of drinking water was documented to ensure subjects used well water as a major source for their daily needs.

All data were classified into two categories. Age was classified into below 50 and 50 years and above (Brenner et al., 2007), genders were classified into female and male, and education was classified into more than 12 years and 12 years or less based on the program from the Government of Indonesia. Family income was classified based on the average of county/city minimum wages (below and above average). Length of nitrate exposure was classified >10 years and \leq 10 years (De Roos et al., 2003). Diabetes and family history of cancer were classified by "No" and "Yes", whereas smoking history was classified by "Never" and "Ever".

Statistical Analysis

Unadjusted odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were used to determine the strength of the relationship in the bivariate analysis. The bivariate analysis using Chi-square was conducted on the independent variable and all variables that allegedly affected the CRC risk. The result of this analysis was used to perform multivariate analysis using logistic regression in order to obtain the most ideal model on the incidence of CRC. The stepwise method in logistic regression was employed to determine the most suitable model to analyze the relationship between nitrate and CRC. The predicted variables associated with cancer were included in the model. Known variables such as the risk of CRC were used in the model regardless of the level of statistical significance. Stratification analysis of the association of nitrate concentration in well water and CRC was made based on the length of exposure. Stata version 12 was utilized to perform statistical analysis. Two-sided *p* value ≤ 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

Results

Characteristics of Study Participants

Table 1 presents the socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of study participants. Gender distribution was similar between cases and controls. Sleman was the main contributor of participants recruited (48%), whereas Yogyakarta was the least contributor (21%), but with similar distribution between cancer cases and controls. Controls were significantly more educated than cancer cases. No marked difference between cancer cases and controls was found for family income and length of exposure with nitrate. Cancer cases with confirmed diagnosis as C18 represented the majority (49%), compared with C19 (13%) and C20 (37%).

Table	1. Socio-demographic	and	clinical	characteristics	of the	2
study	participants.					

study participants.		
	Cases (n=75)	Controls (n=75)
Variables	n (%)	n (%)
Gender		
Male	38 (50.67)	38 (50.67)
Female	37 (49.33)	37 (49.33)
Place of living		
Yogyakarta	16 (21.33)	8 (10.67)
Sleman	36 (48.00)	46 (61.33)
Bantul	23 (30.67)	21 (28.00)
Level of education*		
≤12 years	40 (53.33)	23 (30.67)
>12 years	35 (46.67)	52 (69.33)
Family income (Rp)		
Mean \pm SD	3089200 ± 2423113	3253107 ± 2333887
≤Rp1,362,700	14 (18.67)	18 (24.00)
>Rp1,362,700	61 (81.33)	57 (76.00)
Length of exposure		
(years)		
Mean \pm SD	29.53 ± 15.84	28.71 ± 18.75
>10 years	64 (85.33)	59 (78.67)
≤10 years	11 (14.67)	16 (21.33)
Clinical status (ICD-10		
code)		
C18	37 (49.33)	
C19	10 (13.33)	
C20	28 (37.33)	
K51		60 (80.00)
K62		15 (20.00)

*= Significant from control $p \leq 0.05$.

Nitrate in Well Water and Risk of CRC

Table 2 shows the correlation of nitrate exposure from well water, smoking habit, age, and cancer family history, with risk of CRC occurrence. Difference in mean nitrate concentrations in well water between cancer cases and controls was significant. Controls consumed significantly more protein than cancer cases. Compared with controls, cancer cases tended to smoke more. Cancer cases were significantly older than controls, and more likely to have a family history of cancer and diabetes. There was an overall significant association of CRC occurrence with high nitrate in well water after nitrates were adjusted for confounding by protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. There was an inverse relationship between protein intake and CRC. There was no marked association between smoking history and CRC development, and between age and CRC. A significant association between family history of cancer and CRC development was found. A correlation between CRC with diabetes was not detected.

			=	I andth of E	Length of Exposure >10 years	Length of E	Length of Exposure \leq 10 years
Variables	Cases/Controls	Unadjusted ^a OR (95% CI)	Uverall		post of a long	•	
Nitrate Mean ± SD	30.51 ± 27.91/20.26 ± 15.05						
>50 mg/L	19/8	2.842 (1.080–8.047)	2.820 (1.075–7.395)*	16/4	4.312 (1.319–14.098)*	3/4	1.405 (0.144–13.677)
≤50 mg/L	56/67			48/55		8/12	
Protein intake							
Mean ± SD	$53.32 \pm 27.56/71.50 \pm 40.25$						
More	55/36	0.336 (0.159–0.701)	0.316 (0.148–0.677)*				
Less-sufficient	20/39						
Smoking History							
Ever	29/23	1.425 (0.687–2.967)	1.367 (0.649–2.875)	27/18	1.575 (0.721–3.439)	2/5	0.273 (0.023–3.185)
Never	46/52			37/41		11/9	
Age							
Mean ± SD	$56.12 \pm 11.47/50.16 \pm 13.72$						
≥50 years	55/40	2.406 (1.152–5.067)	1.887 (0.901–3.950)	49/38	1.429 (0.625–3.271)	6/2	12.476 (1.507–103.27)*
<50 years	20/35			15/21		5/14	
Family history of cancer							
Yes	16/8	2.271 (0.839–6.561)	3.233 (1.150–9.087)*	53/5	2.670 (0.852-8.369)	3/3	4.783 (0.439–52.149)
No	59/67			51/54		13/8	
Diabetes							
Yes	4/1	4.169 (0.397–208.002)	5.559 (0.559–55.297)				
No	71/4						

Table 2. Correlation of nitrate exposure from well water, smoking habit, age, family history of cancer, and risk of CRC.

Based on stratification analysis, the risk of CRC occurrence attributed to nitrate became higher for subjects with exposure to nitrate longer than 10 years compared with less exposure. After adjusting for smoking history, age, and family history of cancer, the correlation between CRC development and exposure to well water nitrate was further increased. Protein and diabetes variables were not included in the model for stratification analysis. The protein variable in our research was assumed not as a nitrate source due to the observations that average intake of nitrate was lower than the recommended dietary allowances, whereas the diabetes variable was not possible to be determined due to insufficient number of subjects with diabetes.

Discussion

This study examined the risk relationship between CRC occurrence and exposure to nitrate in drinking water. In our study, water-well was sampled only once. However, exposure to nitrates for each individual was presumed to be on a chronic daily basis. Nitrate has a conservative ion, which does not readily react physically, chemically, and biologically during its travels through the groundwater flow (Freeze and Cherry, 1979). Soil structure and its porosity, and water supply from precipitation and irrigation influence nitrate leaching (Ritter et al., 2002). It is worthwhile noting that Yogyakarta has a relatively high rainfall, approximately 300 to >500 mm/month (BMKG, 2016) and an annual recharge of groundwater approximately ≥600 mm/acre (Putra, 2007). The condition of rainfall and recharge of groundwater in Yogyakarta make it difficult to decrease the nitrate levels in groundwater, especially if the nitrate sources are not eliminated. Since the 1980s, nitrate concentration in groundwater in Yogyakarta and its surroundings tended to increase rapidly from time to time due to improper sanitation (Putra, 2011). In our study it was found that there were 25 of 27 wells with high nitrate (>50 mg/L) located less than 10 m from the septic tank (data not shown).

Data demonstrated an association between nitrate exposure in drinking water containing nitrate >50 mg/L with elevated risk of CRC development. This result is consistent with studies conducted by Espejo-Herrera et al. (2016) in Spain and Italy. A correlation between nitrate in drinking water and CRC occurrence was noted, especially for rectal cancer in China (Chen et al., 2005) and Taiwan (Kuo et al., 2007; Chang et al., 2010). McElroy et al. (2008) found the association was limited to proximal colon cancer for rural women in Wisconsin, USA, and the association was stronger among those who were exposed to nitrate from drinking water for more than 10 years. However, De Roos et al. (2003), who studied a population in Iowa, did not find a relationship between consumption water with high nitrate for more than 10 years and risk of CRC development. However, it should be noted that De Roos et al. (2003) observed that the risk pertained to the exposure of nitrate (>10 years with average nitrate >5 mg/L as nitrate-N) and CRC was elevated among the subgroup with low vitamin C intake and high meat intake. When compared to the study of De Roos et al. (2003), our study showed 25% of cases were with high nitrate exposure, while only 7% of cancer cases were detected in the Iowa investigation. Thus, differences in these findings may be attributed to a larger population being exposed to high nitrate levels in drinking water in our study.

Data suggest that the source of nitrosamines through cigarette smoking allegedly associated with CRC occurrence did not show sufficient evidence (Table 2). The protein consumed by participants in this study served as a protective factor. Generally meat may serve as a nitrate source from food and meat consumption; however, in Indonesia meat consumption is lower compared with other countries in Southeast Asia (Saleh, 2016). In addition, this study did not distinguish protein intake by source. Therefore, nitrate and nitrogen from diet could not be taken into account. Thus, subjects in this study may be presumed as pathologically confirmed with nitrate exposure from drinking water.

Data demonstrated that consumption of high nitrate in drinking water was not the only risk for CRC development. It was found that a family history of cancer played some significant role and presented as high a risk for CRC development. Although diabetes appeared not to be related with CRC development, subjects with diabetes tend to develop CRC to a greater extent than patients who have no history of diabetes (Deng et al., 2012). Individuals with smoking history and aged population also appeared to display a higher risk for CRC occurrence.

The Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives set the Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) for nitrate from 0 to 3.7 mg/kg body weight (FAO/WHO, 2002). Data on the amount of nitrates consumed by the participants through drinking water were not available, but the amount of nitrate from drinking water intake can be estimated. Assuming an average weight of 60 kg and the record of participants consuming water containing nitrate of 50 mg/L with as much as 2 L per day, then the intake of nitrates from drinking water is approximately 1.67 mg/kg body weight per day. This value is still within the range of ADI and does not include nitrate intake from food. Thus, the standard of nitrate in drinking water needs to be examined further to determine whether a maximum concentration of 50 mg/L (as nitrate) is required to be lowered. The importance of the standard of nitrate in drinking water is essential to be reassessed because of the impact of nitrate not only on CRC, but for risk of cancers occurring, including non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in Nebraska (Ward et al., 1996), thyroid cancer and hypothyroidsm in older women in Iowa (Ward et al., 2010), childhood brain tumors in Taiwan (Weng et al., 2011), gastric cancer in Valencia, Spain (Morales-Suarez-Varela et al., 1995), methemoglobinemia among infants and children in Morocco (Sadeq et al., 2008), and insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus among children in Colorado (Kostraba et al., 1992).

A limitation in this study was the use of only 75 cancer cases and 75 controls; however, the results showed an association between nitrate concentration in drinking water and CRC occurrence, raising concerns regarding the high nitrate concentrations in drinking water. Further studies with larger populations are required to confirm these findings. Evidence indicated that the CRC risk occurred when consuming high nitrate in well water, especially for long periods of time. Several steps may be taken to prevent the emergence of this CRC risk. First, monitoring well water quality should be conducted regularly by the government through primary health centers. Second, the prevention of nitrate pollution in well water may be accomplished through proper sanitation. Third is avoid consuming well water if the water is contaminated by high nitrate.

Ethical Approval

This research was approved by the Medical and Health Research Ethics Committee (MHREC) Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada-Dr. Sardjito General Hospital (Ref: KE/FK/955/EC/2015).

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the Ministry of Health, Indonesia, which has funded a part of this study as part of the doctoral scholarship program; Dr. Sardjito Hospital's staff and the local governments for facilitating access to the participants; the participants; the enumerators; BBTKL-PP/ MCEHE-DC Yogyakarta for analyzing nitrate in well water; and Klinik Bahasa Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada for help in proofreading this article.

ORCID

Fathmawati b http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1176-4642 Jajah Fachiroh b http://orcid.org/0000-0002-2650-1941

References

Balitbangkes. 2008. Riset Kesehatan Dasar 2007. Jakarta.

- Balitbangkes. 2013. Riset Kesehatan Dasar 2013. Jakarta.
- Basuki, N. 2011. Pemodelan Spasial Penyebaran Nitrat pada Air Sumur Gali: Studi Kasus di Kelurahan Purbayan Kecamatan Kotagede Yogyakarta. Thesis. Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta.
- BMKG. 2016. Analisis Hujan Februari 2016 dan Perkiraan Hujan April, Mei, Juni 2016 D. I. Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta.
- Brenner, H, Hoffmeister, M., Arndt, V., and Haug, U. 2007. Gender differences in colorectal cancer: Implications for age at initiation of screening. *Br. J. Cancer* 96: 828–831.
- Chang, C-C., Chen, C-C., Wu, D-C., and Yang, C-Y. 2010. Nitrates in drinking water and the risk of death from rectal cancer: Does hardness in drinking water matter? *J. Toxicol. Environ. Health A* 73: 1337–1347.
- Chen, K., Yu, W., Ma, X., Yao, K., and Jiang, Q. 2005. The association between drinking water source and colorectal cancer incidence in Jiashan County of China: A prospective cohort study. *Eur. J. Pub. Health* 15: 652–656.
- De Roos, A. J., Ward, M. H., Lynch, F. C., and Cantor, K. P. 2003. Nitrate in public water supplies and the risk of colon and rectum cancers. *Epidemiology* 4: 640–649.
- Deng, L., Gui, Z., Zhao, L., Wang, J., and Shen, L. 2012. Diabetes mellitus and the incidence of colorectal cancer:

An updated systematic review and meta-analysis. *Dig. Dis. Sci.* 57: 1576–1585.

- Espejo-Herrera, N., Gracia-Lavedan, L., Boldo, E., Aragones, N., Perez-Gomez, B., Polan, M., Molina, A. J., Fernandez, T., Martin, V., Vecchia, C. L., Bosetti, C., Tavani, A., Polesel, J., Serraino, D., Acebo, I. G., Altzibar, J. M., Ardanaz, E., Burgui, R., Pisa, F., Fernandez-Tardon, G., Tardon, A., Peiro, R., Navarro, C., Castano-Vinyals, G., Moreno, V., Righi, E., Aggazzotti, G., Basagana, X, Nieuwenhuijsen, M., Kogevinas, M., and Villanueva, C. M. 2016. Colorectal cancer risk and nitrate exposure through drinking water and diet. *Int. J. Cancer* 139: 334–346.
- FAO/WHO. 2002. Evaluation of Certain Food Additives. Fifty-Ninth Report of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives. WHO Technical Report Series No. 913. Geneva.
- Freeze, R. A., and Cherry, J. A. 1979. *Groundwater*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Gilchrist, M., Winyard, P. G., and Benjamin, N. 2010. Dietary nitrate-good or bad? *Nitric Oxide* 22: 104–109.
- Goodman, M., Bostick, R. M., Dash, C., Terry, P., Flanders, W. D., and Mandel, J. 2008. A summary measure of pro- and anti-oxidant exposures and risk of incident, sporadic, colorectal adenomas. *Cancer Causes Control* 19: 1051–1064.
- Hiraku, Y., Kawanishi, S., Ichinose, T., and Murata, M. 2010. The role of iNOS-mediated DNA damage in infection- and asbestos-induced carcinogenesis. *Ann. NY. Acad. Sci* 1203: 15–22.
- Hughes, R., and Rowland, I. R. 2000. Metabolic activities of the gut microflora in relation to cancer. *Microb. Ecol. Health Dis.* 179–185.
- IARC. 2010. Ingested nitrate and nitrite, cyanobacterial peptide toxins/IARC monographs on the evaluation of carcinogenic risks to humans, Vol. 94. Lyon, France: WHO Press.
- Kawanishi, S., Hiraku, Y., Pinlaor, S., and Ma, N. 2006. Oxidative and nitrative DNA damage in animals and patients with inflammatory diseases in relation to inflammation-related carcinogenesis. *Biol. Chem.* 387: 365–372.
- Kementerian Kesehatan, RI. 2013. Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia No. 75 Tahun 2013 tentang Angka Kecukupan Gizi yang Dianjurkan bagi Bangsa Indonesia.
- Kostraba, J. N., Gay, E. C., Rewers, M., and Hamman, R. F. 1992. Nitrate levels in community drinking waters and risk of IDDM: An ecological analysis. *Diabetes Care* 15: 1505–1508.
- Kuo, H-W., Wu, T-N., and Yang, C-Y. 2007. Nitrates in drinking water and risk of death from rectal cancer in Taiwan. *J. Toxicol. Environ. Health A* 70: 1717–1722.
- Lu, J., Zhang, L., Lewis, R. S., Bovet, L., Goepfert, S., Jack, A. M., Crutchfield, J. D., Ji, H., and Dewey, R. E. 2016. Expression of a constitutively active nitrate reductase variant in tobacco reduces tobacco-specific nitrosamine accumulation in cured leaves and cigarette smoke. *Plant Biotechnol. J.* 14: 1500–1510.
- Lundberg, J. O., Weitzberg, E., and Gladwin, M. T. 2008. The nitrate-nitrite-nitric oxide pathway in physiology and therapeutics. *Nat. Rev. Drug Discov.* 7: 156–167.

- McElroy, J. A., Trentham-Dietz, A., Gangnon, R. E., Hampton, J. M., Bersch, A. J., Kanarek, M. S., and Newcomb, P. A. 2008. Nitrogen-nitrate exposure from drinking water and colorectal cancer risk for rural women in Wisconsin, USA. J. Water Health 6: 399–409.
- Mensinga, T. T., Speijers, G. J., and Meulenbelt, J. 2003. Health implications of exposure to environmental nitrogenous compounds. *Toxicol. Rev.* 22: 41–51.
- Morales-Suarez-Varela, M. M., Llopis-Gonzalez, A., and Tejerizo-Perez, M. L. 1995. Impact of nitrates in drinking water on cancer mortality in Valencia, Spain. *Eur. J. Epidemiol.* 11: 15–21.
- Oudone, P. 2014. Groundwater Vulnerability Mapping Assessment in Minggir Subdistrict of Sleman, Yogyakarta Special Province, Indonesia. Thesis. Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Putra, D. P. E. 2007. The Impact of Urbanization on Groundwater Quality: A Case Study in Yogyakarta City-Indonesia. Ph.D. diss. Rheinisch-Westfalische Technische Hochschule Aachen.
- Putra, D. P. E. 2010. Estimation, reality and trend of groundwater nitrate concentration under unsewered area of Yogyakarta City–Indonesia. J. SE Asian Appl. Geol. 2: 20–27.
- Putra, D. P. E. 2011. Evolution of groundwater chemistry on shallow aquifer of Yogyakarta City urban area. *J. SE Asian Appl. Geol.* 3: 116–124.
- Ritter, L., Solomon, K., and Sibley, S. 2002. Sources, pathways, and relative risks of contaminants in surface water and groundwater: A perspective prepared for the Walkerton inquiry. J. Toxicol. Environ. Health A 65: 1–142.
- Sadeq, M., Moe, C. L., Attarassi, B., Cherkaoui, I., ElAouad, R., and Idrissi, L. 2008. Drinking water nitrate and prevalence of methemoglobinemia among infants and children aged 1-7 years in Moroccan areas. *Int. J. Hyg. Environ. Health* 211: 546–554.
- Saleh, I. M. 2016. Kinerja Usaha Sapi Bali pada Peternakan Rakyat di Kabupaten Barru Sulawesi Selatan. Ph.D. diss. Universitas Diponegoro.
- Smith, G. D., Wetselaar, R., Fox, J. J., van De Graaff, R. H. M., Moeljohardjo, D., Sarwono, J., Wiranto, Asj'ari, S. R., Tjojudo, S., and Basuki. 1999. The origin and distribution of nitrate in groundwater from village wells in Kotagede, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. *Hydrogeol. J.* 7: 576–589.
- Sudarmadji. 1991. Agihan Geografi Sifat Kimiawi Airtanah Bebas di Kotamadya Yogyakarta. Ph.D. diss. Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Thanan, R., Oikawa, S., Hiraku, Y., Ohnishi, S., Ma, N., Pinlaor, S., Yongvanit, P., Kawanishi, S., and Murata, M. 2015. Oxidative stress and its significant roles in neurodegenerative diseases and cancer. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* 16: 193–217.
- Ward, M. H., Kilfoy, B. A., Weyer, P. J., Anderson, K. E., Folsom, A. R., and Cerhan, J. R. 2010. Nitrate intake and the risk of thyroid cancer and thyroid disease. *Epidemiology* 21: 389–395.
- Ward, M. H., Mark, S. D., Cantor, K. P., Weisenburger, D. D., Correa-Villaseñor, A., and Zahm, S. H. 1996. Drinking

water nitrate and the risk of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. *Epidemiology* 7: 465–471.

- Waspadji, Sarwono, Suyono, S., Sukardji, K., Nofi, L. S., Muliany, R. M., Rahimy, R., and Ahmad, L. F. 2011. Daftar Bahan Makanan Penukar: Petunjuk Praktis Perencanaan Makan Sehat, Seimbang, Bervariasi, Sistem Carbohydrate Counting. 3 (Awam). Jakarta: Badan Penerbit FKUI.
- Weng, H-H., Tsai, S-S., Wu, T-N., Sung, F-C., and Yang, C-Y. 2011. Nitrates in drinking water and the risk of death

from childhood brain tumors in Taiwan. J. Toxicol. Environ. Health A 74: 769–778.

- Wiguna, Y. P. A. 2014. Pencemaran Nitrat di Air Tanah Kecamatan Gamping Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Minor Thesis. Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Yang, C. Y., Wu, D. C., and Chang, C. C. 2007. Nitrate in drinking water and risk of death from colon cancer in Taiwan. *Environ. Int.* 33: 649–653.

Nitrate in drinking water and risk of colorectal cancer in Yogyakarta Indonesia

by Evi Gravitiani

Submission date: 14-Oct-2020 08:53AM (UTC+0700) Submission ID: 1414536826 File name: water_and_risk_of_colorectal_cancer_in_Yogyakarta_Indonesia.pdf (1.18M) Word count: 5544 Character count: 29267





Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health, Part A

Current Issues

ISSN: 1528-7394 (Print) 1087-2620 (Online) Journal homepage: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/uteh20

Nitrate in drinking water and risk of colorectal cancer in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Fathmawati, Jajah Fachiroh, Evi Gravitiani, Sarto & Adi Heru Husodo

To cite this article: Fathmawati, Jajah Fachiroh, Evi Gravitiani, Sarto & Adi Heru Husodo (2017) Nitrate in drinking water and risk of colorectal cancer in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health, Part A, 80:2, 120-128, DOI: 10.1080/15287394.2016.1260508

To link to this article: https://doi.org/10.1080/15287394.2016.1260508



Published online: 17 Jan 2017.



Submit your article to this journal 🕑

Article views: 253

1	
	\mathbf{O}
	~

View related articles 🖸



View Crossmark data 🗹



Citing articles: 1 View citing articles 🗹

Full Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at http://www.tandfonline.com/action/journalInformation?journalCode=uteh20



Nitrate in drinking water and risk of colorectal cancer in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Fathmawati 6^{a,b}, Jajah Fachiroh 6^c, Evi Gravitiani^d, Sarto^e, and Adi Heru Husodo^f

^aDoctoral Program, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia 45 epartment of Environmental Health, Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Pontianak, Indonesia; Department of Histology and Cell Biology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada, 24 yakarta, Indonesia; ^aFaculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia; ^eDepartment of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia; ^{(D}Department of Public Health, Faculty of Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Nitrate concentration in well water in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, and its surroundings tended to increase rapidly from time to time, and it may be asso to the association between nitrate in drinking water and colorectal cancer (CRC) risk occurrence. A case-control study was conducted in Yogyakarta Special Province. Pathologically confirmed 75 CRC patients and 75 controls were consulted and their individual well water was sampled and examined for nitrate concentrations. Logistic regression analysis was conducted to establish the association between nitrate and CRC risk development. There was a significant correlation between nitrate in drinking water and CRC occurrence, and this value was relatively stable after being adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, and family history of cancer. These findings demonstrated that the risk of CRC development was fourfold among those with >10 years of nitrate exposure from well water compared with those with \leq 10 years of nitrate exposure. Consequently, a significant association between nitrate in drinking water and occurrence of CRC in Yogyakarta was established.

ARTICLE HISTORY Revised 5 November 2016 Accepted 10 November 2016

Introduction

Yogyakarta is one of the provinces in Indonesia with the highest prevalence of cancer. Cancer prevalence in Yogyakarta is approximately 4.1%. This prevalence rate exceeds the national prevalence rate (1.4%) (Balitbangkes, 2013). In addition, from one of the major hospitals in the province, Dr. Sardjito Hospital, data from 2011 to 2014 showed colorectal cancer (CRC) rose from 3.7 per 100,000 in 2011 to 4.5 per 100,000 population in 2014.

Nitrate is one of the chemical constituents that has been increasing in concentration in well water in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, over the last three decades. When comparing nitrate in well water from 1991 to 2014, the nitrate levels rose rapidly. In 1991, Sudarmadji (1991) reported the mean nitrate concentration in Yogyakarta Municipality was 3.47 mg/L. Five years later, Smith et al. (1999) investigated nitrate levels in well water in the city of Yogyakarta, precisely in Kotagede District during 1994–1996, where the threshold allowed by the WHO (50 mg/L) had been exceeded. Several studies conducted in Yogyakarta and its surrounding from 2005 to 2014 indicated the concentration of nitrate in well water was approximately threefold higher than permitted by the WHO levels (Basuki, 2011; Oudone, 2014; Putra, 2010; Wiguna, 2014). Putra (2010) reported an elevation of nitrate in well water in the city of Yogyakarta and the surrounding areas attributed to inadequate sanitation. In fact of significant concern, 70% individuals residing in Yogyakarta were using well water as a water source (Balitbangkes, 2008).

Nitrates may be present in humans originating through two pathways, endogenous and exogenous. Endogenous nitrate results from the process of nitrite circulation and other nitrogen oxides (NO) derived from metabolism in the blood and tissues (Kawanishi et al., 2006). Exogenous nitrates enter through exposure from the environment via ingestion from food, imbibition of water, inhalation, or a combination (Mensinga et al., 2003).

CONTACT Adi Heru Husodo 📨 adiheruhusodo@gmail.com 🗊 Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada, Jl. Farmako Sekip Utara, Yogyakarta, 55281, Indonesia.

© 2017 Taylor & Francis

Nitrate is a nontoxic substance (Mensinga et al., 2003). Toxicity occurs when nitrates are reduced tss itrites by commensal bacteria in the oral cavity (Gilchrist et al., 2010; Lundberg et al., 2008; Mensinga et al., 2003). Furthermore, on a regular basis in the stomach, nitrite spontaneously decomposes into NO, peroxynitrite (ONOO⁻), and dinitrogen trioxide (N_2O_3) (Lundberg et al., 2008). These compounds are known as reactive nitrogen species (RNS). The existence of RNS in the human body serves two functions. NO produced endogenously functions to kill pathogenic bacteria, stimulate mucosal blood flow, and produce mucus, thereby enhancing the protection of the stomach (Lundberg et al., 2008). On the other hand, the existence of excessive RNS with unbalanced antioxidant production magaproduce adverse effects (Goodman et al., 2008). NO reacts with superoxide $(O_2^{\bullet-})$ to form ONOO⁻, resulting in $\frac{1}{52}$ highly reactive 8-nitroguanine and nitrative DNA damage (Hiraku et al., 2010; Thanan et al., 2015), leading to the development of chronic inflammation. Inflammation may also be initiated by physical exposure to chemicals and immunological factors (Hiraku et al., 2010; Kawanishi et al., 2006). In this case, the inflammation may occur because of exposure to nitrates in drinking water. To date, there has been no apparent method to distinguish the so of nitrate in the body.

Nitrate is sprecursor in the formation of nitrosamines. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified nitrate as a probable human carcinogen (class 2A) that may form N-nitroso compounds (NOCs) through endogenous nitrosation (IARC, 2010). Since nitrate is synthesized in the gastrointestinal tract (GIT), bacterial metabolism in the GIT and cancer development may be affected by diet. Bacterial metabolism of dietary protein containing amino acids releases NOC (Hughes and Rowland, 2000). Inflammatory conditions such as inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) might also enhance the formation of NOC (Thanan et al., 2015). In addition, smoking also produces NOC (Lu et al., 2016).

Studies related to the relationship between nitrate in drinking water and CRC risk demonstrated inconclusive results (Chang et al., 2010; Chen et al., 2005; Kuo et al., 2007; Yang et al., 2007; De Roos **51** al., 2003; Espejo-Herrera et al., 2016; McElroy et al., 2008). The aim of this study was to correlate pathologically confirmed case control of CRC patients with nitrate content originating from each patient's water-well, taking into account different confounding factors that might influence the results.

Material and Methods

Study Design and Population

The study was carried out in the city of Yogyakarta, and two neighboring districts, Sleman and Bantul. An unmatched case-control design was used. Cancer cases and controls were recruited from patients at Dr. Sardjito General Hospital Yogyakarta recorded from January 1, 2014 to February 29, 2016. Cancer cases were categorized as C18-C21 based on International Classification of Disease 10th revision codes (ICD-10 codes), and confirmed pathologically as adenocarcinoma, and with no IBD history. Controls were colon biopsy patients who had been confirmed pathologically as non-neoplastic (ICD-10 codes: K51, and K62). Inclusion criteria for participants were residents of the city of Yogyakarta, Sleman, or Bantul District for a minimum of three years, minimum age of 18, and minimum to be engaged in this study by signing the consent form. Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants in the study. Exclusion criteria for participants were patients who had another cancer type or metastasis, home address has changed, did not consume well water, or passed away at the date of study. Subject recruitment began by sorting out data from medical records. Participants were selected by residential address. Patients who had an incomplete address or had other cancers or died when hospitalized were excluded from the potential participant list. The process of selecting subjects is illustrated in Figure 1.

Sample and Data Collection

Data and samples from well water were collected by trained interviewers. Participants were interviewed between October 2015 and March 2016.

Nitrate in Well Water

The water samples were collected in the rainy season (February to March 2016) according to guidelines of

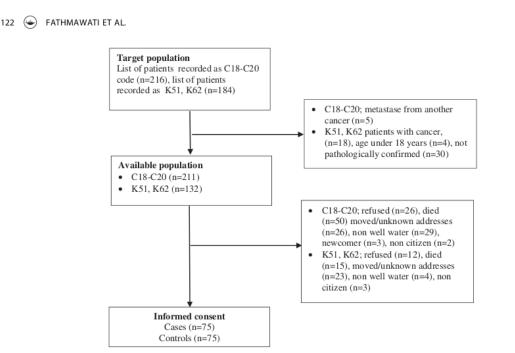


Figure 1. Schematic of participant recruitment.

SNI 6989.58:2008 (Indonesian National Standard on well water sampling). The water samples were analyzed in Water Chemical Laboratory of Major Center of Environmental Health Engineering and Disease Control (MCEHE-DC) Yogyakarta using APHA 2012 standard, section 4500-NO₃ to establish the nitrate levels. Nitrag was classified based on the WHO threshold for nitrate in drinking water (\leq 50 mg/L and >50 mg/L as NO₃⁻).

Estimation of Dietary Protein Intake

The 18 food items listed in the food frequency questionnaire (FFQ), which were classified as protein, were used to gather information regarding protein intake. Participants were asked to recall their eating habits one year prior to diagnosis. To avoid bias, their relatives who knew them well were asked to confirm the participants' eating habits. Participants were asked to recall the frequency of protein intake and their usual portion based on household size. The household size data were converted to gram using a grocery list exchanger (Waspadji et al., 2011) before they were processed using modified *Nutrisurvey* 2007 software (EBISpro, Germany). The results of *Nutrisurvey 2007* analysis were compared with recommended dietary allowances per person based on gender and age, which is issued by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (Kementerian Kesehatan, 2013) in order to obtain the information regarding individual protein intake. Because only two participants had "sufficient" category for protein intake, "sufficient" and "less" categories were merged to become the "less-sufficient" category. Therefore, the protein variable was classified into two categories (less-sufficient and more).

Socio-Demographic and Clinical Related Data

Personal history questionnaires (PHQs) were used to collect socio-demographic data, such as age when diagnosed, date of birth, gender, education, and family income. Information regarding diabetes, family history of cancer, smoking history, and a lifetime residential history was collected using PHQ. The primary source of drinking water was documented to ensure subjects used well water as a major source for their daily needs.

All data were classified into two categories. Age was classified into below 50 and 50 years and above (Brenner et al., 2007), genders were classified into female and male, and education was classified into more than 12 years and 12 years or less based on the program from the Government of Indonesia. Family income was classified based on the average of county/city minimum wages (below and above average). Length of nitrate exposure was classified >10 years and ≤10 years (De Roos et al., 2003). Diabetes and family history of cancer were classified by "No" and "Yes", whereas smoking history was classified by "Never" and "Ever".

Statistical Analysis

Unadjusted odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were used to determine the strength of the relationship in the bivariate analysis. The bivariate analysis using Chi-square was conducted on the independent variable and all variables that allegedly affected the CRC risk. The result of this analysis was used to perform multivariate analysis using logistic regression in order to obtain the most ideal model on the incidence of CRC. The stepwise method in logistic regression was employed to determine the most suitable model to analyze the relationship between nitrate and CRC. The predicted variables associated with cancer were included in the model. Known variables such as the risk of CRC were used in the model regardless of the level of statistical significance. Stratification analysis of the association of nitrate concentration in well water and CRC was made based on the length of exposure. Stata version 12 way utilized to perform statistical analysis. Two-sided p value ≤ 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

Results

Characteristics of Study Participants

Table 1 presents the socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of study participants. Gender distribution was similar between cases and controls. Sleman was the main contributor of participants recruited (48%), whereas Yogyakarta was the least contributor (21%), but with similar distribution between cancer cases and controls. Controls were significantly more educated than cancer cases. No marked difference between cancer cases and controls was found for family income and length of exposure with nitrate. Cancer cases with confirmed diagnosis as C18 represented the majority (49%), compared with C19 (13%) and C20 (37%).

6 JOURNAL OF TOXICOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, PART A 👄 123

10 Table 1. Socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of the study participants.

	Cases (n=75)	Controls (n=75)
Variables	n (%)	n (%)
Gender		
Male	38 (50.67)	38 (50.67)
Female	37 (49.33)	37 (49.33)
Place of living		
Yogyakarta	16 (21.33)	8 (10.67)
Sleman	36 (48.00)	46 (61.33)
Bantul	23 (30.67)	21 (28.00)
Level of education*		
≤12 years	40 (53.33)	23 (30.67)
>12 years	35 (46.67)	52 (69.33)
Family income (Rp)		
Mean \pm SD	3089200 ± 2423113	3253107 ± 2333887
≤Rp1,362,700	14 (18.67)	18 (24.00)
>Rp1,362,700	61 (81.33)	57 (76.00)
Length of exposure		
(years)		
Mean \pm SD	29.53 ± 15.84	28.71 ± 18.75
>10 years	64 (85.33)	59 (78.67)
≤10 years	11 (14.67)	16 (21.33)
Clinical status (ICD-10		
code)		
C18	37 (49.33)	
C19	10 (13.33)	
C20	28 (37.33)	
K51		60 (80.00)
K62		15 (20.00)

*= Significant from control $p \le 0.05$.

Nitrate in Well Water and Risk of CRC

Table 2 shows the correlation of nitrate exposure from well water, smoking habit, age, and cancer family history, with risk of CRC occurrence. Difference in mean nitrate concentrations in well water between cancer cases and controls was significant. Controls consumed significantly more protein than cancer cases. Compared with controls, cancer cases tended to smoke more. Cancer cases were significantly older than controls, and more likely to have a family history of cancer and diabetes. There was an overall significant association of CRC occurrence with high nitrate in well water after nitrates were adjusted for confounding by protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. There was an inverse relationship between protein intake and CRC. There was no marked association between smoking history and CRC development, and between age and CRC. A significant association between family history of cancer and CRC development was found. A correlation between CRC with diabetes was not detected.

| Variables Cases/Conrols Unadjusted* CR (95% CI) Overall Length of Exposure > 10 years Length of Exposure > 10 years Nitrate Nitrate Nitrate Inclusion Indlusion Inclusion Indlusion Indlusio< | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | ted ^{al} OR (95% CI) Overall Length of Exposure >10 years Length of Exposure 1(1.080-8.047) 2.820 (1.075-7.395)* 16/4 4.312 (1.319-14.098)* 3/4 (0.159-0.701) 0.316 (0.148-0.677)* 48/55 4.312 (1.319-14.098)* 3/4 (0.159-0.701) 0.316 (0.148-0.677)* 48/55 1.575 (0.721-3.439) 2/5 (0.159-0.701) 0.316 (0.148-0.677)* 27/18 1.575 (0.721-3.439) 2/5 (1.152-5.067) 1.367 (0.649-2.875) 27/18 1.575 (0.721-3.439) 2/5 (0.687-2.967) 1.367 (0.649-2.875) 27/18 1.575 (0.721-3.439) 2/5 (0.687-2.967) 1.367 (0.649-2.875) 27/18 1.575 (0.721-3.439) 2/5 (0.687-2.967) 1.367 (0.649-2.875) 27/18 1.575 (0.721-3.439) 2/5 (1.152-5.067) 1.887 (0.901-3.950) 49/38 1.429 (0.625-3.271) 5/14 (1.152-5.067) 1.887 (0.901-3.950) 49/38 1.429 (0.652-3.271) 5/14 (0.339-6.561) 3.233 (1.150-9.087)* 53/5 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3 (0.3397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 51/54 2.670 (0.852-8.369) <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.1/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.1/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.1/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369)
3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes.</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8</th> <th>n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8</th> | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.
 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.1/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.1/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.1/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575
(0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.
 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.
 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | n of Exposure >10 years Length of Exp
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 |
|---|--
--
--|---|--
---|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|--
---|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|---|--
---|---|--|---|---|---|--
--	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	--	---	---	--	---
---	---	---	--	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4 8/12 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5 11/9 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3	4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4 8/12 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5 11/9 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8	4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4 8/12 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5 11/9 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8												

 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369)
3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670
(0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 |
| 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8

 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369)
3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670
(0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 |
| 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3

 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369)
3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14.098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670
(0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 4.312 (1.319–14,098)* 3/4
8/12
8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 |
| 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8

 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 8/12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369)
3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 |
| of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | ariz
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8

 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | of L2
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | of L2
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of L2
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | of L2
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | or 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | of 12
1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 |
| 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8

 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 |
| 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8

 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 |
| 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8

 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 |
| 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8

 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 |
| 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8

 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 |
| 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8

 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5 11/9 11/9 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 r of cancer, and diabetes. 1 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5 11/9 11/9 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 v of cancer, and diabetes. 1 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5 11/9 11/9 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 r of cancer, and diabetes. 1 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5 11/9 11/9 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 r of cancer, and diabetes. 1 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5 11/9 11/9 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 r of cancer, and diabetes. 1 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5 11/9 11/9 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 r of cancer, and diabetes. 1 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5 11/9 11/9 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 r of cancer, and diabetes. 1 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5 11/9 11/9 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 v of cancer, and diabetes. 1 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5 11/9 11/9 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 v of cancer, and diabetes. 1 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5 11/9 11/9 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 v of cancer, and diabetes. 1 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5 11/9 11/9 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 v of cancer, and diabetes. 1 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5 11/9 11/9 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 v of cancer, and diabetes. 1 |
| 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8

 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2/5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.575 (0.721–3.439) 2.5
11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 |
| 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8

 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 11/9
1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 |
| 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8

 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 0f cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 13/8 tof cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 0.6 cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 rof cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8
 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 to cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 rof cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 0.6 cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 0.6 cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 0.6 cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 0.6 cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 0.6 cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 0.6 cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 0.6 cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 0f cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 0.6 cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 0.6 cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 0.6 cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 0.6 cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 |
| 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 to cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8

 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 to cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 to cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 to cancer, and diabetes.
 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 to cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 to cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 to cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2 5/14 5/14 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3 13/8 13/8 of cancer, and diabetes. |
| 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8

 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 1.429 (0.625–3.271) 6/2
5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 |
| 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.

 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
13/8
 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852-8.369) 5/14
2.670 (0.852-8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 |
| 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
t of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes.

 | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
t of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
t of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
t of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 5/14
2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. |
| 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/6 of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes.

 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/6 of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/6 cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/6 cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/6 of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/6 of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/6 of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/6 cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/6 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/6
 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/6 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
v of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
r of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
• of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/6 cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/6 cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/6 cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/6 cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/6 cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/6 cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/6 cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/6 cancer, and diabetes. |
| 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
i 3/8
i of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8

 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 2.670 (0.852–8.369) 3/3
13/8
13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. |
| 13/8
t of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.

 | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
t of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
t of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
t of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
t of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
t of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 13/8
t of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
t of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes.
 | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. | 13/8
of cancer, and diabetes. |
| of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | v of cancer, and diabetes.

 | r of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes.
 | r of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes.
 | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | v of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes.
 | r of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | r of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes.
 | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes.
 | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. | of cancer, and diabetes. |
| Ves 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Ves 71/4
- Odds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
- Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. | Ves 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Ves 71/4
• Odds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
• Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
• Evro-sided a value of 50.05 was considered statistically sionificant. | Ves 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
No 71/4 - 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
= Odds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
= Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
= Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
= two-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.

 | the features $4/1$ $4/1$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
No $71/4$
Odds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
two-sided p value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | the provided p value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant.
T1/4 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Ids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4 1.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Sided p value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. | T1/4 $4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)$
Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297) 71/4 a Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. a Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. a Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | For the formula of t | 71/4 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. | $\frac{4}{71/4}$ 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
$\frac{71/4}{4}$ ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | $\frac{1}{71/4}$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
$\frac{1}{71/4}$ 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 71/4 71/4 s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. 5.551 (0.559-55.297) s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. s ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 71/4 71/4 ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 0-sided ρ value of 5005 was considered statistically significant. | es 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
71/4
1s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
1s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
1s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
1s eaded <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 71/4 7.1/4 45 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. 64 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 65 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 65 Ged p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 71/4 5.550 (0.559-55.297) 45 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. 64 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 65 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 65 Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 71/4 5.550 (0.559-55.297) ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 71/4 71/4 ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | tes $4/1$ 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) $71/4$ $71/4$ 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)Ids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. 4169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 4160 (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.o-sided p value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. 600 | tes $4/1$ 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) $71/4$ $71/4$ 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)Ids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.tds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.o-sided p value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. | tes $4/1$ 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) $71/4$ $71/4$ 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)Ids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking
history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.o-sided p value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. | $ \begin{array}{cccc} & 4/1 & 4.169 \ (0.397-208.002) & 5.559 \ (0.559-55.297) \\ \hline 71/4 & \\ \hline 71/4 & \\ \hline 71/4 & \\ \hline 66 \ Ratio \ (OR) \ in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. \\ \hline 68 \ Ratio \ (OR) \ was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. \\ \hline 66 \ Ratio \ (OR) \ was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. \\ \hline 60 \ was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age. \\ \hline 60 \ was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age. \\ \hline 61 \ 60.05 \ was considered statistically significant. \\ \hline 60 \ 60 \ was considered statistically significant. \\ \hline 60 \ 60 \ was considered statistically significant. \\ \hline 60 \ 60 \ was considered statistically significant. \\ \hline 60 \ was considered statistically significant. \\ \hline 60 \ 60 \ was considered statistically significant. \\ \hline 60 \ 60 \ was considered statistically significant. \\ \hline 60 \ 60 \ was considered statistically significant. \\ \hline 60 \ 60 \ was considered statistically significant. \\ \hline 60 \ 60 \ was considered statistically significant. \\ \hline 60 \ 60 \ was considered statistically significant. \\ \hline 60 \ 60 \ was considered statistically significant. \\ \hline 60 \ 60 \ 60 \ 60 \ 60 \ 60 \ 60 \ 60$ | $\frac{4}{71/4} \frac{4}{71/4} \frac{4}{71/4$ | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 71/4 71/4 Ids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. o-sided p value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{71/4}$ $\frac{1}{5.559}$ $\frac{1}{0.559-55.297}$
dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | The probability of the probability of the protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
The Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
The Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
The Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
The Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | the provided p value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. | the provided p value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant.
71/4 $71/4$ $1.169 (0.397-208.002)$ 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
tids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
tids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
tids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. | s 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dos value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | es 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and diabetes. | To the observed of ≤ 0.05 we can be calculated using logicar analysis using Chi-square analysis.
71/4 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
2 -sided p value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. | To the formula of th | To the formula of th | T1/4 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
T1/4 5.510 (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
As Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
As Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. | To the formula of th | To the formula of a second product of the term of term of the term of | To the provided product of ≤ 0.05 (0.559-55.297) $= 71/4$ (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) $= 71/4$ (0.8) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. Using Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. Using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. ≤ 0.005 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 71/4 A statio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. Statio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. Statio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. Statio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297) 71/4 5.559 (0.559–55.297) 5.8 ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. 5.8 ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 5.559 (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 5.550 (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297) 71/4 a Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. a Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. a Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. a Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 71/4 18 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. 18 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 15 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 15 Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | tes $4/1$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4 $31/4$ $31/4$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio
(OR) was considered statistically significant. | de Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
da Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
da Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
da Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age.
a-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | tes $4/1$ $4/1$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4 5.56 (0.559–55.297)
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. | $\frac{4}{71/4}$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
$\frac{71/4}{5}$ Astio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. | $\frac{4}{71/4}$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
$\frac{71/4}{5}$ Astio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | $\frac{1}{71/4}$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
B Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
As Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
As Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
As ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
As ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. 60 | For the function of the funct | $7_{71/4}$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
$7_{1/4}$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
S Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
S Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
S Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
S Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297) 71/4 71/4 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. ided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297) Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297) 71/4 71/4 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | $\frac{4}{71/4}$ $\frac{4}{71/4}$ $\frac{4}{6}$ (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
$\frac{7}{71/4}$ 5.610 (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
S Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
S Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
S Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. | s $4/1$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4 5.610 (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. | $\frac{1}{71/4}$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. | $\frac{1}{71/4}$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
S Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. | $\frac{1}{71/4}$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
S Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. | $\frac{1}{71/4}$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. | $\frac{1}{71/4}$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. | the field of solution of solution of cancer, and age. $4/1$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4 Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | $\frac{4}{71/4}$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
35 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
46 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
45 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
46 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age.
47 Partio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | T1/4 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
ds Ratio (OR) in
bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 71/4 71/4 5.8 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. 5.8 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 5.8 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 5.8 Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | $\frac{1}{71/4}$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. | Find the function of the func | s $4/1$ $4/1$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
T $71/4$ s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
S Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. | s $4/1$ $4/1$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
T $71/4$ s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
S Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. | s $4/1$ $4/1$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
T $71/4$ s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
S Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
S Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. | 2 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
5 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
5 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
5 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
5 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | For the formula product of the fourth of th | Fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | 71/4 $4.169 (0.397-208.002)$ 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
71/4 $7.1/4$ $7.1/4$ $7.1/4$ $7.1/4S Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.S Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.S Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.S Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.$ | 2 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
5 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
5 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
5 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
5 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | $\frac{1}{71/4}$ = 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Factio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 71/4 71/4 s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. 5.559 (0.559-55.297) s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. s ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297) 71/4 5.169 (0.8) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297) 71/4 71/4 s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. s Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297) 71/4 71/4 s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. s Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | T1/4 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Fatio (OR) his bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Fatio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Fatio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Fatio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | T1/4 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
T1/4 A.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
State (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 71/4 7.1/4 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. |
| Yes 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
No 71/4 | Yes $4/1$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
No $71/4$
= Odds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
= Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
= Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
= two-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically sionficant. | Yes $4/1$ 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
No $71/4$
= Odds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
= Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
= Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
= Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
= two-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

 | Yes 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297) No 71/4 Odds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. two-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4
Ids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 71/4 71/4 Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. 15 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. -sided p value of <0.005 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 71/4 71/4 s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. 5.559 (0.559-55.297) s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
71/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is readio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
a-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
S Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
S Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
S Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
S Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | $4/1$ 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. $71/4$ ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 0 -sided p value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
71/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4,1 4,169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
T1/4 45 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
b-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
71/4 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
$\frac{1}{20.05}$ was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4,1 4,169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4 ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of
≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4,169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4 45 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
3-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Ids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | 71/4 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Ids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Ids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
$0-sided p$ value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Ads Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age.
dos ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | s 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and abetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. | is 71/4 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Ids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is 71/4 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Ids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ano-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 5.59 (0.559-55.297) 35 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using
Chi-square analysis. 45 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 45 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 45 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4 ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
3-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4 4s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. | 4/1 4,1 4,169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4 4s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4,169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4 45 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
a-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of \leq 0.05 was considered statistically significant. | i 71/4 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein
intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
do-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4
Js Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Js Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Js Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
35 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
36 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
36 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
36 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
36 Latio (OR) was considered statistically significant | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and abetes.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of \leq 0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. 5.559 (0.559-55.297) ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. to | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 15 71/4 71/4 15 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. 15 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 15 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. 15 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
T1/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297) 71/4 71/4 5 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. 5.559 (0.559–55.297) 5 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 5 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age. 5 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age. 5 Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
71/4
Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. (OR) | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
T1/4
Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
71/4
Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was
considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
s ded <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
T1/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
acided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. Con | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. _{Co} | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. _{Co} | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
T1/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
acided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. Con | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
T1/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Stated <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. Con | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.59–55.297)
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and abetes.
d-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. $colliced$ | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4 ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
45 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.599–55.297)
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and abetes.
Is ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.59–55.297)
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and abetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297) s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. 5.559 (0.559–55.297) s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
71/4 s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
71/4 s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and abetes.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. G | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR)
was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. to | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 71/4 71/4 5 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. 5 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 5 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 6 Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
71/4 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. (a) | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 71/4 71/4 5 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. 5.559 (0.559-55.297) 5 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. 6 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes. 6 Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. (0) | 4/1 4.169 (0.397–208.002) 5.559 (0.559–55.297)
71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. to | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
In the static (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history of cancer, and age. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
a Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
a Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
a Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, of cancer, and diabetes.
a Ratio (OR) was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) $71/4$ $71/4$ s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. sided p value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) $71/4$ $71/4$ s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. sided p value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297) $71/4$ $71/4$ s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. sided p value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
71/4 5.60 (0.8) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
5 Ratio (0.8) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
5 Ratio (0.8) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
5 Ratio (0.8) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
5 Ratio (0.8) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
71/4 Fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. | 4/1 4.169 (0.397-208.002) 5.559 (0.559-55.297)
Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. |
| No 71/4
• Odds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
• Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
• Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age. | No $71/4$
= Odds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
= odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
= Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
= two-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. | No $71/4$
• Odds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
• Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
• Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
• two-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

 | Vo
Odds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
two-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
Ids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
Patio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
5 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
6 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
7 sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and abetes.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | 71/4
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4 ds fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
•sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
ds flatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.
 | 71/4
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
Ids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
Ids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
Ids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
Ids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided p value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided ρ value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
Ids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
io-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. <u>co</u> | dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
oo-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. [63] | 71/4
Ids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
Ids Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dos rue of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
15 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
15 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression,
adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
15 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | 71/4
ds fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
3-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
ds flatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
3-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
0-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
4s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
4s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
4s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
4-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
ds Patio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
3-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and
diabetes.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
15 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
15 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
15 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
1-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👧 | 71/4
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 🐼 | 71/4
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. ฌ | 71/4
1s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
1s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
1s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | 71/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👧 | 71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and abetes.
dided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. [03] | 71/4
Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
ided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.
 | 71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. (20 | 71/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. [00] | 71/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👩 | 71/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👩 | 71/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. [00] | 71/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. [00] | 71/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | 71/4
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | 71/4
ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
1s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
1s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
1s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically, significant. <u>(co</u> | 71/4
Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. Go | 71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. to | 71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | 71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | 71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | 71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using
logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and abetes.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. to | 71/4
5 Patio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
5 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
6 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
7 Satied <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. (08) | 71/4
Patio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
6 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | 71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. to | 71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and abetes.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. to | 71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
5 Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
5 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
5 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
5 steded <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided p value of ≤005 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided p value of ≤005 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
F Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
Sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
• Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
• Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
• Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
• sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 71/4
Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
6 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
7 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
7 State de de value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. |
| - Odds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
- Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
- Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age. | e Odds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
= Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
= Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
= two-sided <i>D</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | Odds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis. Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and diabetes. two-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.

 | Odds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
two-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | lds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | . Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ls Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
1s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
1s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
1sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ls Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
45 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
45 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
ds eaded <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.
 | ds fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
lds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. <mark>6</mark> | dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
io-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. [∞] | dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
io-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. to | lds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
lds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | lds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
ro-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ls Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for
protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
3-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
3-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
0-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ls Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
4s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
4s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
1-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
3-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | lds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and
age.
o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ls Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
4s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
4s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | Is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
35 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
15 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Patio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. , | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. , | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ls Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | ls Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤005 was considered statistically significant. | Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
ided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
ided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.
 | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ls Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | ls Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
15 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
15 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
1-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | ls Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
15 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
15 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
1-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | ls Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | ls Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. Co | ls Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
15 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
15 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
0-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ls Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ls Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 🐼 | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic
regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
t Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
6 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. [6] | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. to | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. co | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤005 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤005 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
S Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
S Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
Stede <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | r Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | r Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
6 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. |
| Odds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | Odds katio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | Odds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
• Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
two-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.

 | odds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
two-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👝 | ds Ratio (OR) in Divariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | Hatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
; Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
; Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. , | s katio (OR) in Divariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds katio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is Fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds fatio (DR) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. <mark>8</mark> | is fatto (DR) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. <mark>公</mark> | ds hatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
b-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds hatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
b-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds hatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.
 | ds hatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of <u>s0.05 was considered statistically significant.</u> & | dds Ratio (OR) in Divariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) in Divariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) in Divariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. <mark>8</mark> | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds katio (OR) in Divariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | das Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
io-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was cakculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
oo-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | dds Ratio (OR) in Divariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | dds Ratio (OR) in Divariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
io-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for
protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds katio (OK) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
⊃-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds katio (OK) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
ɔ-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds katio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds katio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
i-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds hatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
3-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and
age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds katio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is kato (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | ds hatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. , , | ds Ratio (OR) in Divariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. _{Co} | ds fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | st Fatio (DR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
45 Ratio (DR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
45 Ratio (DR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically, significant. to | is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Ch-Square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s katio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. to | Hatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
deded p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
ided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | Hatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
ded p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s katio (OR) in Divariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.
 | s fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | is Ratio (UR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | is Ratio (UR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | is Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | is Fatio (UR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically, significant | ds Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 1s Fatio (DR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
1s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
1s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s fatio (OR) in Divariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | s fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | s fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | s fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s katio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic
regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. to | s hatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of 50.05 was considered statistically, significant. | Hatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | s katio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically, significant | s katio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chr-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. to | s Ratio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s fatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s katio (OR) in Divariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s fatio (OR) in brivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s fatio (OR) in brivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is hatio (OR) in biwariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
c Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | katio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
6 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
6 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
6 stale of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | Hatio (OR) in bivariate analysis using Chi-square analysis.
6 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. |
| = Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
= Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age. | = Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
= Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
= two-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | = Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes. = Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. = two-sided p value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

 | Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
two-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | lds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | : Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ls Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | ls Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | 1s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
1s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
•-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
•-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.
 | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | lds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | lds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
io-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. <u>co</u> | dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
io-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. [63] | lds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | lds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
xo-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer,
and diabetes.
35 Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of 50.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
⊃-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
⊃-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
ס-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
3s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
1-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
3-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | lds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | lds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.
 | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
1s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | lds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👧 | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👧 | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👧 | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
1s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👧 | ls Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👧 | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. roo | Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
ided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. [03] | Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
ided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. [33] | t Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
iided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. [53] | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. roo
 | ls Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👧 | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👧 | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👧 | Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👧 | Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👧 | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👩 | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of <u><0.05</u> was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. to | is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | ls Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. to | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family
history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
i Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. to | k Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. [63] | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. to | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | ls Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for protein intake, smoking history, age, family history of cancer, and diabetes.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. |
| = Odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and uncertained using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age. | - odds natio (cr), was calculated using register regression, adjusted for smoking instory, family history of cancer, and age. | = odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. = two-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.

 | odds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
two-sided p value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. | lds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of <u>50.05</u> was considered statistically significant. | is facto (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided p value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is facto (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | is facto (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is Ratio (OR) was carculated using logistic regression, aujored for smoking history of cancer, and age.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | de natio (or) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
de Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | a nervo (n) was enclored using logistic regression, aujecce for procent mence, sinouni mence, and and an enclored and advected for smoking history of cancer, and age.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | α static (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
• sided p value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.
 | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 🔞 | ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dis Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusced for smoking history of cancer, and age. | the Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age. | dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
io-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
io-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. co | ids Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (RN) was calculated using logistic regression, algusted for smoking instory family history of cancer, and age.
dds Ratio (RN) was calculated using logistic regression, algusted for smoking history family history of cancer, and age. | de noro (cor) was deutated using logistic regression, aujuster for smoking history deving navery, age, ranny naver, and dage.
Istito
(OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | ds Ratio (Rvi) was cauchated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
2-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (Rvi) was cauchated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
2-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
5-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | de natio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, aujusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | dds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.
 | ts ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided p value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s facto (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
 | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ts Ratio (OR) was carcuted using logistic regression, aujusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | s fatio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
dided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
ided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | s fatio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
 | is factor (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | is facto (or) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided p value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is facto (or) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
Is facto (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | is facto (or) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
Is facto (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | is facto (of) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided p value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is facto (of) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided p value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is Ratio (OR) was carculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 60 | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | as next, (cr) was carevated using logistic regression, aujusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
Is Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is Ratio (OR) was calculated using regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
•sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | s facto (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s facto (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | s facto (or) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and
age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | e ratio (or) was calculated using regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s fatio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s facto (or) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is facto (or) was careared using regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
Is facto (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history family history of cancer, and age.
s fatio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s facto (or) was declared using regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
s facto (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s facto (or) was decided using regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
s facto (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s facto (or) was decided using regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
s facto (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | e recto (or) was calculated using regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
Is fatio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | e recto (or) was calculated using regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age. | e news (on) was developed using regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
Ratio (OR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. |
| = Udds Katio (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age. | = Udds Katio (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, ramily history of cancer, and age.
= two-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | = Odds Katio (DK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
= two-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.

 | udos kato (UK) was calculateo using logistic regression, aglusted for smoking history, tamily history of cancer, and age.
two-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. ten | as kauo (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, ramily history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | kato (UK) was caiculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking nistory, family nistory of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is kauo (Uk) was caiculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. ဣ | s katio (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s kauo (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👧 | s kario (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, aquisted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | ds katio (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking nistory, ramury nistory or cancer, and age.
⊃-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is frauo (UR) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Kauo (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | os kato (UK) was caiculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, tamily history of cancer, and age.
D-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is kate (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, tamily history of cancer, and age.
-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | as kato (UK) was caiculated using logistic regression, aglusted for smoking history, tamily history of cancer, and age.
p-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | as kato (UK) was caiculated using logistic regression, aglusted for smoking history, tamily history of cancer, and age.
p-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | as kato (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, aglusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 않
 | ds hato (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, ramily history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 않 | යෙ kato (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. සි | යෙ kato (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. සි | ids kato (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ids kauo (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, ramily history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.
6 | ds kato (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking nistory, ramily nistory or cancer, and age.
o-sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ids Kauo (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, tamily history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ads kato (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, aquated for smoking history, tamily history of cancer, and age.
io-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. ⓒ | ads kado (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, ramliy history of cancer, and age.
io-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ids kato (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, tamily history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ids kauo (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, ramily history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ads kario (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
<i>Io-</i> sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | as kato (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided
<i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds kato (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, ramily history of cancer, and age.
⊃-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | as kato (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, tamily nistory of cancer, and age.
3-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | as kato (UK) was caiculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking nistory, tamily nistory of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | as kato (UK) was caiculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, ramily history of cancer, and age.
r-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ds kato (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, ramily history of cancer, and age.
3-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. , | ds kato (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking nistory, ramily nistory or cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | ids kato (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking nistory, ramily nistory or cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant.
 | as kato (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
⊷sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | is kauo (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s kauo (UK) was caiculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is kato (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, tamily history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant | ds Ratio (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking nistory, tamily nistory of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. _{Co} | as kato (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking nistory, tamily nistory of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. <mark>co</mark> | as kato (UK) was caiculated using logistic regression, aglusted for smoking nistory, ramily history of cancer, and age.
0-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | as kato (UK) was caiculated using logistic regression, aglusted for smoking nistory, ramily nistory of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | as kato (UK) was carculated using logistic regression, aglusted for smoking nistory, ramily history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | us като (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, aglusted for smoking nistory, татију nistory or cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. <mark>co</mark> | is kado (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, aquated for smoking nistory, ramily history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s като (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking nistory, tamily history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. <mark>to</mark> | katio (Uk) was carculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, ramliy history of cancer, and age.
ided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | kato (UK) was caiculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, ramily history of cancer, and age.
ided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | katio (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
aded <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s katio (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👧
 | s kauo (UK) was caiculated using logistic regression, aglusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is katio (UK) was carculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking instory, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. to | is karo (UR) was carculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking instory, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👩 | is karo (UR) was carculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking instory, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👩 | is katio (UK) was carculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking instory, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. to | is katio (UK) was carculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking instory, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 👩 | is karo (UR) was carculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, tamily history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. <mark>co</mark> | as kato (UK) was carculated using logistic regression, aglusted for smoking nistory, ramily history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | as kato (UK) was caiculated using logistic regression, aglusted for smoking nistory, ramily history of cancer, and age.
o-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. <mark>co</mark> | ts като UK) was carculated using logistic regression, agusted for smoking nistory, татију nistory or cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | is kano (Uk) was carculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, tamuly history or cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s kauo (UK) was calcuated using logistic regression, aquated for smoking nistory, family nistory of cancer, and age.
sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 🐼 | s kauo (Uk) was caiculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking instory, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 😡 | s kauo (Uk) was caiculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking instory, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 😡 | s kauo (Uk) was caiculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking instory, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. 😡 | s katio (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjustee for smoking nistory, family history of cancer, and
age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. <mark>co</mark> | katio (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. | katio (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s Ratio (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking nistory, family nistory of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant | s katio (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjustee for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. <mark>co</mark> | is kario (Uk) was carculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
-sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s kauo (Uk) was caiculated using logistic regression, agusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s katio (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, ramliy history of cancer, and age.
sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | s katio (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. S | s katio (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. S | r katio (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, family history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | katio (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, ramliy history of cancer, and age.
sided p value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. | katio (UK) was calculated using logistic regression, adjusted for smoking history, ramliy history of cancer, and age.
sided <i>p</i> value of ≤0.05 was considered statistically significant. |
| | significant. | significant.

 | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant.
 | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant.
 | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant.
 | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant.
 | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant.
 | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. | significant. |
| 3 | |

 | | | 9 | | 9 | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | S | 9 | | 9 | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | S | 9 | S | 9 | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | 9 | | | S | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | 9 | | 9 | S | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | 9 | | 9 | S | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | 9 | | 9 | S | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | S | | | | | | | S | | | S | S |
 | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | |
 | | S | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | S | | | | | | | S | | | S | S |
 | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | |
 | | S | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | • | | | | |
 | | | | | Ð | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | • | | | | |
 | | | | | Ð | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | |

 | | | | | | | | | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9
 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | Ð | Ð | | | 3
 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | Ð | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | Ð | Ð | Ð | 9 | 9
 | | | | Ð | Э | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | • | | | | |
 | | | | | Ð | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | S

 | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | S | | | | | | | S | | | S | S |
 | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | |
 | | S | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 335 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 335 | |

 | | • | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 339 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | |

 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

124 😉 FATHMAWATI ET AL.

6 JOURNAL OF TOXICOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, PART A 😔 125

Based on stratification analysis, the risk of CRC occurrence attributed to nitrate became higher for subjects with exposure to nitrate longer than 10 years compared with less exposure. After adjusting for smoking history, age, and family history of cancer, the correlation between CRC development and exposure to well water nitrate was further increased. Protein and diabetes variables were not included in the model for stratification analysis. The protein variable in our research was assumed not as a nitrate source due to the observations that average intake of nitrate was lower than the recommended dietary allowances, whereas the diabetes variable was not possible to be determined due to insufficient number of subjects with diabetes.

Discussion

This study examined the risk relationship between CRC occurrence and exposure to nitrate in drinking water. In our study, water-well was sampled only once. However, exposure to nitrates for each individual was presumed to be on a chronic daily basis. Nitrate has a conservative ion, which does not readily react physically, chemically, and biologically during its travels through the groundwater flow (Freeze and Cherry, 1979). Soil structure and its porosity, and water supply from precipitation and irrigation influence nitrate leaching (Ritter et al., 2002). It is worthwhile noting that Yogyakarta has a relatively high rainfall, approximately 300 to >500 mm/month (BMKG, 2016) and an annual recharge of groundwater approximately ≥600 mm/acre (Putra, 2007). The condition of rainfall and recharge of groundwater in Yogyakarta make it difficult to decrease the nitrate levels in groundwater, especially if the nitrate sources are not eliminated. Since the 1980s, nitrate concentration in groundwater in Yogyakarta and its surroundings tended to increase rapidly from time to time due to improper sanitation (Putra, 2011). In our study it was found that there were 25 of 27 wells with high nitrate (>50 mg/L) located less than 10 m from the septic tank (data not shown).

Data demonstrated an association between nitrate exposure in drinking water containing nitrate >50 mg/L with elevated risk of CRC development. This result is consistent with studies conducted by Espejo-Harrera et al. (2016) in Spain and Italy. A correlation between nitrate in drinking water and CRC occurrence was noted, especially for rectal canged in China (Chen et al., 2005) and Taiwan (Kuo et al., 2007; Chang et al., 2010). McElroy et al. (2008) found the association was limited to proximal colon cancer for rural women in Wisconsin, USA, and the association was stronger among those who were exposed to nitrate from drinking water for more than 10 years. However, De Roos et al. (2003), who studied a population in Iowa, did not find a relationship between consumption water with high nitrate for more than 10 years and risk of CRC development. However, it should be noted that De Roos et al. (2003) observed that the risk pertained to the exposure of nitrate (>10 years with average nitrate >5 mg/L as nitrate-N) and CRC was elevated among the subgroup with low vitamin C intake and high meat intake. When compared to the study of De Roos et al. (2003), our study showed 25% of cases were with high nitrate exposure, while only 7% of cancer cases were detected in the Iowa investigation. Thus, differences in these finding 50 may be attributed to a larger population being exposed to high nitrate levels in drinking water in our study.

Data suggest that the source of nitrosamines through cigarette smoking allegedly associated with CRC occurrence did not show sufficient evidence (Table 2). The protein consumed by participants in this study served as a protective factor. Generally meat may serve as a nitrate source from food and meat consumption; however, in Indonesia meat consumption is lower compared with other countries in Southeast Asia (Saleh, 2016). In addition, this study did not distinguish protein intake by source. Therefore, nitrate and nitrogen from diet could not be taken into account. Thus, subjects in this study may be presumed as pathologically confirmed with nitrate exposure from drinking water.

Data demonstrated that consumption of high nitrate in drinking water was not the only risk for CRC development. It was found that a family history of cancer played some significant role and presented as high a risk for CRC development. Although diabetes appeared not to be related with CRC development, subjects with diabetes tend to develop CRC to a greater extent than patients who have no history of diabetes (Deng

126 😉 FATHMAWATI ET AL.

et al., 2012). Individuals with smoking history and aged population also appeared to display a higher risk for CRC genurrence.

The Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives set the Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) for nitrate from 0 to 3.7 mg/kg body weight (FAO/WHO, 2002). Data on the amount of nitrates consumed by the participants through drinking water were not available, but the amount of nitrate from drinking water intake can be estimated. Assuming an average weight of 60 kg and the record of participants consuming water containing nitrate of 50 mg/L with as much as 2 L per day, then the intake of nitrates from drinking water is approximately 1.67 mg/kg body weight per day. This value is still within the range of ADI and does not include nitrate intake from food. Thus, the standard of nitrate in drinking water needs to be examined further to determine whether a maximum concentration of 50 mg/L (as nitrate) is required to be lowered. The importance of the standard of nitrate in drinking water is essential to be reassessed because of the impact of nitrate not only or 49 RC, but for risk of cancers occurring, including non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in Nebraska (Ward et al., 1996), thyroid cancer and hypothyroidsm in older women in Iowa (Ward et al., 2010), childhood brain tumors in Taiwan (Weng et al., 2011), gastric cancer in Valencia, Spain (Morales-Suarez-Varela et al., 1995), methemoglobinemia among infants and children in Morocco (Sadeq et al., 2008), and insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus among children in Colorado (Kostraba et al., 1992).

A limitation in this study was the use of only 75 cancer cases and 75 controls; however, the results showed an association between nitrate concentration in drinking water and CRC occurrence, raising concerns regarding the high nitrate concentrations in drinking water. Further studies with larger populations are required to confirm these findings. Evidence indicated that the CRC risk occurred when consuming high nitrate in well water, especially for long periods of time. Several steps may be taken to prevent the emergence of this CRC risk. First, monitoring well water quality should be conducted regularly by the government through primary health centers. Second, the prevention of nitrate pollution in well water may be

accomplished through proper sanitation. Third is avoid consuming well water if the water is contaminated by high nitrate.

Ethical Approval

This research was approved by the Medical and Health Research Ethics Committee (MHREC) Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada-Dr. Sardjito General Hospital (Ref: KE/FK/955/EC/2015).

48 Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the Ministry of Health, Indonesia, which has funded a part of this study as part of the doctoral scholarship program; Dr. Sardjito Hospital's staff and the local governments for facilitating access to the participants; the participants; the enumerators; BBTKL-PP/ MCEHE-DC Yogyakarta for analyzing nitrate in well water; and Klinik Bahasa Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada for help in proofreading this article.

ORCID

Fathmawati 💿 http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1176-4642 Jajah Fachiroh 💿 http://orcid.org/0000-0002-2650-1941

References

- Balitbangkes. 2008. Riset Kesehatan Dasar 2007. Jakarta.
- Balitbangke 29 013. Riset Kesehatan Dasar 2013. Jakarta.
- Basuki, N. 2011. Pemodelan Spasial Penyebaran Nitrat pada Air Sumur Gali: Studi Kasus di Kelurahan Purbayan Kecamatan Kotagede Yogyakarta. Thesis. Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta.
- BMKG. 2016. Analisis Hujan Februari 2016 dan Perkiraan
- 15 Jujan April, Mei, Juni 2016 D. I. Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta. Brenner, H, Hoffmeister, M., Arndt, V., and Haug, U. 2007. Gender differences in colorectal cancer: Implications for age at initiation of screening. *Br. J. Cancer* 96: 828–831.
- Chang, C-C., Chen, C-C., Wu, D-C., and Yang, C-Y. 2010. Nitrates in drinking water and the risk of death from rectal cancer: Does hardness in drinking water matter? *J. Toxicol.*11 Inviron. Health A 73: 1337–1347.
- Chen, K., Yu, W., Ma, X., Yao, K., and Jiang, Q. 2005. The association between drinking water source and colorectal cancer incidence in Jiashan County of China: A prospec-
- 23 ive cohort study. Eur. J. Pub. Health 15: 652-656.
- De Roos, A. J., Ward, M. H., Lynch, F. C., and Cantor, K. P. 2003. Nitrate in public water supplies and the risk of colon 8 and rectum cancers. *Epidemiology* 4: 640–649.
- Deng, L., Gui, Z., Zhao, L., Wang, J., and Shen, L. 2012. Diabetes mellitus and the incidence of colorectal cancer:

6 JOURNAL OF TOXICOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, PART A 🔄 127

An updated systematic review and meta-analysis. *Dig. Dis. Sci.* 57: 1576–1585.

- Sci. 57: 1576-1585.
 Espejo-Herrera, N., Gracia-Lavedan, L., Boldo, E., Aragones, N., Perez-Gomez, B., Polan, M., Molina 20. J., Fernandez, T., Martin, V., V 20 hia, C. L., Bosetti, C., Tavani, A., Polesel, J., Serraino, D., Acebo, I. G., Altzibar, J. M., Ardanaz, E., Burgui, R., Pisa, F., Fernandez-Tardon, G., Tardon, A., Peiro, R., Navarro, C., Castano-Vinyals, G., Moreno, V., Righi, E., Aggazzotti, G., Basagana, X, Nieuwenhuijsen, M., Kog 13 has, M., and Villanueva, C. M. 2016. Colorectal cancer risk and nitrate exposure through drinking water and diet. Int. J. 17 neer 139: 334-346.
- FAO/WHO. 2002. Evaluation of Certain Food Additives. Fifty-Ninth Report of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives. WHO Technical Report 385 eries No. 913. Geneva.
- Freeze, R. A., and Cherry, J. A. 1979. *Groundwater*. 32 Inglewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Gilchrist, M., Winyard, P. G., and Benjamin, N. 2010. Dietary 5 nitrate-good or bad? *Nitric Oxide* 22: 104–109.
- Goodman, M., Bostick, R. M., Dash, C., Terry, P., Flanders, W. D., and Mandel, J. 2008. A summary measure of pro- and anti-oxidant exposures and risk of incident, sporadic, color 12 ctal adenomas. *Cancer Causes Control* 19: 1051–1064.
- Hiraku, Y., Kawanishi, S., Ichinose, T., and Murata, M. 2010. The role of iNOS-mediated DNA damage in infection- and asbestos-induced carcinogenesis. *Ann. NY. Acad. Sci* 1203: 28 5–22.
- Hughes, R., and Rowland, I. R. 2000. Metabolic activities of the gut microflora in relation to cancer. *Microb. Ecol. Health Dis* 31 9–185.
- IARC. 2010. Ingested nitrate and nitrite, cyanobacterial peptide toxins/IARC monographs on the evaluation of carcino-
- 7 genic risks to humans, Vol. 94. Lyon, France: WHO Press. Kawanishi, S., Hiraku, Y., Pinlaor, S., and Ma, N. 2006. Oxidative and nitrative DNA damage in animals and patients with inflammatory diseases in relation to inflam-27 nation-related carcinogenesis. *Biol. Chem.* 387: 365–372.
- Kementerian Kesehatan, RI. 2013. Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia No. 75 Tahun 2013 tentang Angka Kecukupan Gizi yang Dianjurkan bagi Bangsa Indonesia.
- Kostraba, J. N., Gay, E. C., Rewers, M., and Hamman, R. F. 1992. Nitrate levels in community drinking waters and risk of IDDM: An ecological analysis. *Diabetes Care* 15: 1505–1508.
- Kuo, H-W., Wu, T-N., and Yang, C-Y. 2007. Nitrates in drinking water and risk of death from rectal cancer in Taiwan. J. Toxicol. Environ. Health A 70: 1717–1722.
- Lu, J., Zhang, L., Lewis, R. S., Bovet, L., Goepfert, S., Jack, A. M., Crutchfield, J. D., Ji, H., and Dewey, R. E. 2016. Expression of a constitutively active nitrate reductase variant in tobacco reduces tobacco-specific nitrosamine accumulation in cured leaves and cigarette smoke. *Plant* 16 *Piotechnol. J.* 14: 1500–1510.
- Lundberg, J. O., Weitzberg, E., and Gladwin, M. T. 2008. The nitrate-nitrite-nitric oxide pathway in physiology and therapeutics. *Nat. Rev. Drug Discov.* 7: 156–167.

- McElroy, J. A., Trentham-Dietz, A., Gangnon, R. E., Hampton, J. M., Bersch, A. J., Kanarek, M. S., and Newcomb, P. A. 2008. Nitrogen-nitrate exposure from drinking water and color-ectal cancer risk for rural women in Wisconsin, USA. J. 24 Water Health 6: 399–409.
- Mensinga, T. T., Speijers, G. J., and Meulenbelt, J. 2003. Health implications of exposure to environmental nitro-193 enous compounds. *Toxicol. Rev.* 22: 41–51.
- Morales-Suarez-Varela, M. M., Llopis-Gonzalez, A., and Tejerizo-Perez, M. L. 1995. Impact of nitrates in drinking water on cancer mortality in Valencia, Spain. *Eur. J. Epidemiol.* 11: 15–21.
- Oudone, P. 2014. Groundwater Vulnerability Mapping Assessment in Minggir Subdistrict of Sleman, Yogyakarta Special Province, Indonesia. Thesis. Universitas Gadjah 30 Mada.
- Putra, D. P. E. 2007. The Impact of Urbanization on Groundwat₄₇ Quality: A Case Study in Yogyakarta City-Indonesia. Ph.D. diss. Rheinisch-Westfalische Technische 22 Hochschule Aachen.
- Putra, D. P. E. 2010. Estimation, reality and trend of groundwater nitrate concentration under unsewered area of 35 ogyakarta City–Indonesia. J. SE Asian Appl. Geol. 2: 20–27.
- Putra, D. P. E. 2011. Evolution of groundwater chemistry on shallow aquifer of Yogyakarta City urban area. J. SE Asian Appl. Geol. 3: 116–124.
- Ritter, L., Solomon, K., and Sibley, S. 2002. Sources, pathways, and relative risks of contaminants in surface water and groundwater: A perspective prepared for the
- 3 Walkerton inquiry. *J. Toxicol. Environ. Health A* 65: 1–142. Sadeq, M., Moe, C. L., Attarassi, B., Cherkaoui, I., ElAouad,
- R., and Idrissi, L. 2008. Drinking water nitrate and prevalence of methemoglobinemia among infants and children aged 1-7 years in Moroccan areas. *Int. J. Hyg. Environ. Health* 211: 546–554.
- Saleh, I. M. 2016. Kinerja Usaha Sapi Bali pada Peternakan Rakyat di Kabupaten Barru Sulawesi Selatan. Ph.D. diss. Universitas Deponegoro.
- Smith, G. D., Wetselaar, R., Fox, J. J., van De Graaff, R. H. M., Moeljohardjo, D., Sarwono, J., Wiranto, Asj'ari, S. R., Tjojudo, S., and Basuki. 1999. The origin and distribution of nitrate in groundwater from village wells in Kotagede, 37 ogyakarta, Indonesia. *Hydrogeol. J.* 7: 576–589.
- Sudarmadji. 1991. Agihan Geografi Sifat Kimiawi Airtanah Bebas di Kotamadya Yogyakarta. Ph.D. diss. Universitas 2 Gadjah Mada.
- Thanan, R., Oikawa, S., Hiraku, Y., Ohnishi, S., Ma, N., Pinlaor, S., Yongvanit, P., Kawanishi, S., and Murata, M. 2015. Oxidative stress and its significant roles in neurode-
- generative diseases and cancer. Int. J. Mol. Sci. 16: 193–217.
 Ward, M. H., Kilfoy, B. A., Weyer, P. J., Anderson, K. E., Folsom, A. R., and Cerhan, J. R. 2010. Nitrate intake and the risk of thyroid cancer and thyroid disease.
 26 *ipidemiology* 21: 389–395.
- Ward, M. H., Mark, S. D., Cantor, K. P., Weisenburger, D. D., Correa-Villaseñor, A., and Zahm, S. H. 1996. Drinking

128 🔄 FATHMAWATI ET AL.

water nitrate and the risk of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. *Epidemiology* 7: 465–471.

- Waspadji, Sarwono, Suyono, S., Sukardji, K., Nofi, 36, Muliany, R. M., Rahimy, R., and Ahmad, L. F. 2011. Daftar Bahan Makanan Penukar: Petunjuk Praktis Perencanaan Makan Sehat, Seimbang, Bervariasi, Sistem Carbohydrate Counting. 3 (Awam). Jalagra: Badan Penerbit FKUI.
- Weng, H-H., Tsai, S-S., Wu, T-N., Sung, F-C., and Yang, C-Y. 2011. Nitrates in drinking water and the risk of death

from childhood brain tumors in Taiwan. J. Toxicol. Environ. Health A 74: 769-778.

- Wiguna, Y. P. A. 2014. Pencemaran Nitrat di Air Tanah Kecamatan Gamping Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Minor Thesis. Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Yang, C. Y., Wu, D. C., and Chang, C. C. 2007. Nitrate in drinking water and risk of death from colon cancer in Taiwan. *Environ. Int.* 33: 649–653.

Nitrate in drinking water and risk of colorectal cancer in Yogyakarta Indonesia

ORIGIN	NALITY REPORT				
2 SIMIL	0% ARITY INDEX	13 % INTERNET SOURCE	16% PUBLICATIONS	9% STUDENT PA	PERS
PRIMA	RY SOURCES				
1	aaep.org				1%
2	Submitte Student Paper	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	College Londo	n	1%
3	Anye Nc "Effect of groundw	he, Brice Tchal f diffuse rechar ater contamina	n, Takeshi Ohb kam Kamtchuer ge and wastew ition in Douala, ntal Earth Scier	ng et al. ater on	1%
4	Ruggieri. nitrate co	. "Areal identific ontamination so	ela Ducci, Giova cation of ground ources in periur and Sediments	lwater ban	1%
5	ethesys.	lib.pu.edu.tw			1%

Submitted to De La Salle University - Manila

7	Katia Aquilano. "Neuronal nitric oxide synthase protects neuroblastoma cells from oxidative stress mediated by garlic derivatives", Journal of Neurochemistry, 6/2007 Publication	1%
8	jcancer.org Internet Source	1%
9	Akira Hiratsuka, Yugo Tomonaga, Yoshiro Yasuda, Ryoji Tsujino. "Improvement of Water and Wastewater Treatment Process Using Various Sound Waves—A Consideration from the Viewpoint of Frequency", Journal of Water Resource and Protection, 2014 Publication	1%
10	bmcinfectdis.biomedcentral.com	1%
11	Submitted to CUNY, Hunter College Student Paper	1%
12	Byoung Ok Cho, Chang Wook Lee, Yangkang So, Chang Hyun Jin et al. "Cyanidin-3-glucoside ameliorates CCl4-induced liver injury in mice", Food Science and Biotechnology, 2014 Publication	<1%

J. F. Angus. "Chapter 193-3 Fertilizer Science

13	and Technology", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2018 Publication	<1%
14	Epstein, . "Pathogens and Diseases Associated with Disposal and Management of Solid Waste", Disposal and Management of Solid Waste, 2015. Publication	< 1 %
15	journals.sbmu.ac.ir Internet Source	<1%
16	Edward Morcos, Stefan Carlsson, Eddie Weitzberg, N. Peter Wiklund, Jon O. Lundberg. "Inhibition of Cancer Cell Replication by Inorganic Nitrite", Nutrition and Cancer, 2010 Publication	< 1 %
17	R. Lorenzini, M. Biedermann, K. Grob, D. Garbini, M. Barbanera, I. Braschi. "Migration kinetics of mineral oil hydrocarbons from recycled paperboard to dry food: monitoring of two real cases", Food Additives & Contaminants: Part A, 2013 Publication	<1%
18	Siti Yuyun Rahayu Fitri, Lely Lusmilasari, Mohammad Juffrie. "The Indonesian version of the Premature Infant Pain Profile–Revised:	<1%

Translation and adaptation of a neonatal pain assessment", International Journal of Nursing

Sciences, 2019

Publication

19	T. Himmi, A. Zaki, A. Hasib, H. Elgharras, R. Bachirat, A. Aït Chaoui. "DAILY NITRATES AND NITRITES INTAKE BY INHABITANTS IN BENI-MELLAL REGION (MOROCCO) INGESTA DIARIA DE NITRATOS Y NITRITOS POR LOS HABITANTES DE LA REGIÓN DE BENI-MELLAL (MARRUECOS) INXESTA DIARIA DE NITRATOS E NITRITOS POLOS HABITANTES DA REXIÓN DE BENI-MELLAL (MARRUECOS)", Ciencia y Tecnologia Alimentaria, 2004	<1%
20	Sujata Guha, Paige Harlin, Ryan Beni. "The Effect of Trihalomethanes in Contaminating the Major Watersheds of Middle Tennessee", Natural Science, 2019 Publication	<1%
21	meetingorganizer.copernicus.org	<1%
22	WWW.UN-igrac.org	<1%
23	ordinemediciviterbo.it Internet Source	<1%
24	Submitted to Lincoln University Student Paper	<1%

25	Sabine Rohrmann, Nikolaus Becker, Jakob Linseisen, Alexandra Nieters et al. "Fruit and vegetable consumption and lymphoma risk in the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC)", Cancer Causes & Control, 2007 Publication	<1%
26	Submitted to University of Derby Student Paper	<1%
27	Submitted to Surabaya University Student Paper	<1%
28	www.biomodulation.com	<1%
29	docobook.com Internet Source	<1%
30	www.jrisetgeotam.com	<1%
31	Aschebrook-Kilfoy, B., A. J. Cross, R. Z. Stolzenberg-Solomon, A. Schatzkin, A. R. Hollenbeck, R. Sinha, and M. H. Ward. "Pancreatic Cancer and Exposure to Dietary Nitrate and Nitrite in the NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study", American Journal of Epidemiology, 2011. Publication	< 1 %

32	Submitted to Loughborough College Student Paper	<1%
33	Submitted to University of Hong Kong Student Paper	<1%
34	Trisasi Lestari, Ari Probandari, Anna-Karin Hurtig, Adi Utarini. "High caseload of childhood tuberculosis in hospitals on Java Island, Indonesia: a cross sectional study", BMC Public Health, 2011 Publication	<1%
35	jurnal.unimed.ac.id Internet Source	<1%
36	www.lontar.ui.ac.id	<1%
37	lib.geo.ugm.ac.id Internet Source	<1%
38	www.cambridge.org	<1%
39	www.wjgnet.com Internet Source	<1%
40	archive.org Internet Source	<1%
41	oro.open.ac.uk Internet Source	<1%

- Anggoro Budi Hartopo, Ira Puspitawati, <1% 42 Hasanah Mumpuni. "The ratio of circulating endothelin-1 to endothelin-3 associated with TIMI risk and dynamic TIMI risk score in ST elevation acute myocardial infarction", Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology, 2020 Publication U. Sandhya, D. Banerjee, I.J. Singh, P.K. <1% 43 Wattal. "Denitrification of high sodium nitrate bearing effluents using flow-through bioreactor", **Desalination and Water Treatment**, 2012 Publication <1% www.ncifap.org 44 Internet Source <1%
 - www.jrdiabet.ro Internet Source

45

sites.google.com 46 Internet Source

ir.stonybrook.edu 47 Internet Source

< 1 % Ana Catarina Mamede, Ana Salomé Pires, Ana 48 Margarida Abrantes, Sónia Dorilde Tavares et al. "Cytotoxicity of Ascorbic Acid in a Human Colorectal Adenocarcinoma Cell Line (WiDr): In Vitro and In Vivo Studies", Nutrition and Cancer, 2012

<1%

<1%

49	J.L Costa, H Massone, D Martínez, E.E Suero, C.M Vidal, F Bedmar. "Nitrate contamination of a rural aquifer and accumulation in the unsaturated zone", Agricultural Water Management, 2002 Publication	< 1 %
50	www.inderscienceonline.com	<1%
51	COEEits.com Internet Source	<1%
52	Roger O. McClellan. "Reducing Uncertainty in Risk Assessment by Using Specific Knowledge to Replace Default Options", Drug Metabolism Reviews, 2008 Publication	< 1 %
53	Byoung-Ok Cho, Hyung-Won Ryu, Yangkang So, Chang-Hyun Jin, Ji-Yeong Baek, Ki-Hun Park, Eui-Hong Byun, II-Yun Jeong. "Hepatoprotective effect of 2,3-dehydrosilybin on carbon tetrachloride-induced liver injury in rats", Food Chemistry, 2013 Publication	< 1 %

54

Izumi Yuasa, Ning Ma, Hisashi Matsubara, Yoshihiro Fukui, Yukitaka Uji. "Inducible nitric oxide synthase mediates retinal DNA damage in

<1%

Goto-Kakizaki rat retina", Japanese Journal of Ophthalmology, 2008

Publication

55

Mohammad Malakootian, Najmeh Amirmahani, Ghazal Yazdanpanah, Alireza Nasiri et al. "Performance evaluation of household water treatment systems used in Kerman for removal of cations and anions from drinking water", Applied Water Science, 2017 Publication



coloncancer.about.com

Sherilyn A. Gross, Dennis J. Paustenbach.
 "Shanghai Health Study (2001–2009): What was learned about benzene health effects?", Critical Reviews in Toxicology, 2017

58

Endang Yuswatiningsih. "Aplikasi Regresi Linier Berganda Pada Hubungan Kepadatan Hunian Dan Perilaku Menguras Bak Mandi Dengan Kejadian Penyakit Malaria Di Indonesia", Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan, 2017 Publication <1%

<1%

59

Akyilmaz, Erol, and Victor Preedy. "Nitrate Determination by Amperometric Biosensors : Applications to Environmental Health", Biosensors and Environmental Health, 2012. <**1**%

Exclude quotesOffExclude matchesOffExclude bibliographyOff

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH*

udul Karya Ilmiah (artikel) : Nitrate in Drinking Water and Risk of Colorectal Cancer in Yogyakarta, Indonesia					ia			
Jumlah Penulis :		4 Orang (Fathmawati, Jajah Facg	4 Orang (Fathmawati, Jajah Facgiroh, Evi Gravitiani, Adi Heru Husodo)					
Status Pengusul	Status Pengusul : Penulis pertama / penulis ke 3 / penulis korespondasi**							
Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah :		a. Nama Jurnal	: Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Hea		tal Health,			
				Part A				
		b. Nomor ISSN	SN : 1528-7394 (Print); 1087-2620 (Online)					
		c. Volume,nomor,bulan,tahun	:	Vol. 80, No). 2, Januari 2017			
		d. Penerbit	:	Taylor and	l Francis Group			
		e. DOL artikel (jika ada)	:					
		f. Alamat web Jurnal	:	https://www	w.tandfonline.com	/doi/full/10.1	080	
				/15287394.	2016.1260508			
g. Terikdeks di Scimagojr/Thomson Reuter ISI knowledge atau di**				**				
Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional / Internasional bereputasi.**								
(beri [°] pada kategori yang tepat)								
(com paus angor jung opm)		Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional/Nasional terindeks di DOAJ, CABI, COPERNICUS**					US**	
Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :								
				Nilai Maks	simal Jurnal Ilmi	ah 40		
Komponen			Inte	ernasional/	Nasional		Nilai Akhir	
				ernasional	Terakreditasi	Nasional	Yang	
Yang Dinilai			bei	reputasi**		***	Diperoleh	
				Ш				

 b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan :
 Materi utama adalah tentang kesehatan dan kedokteran, namun berkaitan dengan lingkungan, pembahasan materi cukup dalam. Terdapat 48 artikel yang digunakan sebagai referensi sehingga kedalaman materi dan tambahan wawasan menjadi lebih baik

4

12

12

12

40

- c. Kecukupan dan pemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi :
- Data yang digunakan terkinikan karena menggunakan data primer sehingga bisa sesuai dengan kondisi saat ini. Metodologi yang digunakan cukup baik
- d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan :

Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer : a. Kelengkapan dan kesesuaian unsur isi artikel :

Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)

Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal (30%)

Nilai Pengusul = $(40\% \times 36)/3 = 4.8$ (Penulis Ketiga)

Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi

a.

b. c.

d.

(30%)

Total = (100%)

Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health, Part A merupaka jurnal yang terindeks scopus Q2 dengan H Indeks 81 dan SJR 0.48 sehingga secara kualitas terjamin

e. Indikasi Plagiat :

Berdasarkan hasil turn it in nilai kemiripan adalah sebesar 20%, sehingga tidak terdapat indikasi plagiarisme

Artikel sudah sesuai dengan gaya selingkungan dan tata tulis il miah sehingga layak untuk mendapatkan nilai 3

f. Kesesuaian bidang ilmu :

Materi artikel ini adalah tentang kesehatan namun berhubungan dengan kualitas lingkungan (khususnya air) sehingga sesuai dengan Ekonomi Lingkungan yang menjadi bagian dari Ekonomi Pembangunan

Surakarta, 9 Desember 2020 Dr. Izza Mafruhah, SE, M.Si NIP 19/203232002122001

NIP1/203232002122001Jabatan: Lektor KepalaPangkat,Gol Ruang: IV/bUnit Kerja: FEBBidang Ilmu: Ekonomi Pembangunan

*Dinilai oleh dua Reviewer secara terpisah **Coret yang tidak perlu ***Nasional/terindeks di DOAJ,CABI,Copernicus 2.1

3

10

11

12

36

-	HAS	IL PE	LEMBA NILAIAN SEJAWAT SEB KARYA ILMIAH : JUI	IDANG ATAU	PEER REVIEW [*		
Ju St Id Ka	udul Karya Ilmiah (artikel) umlah Penulis atus Pengusul entitas Jurnal Ilmiah tegori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah rič pada kategori yang tepat)	: I : a b c d e. f. g.	 d. Penerbit c. DOL artikel (jika ada) c. Alamat web Jurnal 	icgiroh, Evi Grav / penulis korespo : Journal of Part A : 1528-739 n : Vol. 80, N : Taylor ar : : <u>https://ww</u> /15287394 omson Reuter ISI onal / Internasion: Terakreditasi	itiani, Sarto, Adi ndasi** of Toxicology and 4 (Print); 1087-20 No. 2, Januari 201 od Francis Group <u>w.tandfonline.cor</u> <u>1.2016.1260508</u> knowledge atau al bereputasi.**	Heru Husodo I Environme 620 (Online) 7 n/doi/full/10. di)) ntal Health, <u>1080</u> **
На	sil Penilaian Peer Review :				IS UI DOAJ, CABI	, COPERNIC	CUS**
Komponen Yang Dinilai			Nilai Mak Internasional/ Internasional bereputasi**	simal Jurnal Ilmi Nasional Terakreditasi	iah 40 Nasional ***	Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh	
a.	Kelengkapan unsur isi artike	1 (10%	(0)				

21

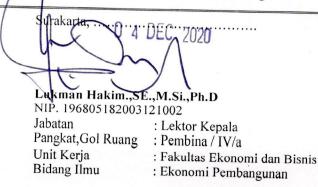
4 2 Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%) b. 12 10 Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi c. 12 10 (30%)d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal (30%) 12 10 Total = (100%)40 32 Nilai Pengusul = (40% x 32) /4 = 3.2 (Penulis Ketiga)

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer :

- a. Kelengkapan dan kesesuaian unsur isi artikel: Artikel ini sudah sesuai dengan aturan standar penulisan ilmiah dalam Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health (abstract, introduction, material and method, result and discussion, conclusion) (skor=2)
- b.Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan: Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara nitrat dalam air minum dan terjadinya risiko kanker air dan kolorektal (CRC). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya asosiasi nitrat dalam air minum yang berdampak terhadap CRC di Yogyakarta. (skor=10)
- c.Kecukupan dan pemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi : Data yang dipergunakan dalam penelitian ini cukup mendalam dengan menggunakan data primer dan sekunder dengan menggunakan metode kuantitatif ekonometri model logistik. (skor =10)
- d.Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan : Jurnal yang menerbitkan ini adalah jurnal internasional yang bereputasi dan terindeks scopus (skor=10)

e. Indikasi plagiat: Berdasarkan tes semiliritas hanya sebesar 20%, maka dapat diinyatakan tidak ada indikasi plagiat.

f. Kesesuaian bidang ilmu: Sangat sesuai bidang ekonomi terutama dalam bidang ekonomi pembangunan



*Dinilai oleh dua Reviewer secara terpisah **Coret yang tidak perlu ***Nasional/terindeks di DOAJ,CABI,Copernicus