Supplemental Table 1. Details of studies on parity and ovarian cancer risk

Author (year of publication) [Ref]	Country	Age (y)	Study period	No. of cases	No. of controls (cohort[1])	Outcome	Parity	RR/OR (95% CI)	Study quality[2]	Comments
Cohort study										
Hankinson et al. (1995) [A01]	USA	30-55	1976-1988	260	(121 700)	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 3 4 5 ≥6	1.00 (reference) 0.96 (0.58, 1.60) 0.73 (0.47, 1.12) 0.58 (0.37, 0.90) 0.49 (0.30, 0.81) 0.45 (0.25, 0.84) 0.39 (0.20, 0.74)	7	The Nurses' Health Study cohort Study quality: [Selection: 2, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 3] Adjusted for age, duration of oral contraceptive use, tubal ligation, age at menarche, age at menopause, smoking status, Quetelet Index
Kumle et al. 2004 [A02]	Norway/Sweden	30-49	1991-2000	214	(103 551)	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 ≥3	1.0 (reference)[3] 0.7 (0.4, 1.1)[3] 0.6 (0.4, 0.9)[3] 0.5 (0.4, 0.8)[3]	8	The Norwegian-Swedish Women's Lifestyle and Health cohort Study quality: [Selection: 3, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 3] Adjusted for age
Lacey et al. 2006 [A03]	USA	31-89	1973-1998	346	(46 026)	Total OC	Nulliparous 1 2 ≥3	1.00 (reference) 1.04 (0.79, 1.65) 0.61 (0.60, 1.17) 0.73 (0.54, 1.00)	9	The Breast Cancer Detection Demonstration Project cohort Diet and Health Study Cohort Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 3] Adjusted for age, calendar time
Tsilidis et al. 2011 [A04]	10 European countries	50.45	1992-2006	878	(327 396)	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 3 ≥4	1.00 (reference) 0.80 (0.63, 1.02) 0.74 (0.61, 0.91) 0.64 (0.50, 0.81) 0.62 (0.46, 0.93)	8	The European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition cohort Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 2] Adjusted for age and oral contraceptive use
Weiderpass et al. 2012 [A05]	Japan	40-69	1990-2008	86	(45 748)	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 3 >3	1.0 (reference)[3] 1.5 (0.5, 4.5)[3] 0.8 (0.3, 2.1)[3] 0.6 (0.2, 1.8)[3] 0.6 (0.2, 1.8)[3]	8	The Japan Public Health Center-Based Prospective Study cohort Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 2] Adjusted for age and study area, age at menarche, age at first birth, use of exogenous hormones, menopausal status, height, body mass index, smoking status, physical activity, sleep duration, family history of cancer
Yang et al. 2012 [A06]	USA	62.85	1995-2006	849	(169 391)	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 ≥3	1.00 (reference) 0.93 (0.73, 1.19) 0.76 (0.62, 0.93) 0.64 (0.53, 0.77)	7	NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study Study quality: [Selection: 3, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 2] Adjusted for age and oral contraceptive use, menopausal hormone therapy
Case-control study										
Booth et al. 1989 [A07]	UK	(52.4/51.4)[5]	1978-1983	235	451	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 3 4 ≥5	1.0 (reference)[3] 0.7 (0.4, 1.2)[3] 0.6 (0.4, 1.0)[3] 0.6 (0.3, 1.0)[3] 0.5 (0.2, 1.0)[3] 0.3 (0.1, 0.7)[3]	6	Unmatched Study quality: [Selection: 3, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age, social class
Hartge et al. 1989 [A08]	USA	20-79	1978-1981	296	343	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 3 ≥4	1.0 (reference)[3] 1.0 (0.6, 1.7)[3] 0.8 (0.5, 1.3)[3] 0.7 (0.4, 1.2)[3] 0.6 (0.4, 1.1)[3]	7	Matched for hospital, age, race Study quality: [Selection: 3, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 2] Adjusted for age, race

Supplemental Table 1. Continued from the previous page

Author (year of publication) [Ref]	Country	Age (y)	Study period	No. of cases	No. of controls (cohort[1])	Outcome	Parity	RR/OR (95% CI)	Study quality[2]	Comments
Gwinn et al. 1990 [A09]	UK	20-54	1980-1982	436	3833	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 3 4 ≥5	1.00 (reference) 0.66 (0.47, 0.93)[4] 0.52 (0.39, 0.69)[4] 0.45 (0.34, 0.62)[4] 0.28 (0.22, 0.48)[4] 0.24 (0.19, 0.37)[4]	7	Unmatched Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 1, Outcome: 2] Crude OR
Chen et al. 1992 [A10]	China	(48.5/49.0)[5]	1984-1986	112	224	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 3 4-5 ≥6	1.0 (reference)[3] 0.5 (0.2, 1.8)[3] 0.3 (0.1, 1.2)[3] 0.1 (0.0, 0.6)[3] 0.1 (0.0, 0.5)[3] 0.1 (0.0, 0.6)[3]	8	Matched for age Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 2] Adjusted for education
Tavani et al. 1993 [A11]	Italy	18-45	1983-1992	194	710	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 ≥3	1.00 (reference) 0.9 (0.6, 1.4)[3] 1.0 (0.6, 1.7)[3] 1.1 (0.6, 2.0)[3]	7	Study quality: [Selection: 3, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 2] Adjusted for age, education, family history, number of births, number of abortions
Adami et al. 1994 [A12]	Sweden	Not available	1960-1984	3486	19 980	Total OC	1 2 3 4 5 ≥6	1.00 (reference) 0.75 (0.67, 0.83) 0.61 (0.54, 0.70) 0.56 (0.46, 0.68) 0.37 (0.25, 0.55) 0.40 (0.25, 0.66)	6	Matched for age Study quality: [Selection: 2, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age at diagnosis or enrollment and age at first birth
Risch et al. 1994 [A13]	Canada	35-79	1989-1992	450	564	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 3 4 ≥5	1.00 (reference) 0.64 (0.41, 1.01) 0.37 (0.25, 0.56) 0.40 (0.26, 0.61) 0.27 (0.16, 0.46) 0.23 (0.13, 0.42)	8	Matched for age Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 2] Adjusted for age, oral contraceptive use
Purdie et al. 1995 [A14]	Australia	18-79	1990-1993	824	860	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 3 4 ≥5	1.00 (reference) 1.38 (0.92, 2.08) 0.82 (0.59, 1.13) 0.61 (0.43, 0.86) 0.52 (0.35, 0.78) 0.84 (0.53, 1.33)	7	Matched for area of residence and age Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age, education, talc use, body mass index, smoking, family history, hysterectomy, tubal ligation, duration of oral contraceptive use
Ness et al. 2000 [A15]	USA.	20-69	1994-1998	767	1367	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 3 4 ≥5	1.0 (reference)[3] 0.6 (0.4, 0.9)[3] 0.4 (0.3, 0.6)[3] 0.4 (0.3, 0.5)[3] 0.3 (0.2, 0.4)[3] 0.3 (0.2, 0.4)[3]	7	Study quality: [Selection: 4 Comparability: 2, Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age, number of pregnancies, family history of ovarian cancer, race, oral contraceptive use, tubal ligation, hysterectomy and breast-feeding
Greggi et al. 2000 [A16]	Italy	13-80	1988-1998	440	868	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 ≥3	1.0 (reference)[3] 0.8 (0.5, 1.3)[3] 0.9 (0.6, 1.4)[3] 0.7 (0.5, 1.2)[3]	7	Controls were identified in similar strata of age among women admitted to the same hospital Study quality: [Selection: 3, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 3] Adjusted for age, education, parity, oral contraceptive use, family history of ovarian cancer
Akhmedkhanov et al. 2001 [A17]	USA	31-70	1985-1996	68	680	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 ≥3	1.00 (reference) 0.58 (0.27, 1.25) 0.53 (0.27, 1.01) 0.45 (0.22, 0.92)	7	Matched for age, menopausal status, date of enrollment, date of response Study quality: [Selection: 3, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age at menarche, oral contraceptive use, first degree family history of breast cancer before 50

Supplemental Table 1. Continued from the previous page

Author (year of publication) [Ref]	Country	Age (y)	Study period	No. of cases	No. of controls (cohort[1])	Outcome	Parity	RR/OR (95% CI)	Study quality[2]	Comments
Riman et al. 2001 [A18]	Sweden	50-74	1993-1995	193	3899	BOT	Nulliparous 1 2 3 4 ≥5	1.00 (reference) 0.68 (0.43, 1.12) 0.53 (0.34, 0.83) 0.44 (0.36, 0.73) 0.27 (0.12, 0.61) 0.33 (0.12, 0.87)	9	Frequency matched by age Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 3] Adjusted for age, body mass index, age at menopause, duration of oral contraceptive use
Titus-Ernstoff et al. 2001 [A19]	USA.	20-74	1992-1997	563	523	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 3 4 ≥5	1.0 (reference)[3] 0.6 (0.4, 0.9)[3] 0.4 (0.3, 0.6)[3] 0.3 (0.2, 0.5)[3] 0.3 (0.2, 0.5)[3] 0.2 (0.1, 0.4)[3]	7	Matched to case women by age and telephone sampling unit Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age, state
Riman et al. 2002 [A20]	Sweden	50-74	1993-1995	655	3899	Invasive EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 3 4 ≥5	1.00 (reference) 0.61 (0.46, 0.81) 0.55 (0.43, 0.70) 0.44 (0.33, 0.58) 0.35 (0.23, 0.53) 0.32 (0.18, 0.56)	9	Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 3] Adjusted for age, body mass index, age at menopause, duration of oral contraceptive use as categorized variables, any lifetime use of hormone replacement therapy
Tung et al. 2003 [A21]	USA.	≥18	1993-1999	558	607	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 >2	1.0 (reference)[3] 0.6 (0.4, 0.9)[3] 0.6 (0.4, 0.9)[3] 0.6 (0.4, 0.8)[3]	7	Matched to cases with an approximate 1:1 ratio on the basis of specific ethnicity (e.g., Japanese), age (year of birth±5 y), and study site. Study quality: [Selection: 3, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 2] Adjusted for age, ethnicity, study site, education, tubal ligation, hormone replacement therapy, and ovulation variables
Mills et al. 2004 [A22]	USA.	≥18	2000-2001	256	1122	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 3 ≥4	1.00 (reference) 0.37 (0.16, 0.83) 0.42 (0.20, 0.90) 0.41 (0.19, 0.90) 0.36 (0.16, 0.80)	7	Frequency matched on age and ethnicity Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age, race, ethnicity, oral contraceptive use and breastfeeding
Pike et al. 2004 [A23]	USA	18-74	1992-1998	467	660	Invasive EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 3 ≥4	1.00 (reference) 0.62 (0.40, 0.96) 0.62 (0.42, 0.90) 0.55 (0.36, 0.84) 0.36 (0.22, 0.57)	7	Individually matched on race, ethnicity, date of birth Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, education, family history ovarian cancer, tubal ligation, use of genital area talc, body mass index, oral contraceptive use, menopausal status, age at menopause, age at last birth, hormone replacement therapy use
Rossing et al. 2004 [A24]	USA	35-54	1994-1998	378	1637	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 ≥3	1.0 (reference)[3] 0.7 (0.5, 1.0)[3] 0.6 (0.5, 0.9)[3] 0.5 (0.3, 0.7)[3]	6	Matched for area of residence and age Study quality: [Selection: 3, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age, race and study site
Chiaffarino et al. 2005 [A25]	Italy	18-79	1992-1999	1031	2411	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 3 ≥4	1.0 (reference)[3] 1.1 (0.8, 1.5)[3] 1.0 (0.8, 1.3)[3] 0.6 (0.5, 0.9)[3] 0.5 (0.3, 0.7)[3]	7	Matched for age Study quality: [Selection: 3, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 2] Adjusted for age and study center, education, oral contraceptive use and family history

Supplemental Table 1. Continued from the previous page

Author (year of publication) [Ref]	Country	Age (y)	Study period	No. of cases	No. of controls (cohort[1])	Outcome	Parity	RR/OR (95% CI)	Study quality[2]	Comments
El-Khwsky et al. 2006 [A26]	Egypt	20-79	2000-2003	172	441	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 3 ≥4	1.00 (reference) 0.36 (0.16, 0.78) 0.36 (0.19, 0.68) 0.52 (0.27, 0.97) 0.56 (0.34, 0.94)	5	Matched by age and address Study quality: [Selection: 2, Comparability: 2,Outcome: 1] Crude OR
Huusom et al. 2006 [A27]	Denmark	35-79	1995-1999	202	1564	BOT	1 2 3 ≥4	1.00 (reference) 0.51 (0.33, 0.79) 0.41 (0.23, 0.72) 0.51 (0.24, 1.08)	7	Frequency matched in 5 y intervals by using age distribution women with ovarian cancer Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2,Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age, age at first birth, duration of oral contraceptives smoking, intake of milk
Soegaard et al. 2007 [A28]	Denmark	35-79	1995-1999	554	1564	EOC	1 2 ≥3	1.00 (reference) 0.63 (0.45, 0.87) 0.51 (0.37, 0.69)	7	Frequency-matched in 5 y intervals by age using computerized civil registration data Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age, pregnancy and duration of oral contraceptive use
Fujita et al. 2008 [A29]	Japan	≥30	1997-2003	141	2016	Total OC	Nulliparous 1 2 ≥3	1.00 (reference) 0.57 (0.28, 1.17) 0.39 (0.22, 0.69) 0.31 (0.17, 0.57)	7	Unmatched Study quality: [Selection: 3, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 2] Adjusted for age, year of survey, referral base, area of residence, smoking history, history of alcohol drinking, family history of index cancer, occupation, age at menarche
Moorman et al. 2008 [A30]	USA	20-74	1999-2006	869	967	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 3 >3	1.00 (reference)[4] 0.66 (0.46, 0.90)[4] 0.37 (0.28, 0.49)[4] 0.53 (0.39, 0.72)[4] 0.66 (0.47, 0.92)[4]	7	Frequency matched by age and race Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 2] Crude OR
Kurta et al. 2012 [A31]	USA	≥25	2003-2008	902	1802	EOC	Nulliparous 1 2 3 4 ≥5	1.00 (reference) 0.51 (0.38, 0.68) 0.45 (0.35, 0.57) 0.39 (0.30, 0.51) 0.32 (0.23, 0.45) 0.32 (0.22, 0.47)	7	Frequency matched by age (5 y categories). Telephone area code through random digit dialing Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age, race, education
Le et al. 2012 [A32]	Vietnam	40-59	2001-2006	262	755	Total OC	Nulliparous 1 2 3 4 ≥5	1.0 (reference)[3] 0.8 (0.4, 1.7)[3] 0.5 (0.2, 0.9)[3] 0.4 (0.2, 0.7)[3] 0.2 (0.1, 0.3)[3] 0.2 (0.1, 0.4)[3]	7	Matched for age Study quality: [Selection: 4, Comparability: 2, Outcome: 1] Adjusted for age, education level, body mass index, menopausal status, age at menarche, oral contraceptive use

EOC, epithelial ovarian cancer; OC, ovarian cancer; BOT, borderline ovarian tumor; OR, odds ratio; RR, relative risk; CI, confidence interval.

[1]Number of total cohort.

[2]Study quality was judged based on the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (range, 1-9 points).

[3]Values is listed to one decimal point in the original data.

[4]Mantel-Haenszel crude estimates of the ORs/RRs and corresponding 95% CIs were calculated when the ORs/RRs were not presented.

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