

## Supplementary article data

# Association between alcohol consumption and rotator cuff tear

Daniele PASSARETTI <sup>1</sup>, Vittorio CANDELA <sup>1</sup>, Teresa VENDITTO <sup>2</sup>, Giuseppe GIANNICOLA <sup>1</sup>, and Stefano GUMINA <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology, Shoulder and Elbow Unit and <sup>2</sup> Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Unit, Sapienza University, Rome, Italy.  
Correspondence: [passaretti.md@gmail.com](mailto:passaretti.md@gmail.com)  
Submitted 2015-06-03. Accepted 2015-10-01

Table 3. Numbers of cases and controls according to alcohol intake, and odds ratios (ORs) with 95% CI

	Controls (n)	Cases (n)	OR	(95% CI)
<b>Males</b>				
Alcohol intake				
Moderate drinkers	102	64	0.78	(0.35–0.88)
Excessive drinkers	29	43	1.7	(1.2–3.9)
Years of alcohol intake			1.4	(0.86–1.7)
<b>Females</b>				
Alcohol intake				
Moderate drinkers	73	52	0.63	(0.45–1.4)
Excessive drinkers	20	28	1.9	(0.94–4.1)
Years of alcohol intakes			1.2	(0.80–2.1)

Table 4. Mean values (range) and comparison of total alcohol intake, and wine, beer, and liquor intake in patients with different-sized RCTs

RCT size	total	Mean (range) ethanol intake in g per day		
		from wine	from beer	from liquor
Small	24 (3–40)	9.2 (0–30)	2.4 (0–8)	0.72 (0–1.8)
Large	23 (3–38)	11 (2–32)	2.6 (1–12)	0.79 (0–2.1)
Massive	30 (4–40)	13 (0–32)	3.8 (0–12)	0.91 (0.2–2.0)
P-value:				
Small vs. large	1.0	0.1	1.0	1.0
Small vs. massive	0.01	< 0.001	0.06	0.3
Large vs. massive	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.06

RCT: rotator cuff tear.