

Rosiglitazone cumulative duration of use and cumulative dosage and the risk of bladder cancer^a				
	Cases (n=376)	Controls (n=6699)	Crude RR	Adjusted RR (95% CI)^b
Never use of any TZD, n (%)	319 (84.8)	5856 (87.4)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (Reference)
Cumulative duration of rosiglitazone, n (%) ^c				
≤ 519 days	9 (2.4)	197 (2.9)	0.87 (0.44 to 1.74)	0.80 (0.40 to 1.62)
> 519 to ≤ 1022 days	13 (3.5)	203 (3.0)	1.30 (0.72 to 2.34)	1.33 (0.73 to 2.40)
> 1022 days	14 (3.7)	196 (2.9)	1.31 (0.73 to 2.36)	1.34 (0.75 to 2.40)
				<i>p-trend</i> = 0.32
Cumulative dosage of rosiglitazone, n (%) ^c				
≤ 2464 mg	8 (2.1)	206 (3.1)	0.75 (0.36 to 1.55)	0.71 (0.34 to 1.49)
> 2464 to ≤ 5152 mg	15 (4.0)	195 (2.9)	1.47 (0.84 to 2.55)	1.50 (0.86 to 2.62)
> 5152 mg	13 (3.5)	195 (2.9)	1.28 (0.70 to 2.34)	1.27 (0.69 to 2.32)
				<i>p-trend</i> = 0.49

Abbreviations: RR, rate ratio; CI, confidence interval; TZD, thiazolidinedione.

^a Cases and controls were matched on year of birth, year of cohort entry, sex, and duration of follow-up.

^b Adjusted for excessive alcohol use, obesity, smoking status, HbA_{1c}, previous bladder conditions, previous cancer (other than non-melanoma skin cancer), Charlson comorbidity score, and ever use of other anti-diabetic agents (metformin, sulfonylureas, insulin, and other oral hypoglycaemic agents).^c Categories based on tertiles of the distribution among controls.