

Supplemental Table S1. Cross-sectional and longitudinal association between alcohol consumption and risk of early-onset, moderately to severely bothersome VMS (overall and each components including hot flash or night sweat) among premenopausal women after further adjustment for hypertension and diabetes.

Alcohol drinking patterns	Multivariable-adjusted OR† (95% CI)			Multivariable-adjusted HR‡ (95% CI)		
	Vasomotor symptoms	Hot flush symptoms	Night sweat symptoms	Vasomotor symptoms	Hot flush symptoms	Night sweat symptoms
Lifetime drinking status						
Lifetime abstainer	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Current drinker						
0.1 to <10 g/day	1.43 (1.02-2.00)	1.31 (0.92-1.87)	1.53 (0.88-2.68)	1.10 (0.85-1.41)	1.00 (0.75-1.35)	1.21 (0.89-1.64)
10 to <20 g/day	1.98 (1.26-3.10)	1.72 (1.07-2.77)	2.79 (1.40-5.59)	1.03 (0.70-1.51)	0.82 (0.50-1.33)	1.11 (0.70-1.76)
20 to <40 g/day	2.02 (1.17-3.50)	1.17 (0.61-2.25)	4.28 (2.03-9.04)	1.72 (1.06-2.79)	1.29 (0.71-2.37)	1.96 (1.13-3.42)
≥40 g/day	3.47 (1.69-7.09)	2.02 (0.88-4.68)	8.00(3.26-19.63)	2.22 (1.17-4.23)	1.32 (0.52-3.33)	3.14 (1.57-6.28)
P _{trend}	<0.01	0.06	<0.01	0.02	0.69	<0.01
Former drinker	1.06 (0.57-2.00)	1.06 (0.55-2.05)	1.65 (0.65-4.14)	1.27 (0.79-2.04)	1.06 (0.60-1.89)	1.15 (0.63-2.09)
Frequency of drinking (days/week)						
0	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
1-2	1.44 (1.05-1.96)	1.31 (0.95-1.82)	1.56 (0.95-2.58)	1.07 (0.85-1.37)	1.00 (0.75-1.32)	1.18 (0.89-1.57)
3	2.08 (1.35-3.19)	1.58 (0.99-2.54)	3.01 (1.61-5.65)	1.49 (1.03-2.13)	1.32 (0.85-2.04)	1.61 (1.06-2.46)
P _{trend}	<0.01	0.04	<0.01	0.06	0.37	0.04
Number of drinks a drinking day						
0	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
1-2	1.39 (1.01-1.93)	1.31 (0.93-1.84)	1.32 (0.79-2.22)	1.04 (0.81-1.33)	0.96 (0.72-1.28)	1.14 (0.85-1.54)
3-5	1.73 (1.21-2.48)	1.53 (1.05-2.23)	2.10 (1.21-3.65)	1.20 (0.90-1.59)	0.98 (0.70-1.39)	1.41 (1.00-1.97)
≥6	2.11 (1.34-3.34)	1.52 (0.91-2.54)	2.93 (1.51-5.68)	1.47 (1.00-2.17)	1.31 (0.82-2.09)	1.66 (1.05-2.62)

<i>P</i> _{trend}	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.03	0.44	<0.01
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Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio; HR, hazard ratio; VMS, vasomotor symptoms.

† Logistic regression model was used to calculate odds ratio and 95% confidence intervals for moderate-to-severe VMS.

‡ Parametric proportional hazard models were used to estimate hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% CIs for incident VMS.

The multivariable model was adjusted for age, attainment, smoking, physical activity level, BMI, hypertension, and diabetes in both cross-sectional and cohort studies.

Supplemental Table S2. Prevalence and incidence of early-onset, moderately to severely bothersome VMS among premenopausal women by frequency of binge drinking.

Prevalence of vasomotor symptoms	Vasomotor symptoms		Hot flush symptoms		Night sweat symptoms	
	Age-adjusted OR (95% CI)	Multivariable-adjusted OR (95% CI)*	Age-adjusted OR (95% CI)	Multivariable-adjusted OR (95% CI)*	Age-adjusted OR (95% CI)	Multivariable-adjusted OR (95% CI)*
Frequency of binge drinking (n = 3322)[†]						
Never	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
<once a month	1.36 (1.05-1.76)	1.30 (1.00-1.70)	1.27 (0.96-1.67)	1.19 (0.90-1.59)	1.76 (1.19-2.60)	1.71 (1.14-2.54)
once a month	1.72 (1.16-2.56)	1.71 (1.15-2.56)	1.53 (0.99-2.36)	1.47 (0.95-2.28)	2.30 (1.31-4.06)	2.32 (1.30-4.13)
weekly or more	1.60 (1.09-2.35)	1.45 (0.97-2.17)	1.28 (0.83-1.98)	1.14 (0.72-1.79)	2.71 (1.62-4.52)	2.42 (1.40-4.18)
P _{trend}	<0.01	<0.01	0.04	0.15	<0.01	<0.01
Incidence of vasomotor symptoms						
Incidence of vasomotor symptoms	Vasomotor symptoms		Hot flush symptoms		Night sweat symptoms	
	Age-adjusted HR (95% CI)	Multivariable-adjusted HR (95% CI)*	Age-adjusted HR (95% CI)	Multivariable-adjusted HR (95% CI)*	Age-adjusted HRs (95% CI)	Multivariable-adjusted HR (95% CI)*
Frequency of binge drinking (n = 1906)[‡]						
Never	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
<once a month	1.00 (0.79-1.26)	0.98 (0.77-1.23)	0.97 (0.73-1.29)	0.94 (0.70-1.26)	1.01 (0.77-1.32)	0.99 (0.75-1.30)
once a month	1.42 (1.00-1.02)	1.35 (0.95-1.91)	1.31 (0.84-2.04)	1.27 (0.81-1.98)	1.50 (1.01-2.23)	1.39 (0.93-2.08)
weekly or more	1.57 (1.12-2.21)	1.54 (1.08-2.19)	1.45 (0.95-2.22)	1.45 (0.93-2.25)	1.67 (1.13-2.45)	1.58 (1.06-2.35)
P _{trend}	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.12	<0.01	0.02

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio; HR, hazard ratio; VMS, vasomotor symptoms.

[†]Logistic regression models with robust variance were used to estimate odds ratios (ORs) and 95% CIs for prevalent VMS.

[‡]Parametric proportional hazard models were used to estimate hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% CIs for incident VMS.

*Multivariable model was adjusted for age, education level, physical activity, BMI, and smoking status in both cross-sectional and cohort studies.

Supplemental Table S3. Cohort study characteristics of premenopausal women without vasomotor symptoms at baseline by drinking category (n=2,394).

Characteristics	Total	Lifetime abstainer	Drinking status				
			Former drinker	0 to <10 g/day	10 to <20 g/day	20 to <40 g/day	≥40 g/day
Number (%)	2,394 (100)	323 (13.5)	103 (4.3)	1,687 (70.5)	185 (7.7)	71 (3.0)	25 (1.0)
Age (years)*	44.6 ± 2.3	45.3 ± 2.5	44.9 ± 2.5	44.5 ± 2.3	44.5 ± 2.2	44.6 ± 2.4	44.4 ± 2.7
Age at menarche (years)*	13.9 ± 1.4	14.0 ± 1.4	13.8 ± 1.4	13.9 ± 1.4	13.9 ± 1.4	13.9 ± 1.3	14.0 ± 1.7
Obesity (%) ^a	15.6	16.1	25.2	14.9	16.2	15.5	12.0
High physical activity (%) ^b	14.9	11.8	13.6	14.5	18.9	29.6	16.0
Current smoker (%)	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.8	11.4	8.0
High education (%) ^c	81.8	82.0	82.4	83.0	76.4	69.6	72.0
Hypertension (%) ^d	3.2	5.3	1.0	2.7	3.2	8.5	8.0
Systolic BP (mmHg)*	103.2 ± 11.1	103.7 ± 11.4	103.5 ± 11.3	102.8 ± 11.0	103.7 ± 10.2	107.7 ± 13.6	108.3 ± 10.8
Diastolic BP (mmHg)*	66.3 ± 8.6	66.0 ± 8.5	64.9 ± 9.6	66.1 ± 8.4	67.2 ± 8.6	70.2 ± 10.8	72.1 ± 9.7
Diabetes (%) ^e	1.7	1.6	0.0	1.6	2.2	4.2	4.0
Glucose (mg/dL)*	92.6 ± 11.2	92.1 ± 10.0	91.5 ± 7.5	92.4 ± 11.3	94.2 ± 8.8	98.3 ± 20.0	93.3 ± 8.1
LDLC (mg/dL)*	118.3 ± 28.6	122.6 ± 28.6	120.3 ± 30.1	117.6 ± 27.9	118.8 ± 29.7	114.9 ± 34.3	103.5 ± 34.9
HDLC (mg/dL)*	67.5 ± 16.0	65.7 ± 15.7	65.4 ± 14.7	67.2 ± 15.8	69.7 ± 16.2	74.2 ± 18.2	82.5 ± 21.4
Triglycerides (mg/dL) ^f	73.0 (56.0-99.0)	74.0 (56.0-104.0)	75.0 (55.0-104.0)	71.0 (56.0-96.0)	81.0 (58.0-104.0)	80.0 (62.0-105.0)	77.0 (60.0-90.5)
AST (U/l) ^f	17.0 (15.0-20.0)	18.0 (15.0-20.0)	18.0 (16.0-20.0)	17.0 (15.0-20.0)	17.0 (15.0-20.0)	19.0 (16.0-21.0)	18.0 (16.0-19.0)
ALT (U/l) ^f	13.0 (11.0-17.0)	14.0 (11.0-17.0)	14.0 (11.0-18.0)	13.0 (11.0-17.0)	13.0 (11.0-17.0)	13.0 (12.0-17.0)	14.0 (11.0-16.0)
GGT (U/l) ^f	13.0 (10.0-18.0)	13.0 (10.0-17.0)	14.0 (11.0-17.0)	13.0 (10.0-17.0)	15.0 (12.0-21.0)	15.0 (11.0-20.0)	18.0 (15.0-31.0)
HOMA-IR ^f	1.1 (0.7-1.6)	1.0 (0.7-1.5)	1.1 (0.8-1.9)	1.1 (0.7-1.6)	1.2 (0.8-1.6)	1.1 (0.8-1.4)	0.8 (0.5-1.0)
hsCRP (mg/L) ^f	0.03 (0.02-0.06)	0.03 (0.02-0.06)	0.03 (0.02-0.05)	0.03 (0.02-0.06)	0.03 (0.02-0.06)	0.04 (0.02-0.08)	0.03 (0.02-0.06)

Abbreviations: MET, metabolic equivalents; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; BP, blood pressure; GGT, gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HOMA-IR, homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance; hsCRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; LDLC, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol

Data presented as *mean \pm standard deviation, †median (interquartile range), or percentage.

^a body mass index $\geq 25\text{kg/m}^2$; ^b defined as either > 3 days of vigorous activities achieving at least 1500 MET min/week, or > 7 days of any combination of walking and moderate or vigorous activities achieving at least 3000 MET min/week; ^c ≥college graduate; ^d defined as either blood pressure $\geq 140/90\text{ mmHg}$, history of physician-diagnosed hypertension, or antihypertensive medication use; ^e glucose-lowering medication use, fasting hyperglycemia based on either serum glucose of $\geq 126\text{ mg/dL}$, or glycated hemoglobin of $\geq 6.5\%$

Supplemental Table S4. Longitudinal association between alcohol consumption and incidence of early-onset bothersome vasomotor symptoms among premenopausal women by alcohol flushing.

Alcohol drinking patterns	Person-Years	Incident cases	Incidence rate (Cases per 100 PY)	Age-adjusted HRs (95% CI)	Multivariable-adjusted HR (95% CI)*
Alcohol non-flushers (n = 1631)					
Lifetime abstainer	642.1	28	4.4	Reference	Reference
Current drinker					
0.1 to <10 g/day	5517.5	257	4.7	1.19 (0.81—1.76)	1.24 (0.84—1.84)
10 to <20 g/day	760.0	38	5.0	1.30 (0.80—2.12)	1.21 (0.74—1.98)
20 to <40 g/day	287.1	20	7.0	1.86 (1.05—3.31)	1.82 (1.01—3.28)
≥40 g/day	104.1	9	8.6	2.52 (1.18—5.37)	2.38 (1.11—5.11)
P _{trend}				<0.01	0.02
Former drinker	246.1	14	5.6	1.48 (0.78—2.82)	1.50 (0.79—2.87)
Alcohol flushers (n = 713)					
Lifetime abstainer	752.2	35	4.7	Reference	Reference
Current drinker					
0.1 to <10 g/day	2338.4	115	4.9	1.24 (0.84—1.85)	1.21 (0.82—1.79)
10 to <20 g/day	82.8	2	2.4	0.66 (0.16—2.77)	0.71 (0.17—2.96)
20 to <40 g/day	24.6	2	8.1	2.59 (0.61—10.89)	2.40 (0.54—10.71)
≥40 g/day	16.8	2	11.9	2.06 (0.49—8.67)	2.44 (0.55—10.93)
P _{trend}				0.20	0.21
Former drinker	137.1	8	5.8	1.44 (0.66—3.11)	1.24 (0.56—2.71)

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; PY, person-years; VMS, vasomotor symptoms

P=0.87 for interaction between alcohol consumption and alcohol flushing response for moderate-to-severe VMS.

*Estimated from parametric proportional hazard models. The multivariable model was adjusted for age, attainment, smoking, physical activity level, BMI, hypertension, and diabetes