

Supplementary Materials

1. Definition of comorbidities and smoking status

Chronic hepatitis B: hepatitis B surface antigen–positive > 6 months and serum hepatitis B virus DNA \geq 2,000 IU/mL (104 copies/mL) with or without elevation in alanine transaminase/aspartate transaminase levels; **Diabetes:** fasting plasma glucose level 7.0 mmol/L and/or 2-hour plasma glucose level 11.1 mmol/L after a 75-g glucose load or a previous diagnosis of diabetes by a healthcare professional; **Cardiovascular disease:** includes coronary heart disease, cerebro-vascular disease, peripheral arterial disease, rheumatic heart disease, congenital heart disease, deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, hypertension (systolic blood pressure of 140 mm Hg, diastolic blood pressure of 90 mm Hg), or a previous diagnosis of any of these diseases by a healthcare professional; **Smoking:** was defined as current, ever, or never. Patients who smoked or reported smoking cessation within 1 year at the time of the diagnosis were considered current smokers. Patients who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes during their lifetime were considered ever smokers.

2. The definitions of endpoints

Progression-free survival: from the date of the first diagnosis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) to the date of the first progression at any site or patient censoring at the date of the last follow-up; **Overall survival:** from the date of the first diagnosis of NPC to the date of death from any cause or patient censoring at the date of the last follow-up; **Distant metastasis-free survival:** from the date of the first diagnosis of NPC to the date of distant metastasis or patient censoring at the date of the last follow-up; **Locoregional relapse-free survival:** from the date of the first diagnosis of NPC to the date of locoregional relapse or patient censoring at the date of the last follow-up.