**Table SI.** Demographic Information by Study

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  | **Sex** |  | **Race** |  | **Age** |  |  |
| **Study** | **Location** | **Group** | **n** |  | **Male** | **Female** |  | **White** | **Black** |  | **Mean** | **SD** |  | **Occupational Information** |
| Robins et al. (1983) | Connecticut | Exposed | 12 |  | 11 | 1 |  | 5 | 7 |  | 40.25 | 10.62 |  | steel wire worker, brass foundry worker, battery maker, pottery teacher, electric cable splicer |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cullen et al. (1984) | Connecticut | Exposed | 7 |  | 7 |  |  | 3 | 4 |  | 34.57 | 7.30 |  | brass foundry worker, storage battery maker, chemical operator, painter |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bielecka (1987) | Poland | Exposed | 30 |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Horiguchi et al. (1987) | Japan | Exposed | 52 |  | 52 |  |  |  |  |  | 49.00 |  |  | secondary lead refinery |
|  |  | Exposed | 8 |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  | 38.00 |  |  | secondary lead refinery |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tuppurainen et al. (1988)  | Kenya | Exposed | 176 |  | 176 |  |  |  |  |  | 34.10 | 8.10 |  | car battery factory, secondary lead smeltery |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gustafson et al. (1989) | Sweden | Control | 25 |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |  | 36.80 | 10.50 |  | engineering industry, post office |
|  |  | Exposed | 25 |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |  | 36.00 | 10.40 |  | secondary lead smelter |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gennart et al. (1992) | Belgium | Control | 85 |  | 85 |  |  |  |  |  | 38.80 | 8.70 |  | finishing department, maintenance department, hospital warehouse, chemical factory |
|  |  | Exposed | 98 |  | 98 |  |  |  |  |  | 37.70 | 8.30 |  | lead acid battery factory |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Andrzejak et al. (1996) | Poland | Exposed | 93 |  | 93 |  |  |  |  |  | 40.07 | 8.50 |  | copper smelter |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Schumacher et al. (1998) | British Columbia | Exposed | 151 |  | 151 |  |  |  |  |  | 40.00 | 7.20 |  | primary lead smelter |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dursun & Tutus (1999) | Turkey | Control | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42.00 | 3.42 |  |  |
|  |  | Exposed | 27 |  | 27 |  |  |  |  |  | 41.11 | 5.45 |  | metal powder producing factory |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| López et al. (2000) | Argentina | Control | 62 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Exposed | 75 |  | 75 |  |  |  |  |  | 41.10 | 8.70 |  | lead battery factory |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Singh et al. (2000) | India | Control | 35 |  | 35 |  |  |  |  |  | 28.80 | 4.20 |  |  |
|  |  | Exposed | 58 |  | 58 |  |  |  |  |  | 31.70 | 10.60 |  | petrol filling, automobile repair |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Erfurth et al. (2001) | Sweden | Control | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43.00 |  |  | metal manufacturing plant, mechanics factory |
|  |  | Exposed | 62 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 39.00 |  |  | secondary lead smelter |
|  |  | Exposed | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 69.00 |  |  | secondary lead smelter |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liang et al. (2003) | China | Exposed | 157 |  | 153 | 4 |  |  |  |  | 30.50 |  |  | smelting factory |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bledsoe et al. (2011) | southeast USA | Control | 83 |  | 83 |  |  | 51 | 32 |  | 30.20 | 9.30 |  | hardware manufacturing plant |
|  |  | Exposed | 136 |  | 136 |  |  | 54 | 82 |  | 32.90 | 8.50 |  | secondary lead smelter |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yılmaz et al. (2012) | Turkey | Control | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 43.90 | 7.46 |  |  |
|  |  | Exposed | 190 |  | 188 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 35.30 | 8.69 |  | occupational disease due to lead intoxication |

SD: standard deviation