**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL**

**Dietary Patterns, Bone Lead and Incident Coronary Heart Disease**

**among Middle-aged to Elderly Men**

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**Supplemental table A.1** Pearson’s correlation coefficients between factor scores and nutrient density (for 1000 kcal)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Prudent dietary pattern | Western dietary pattern |
| Calcium, mg | 0.08 | -0.23 |
| Iron, mg | 0.36 | -0.18 |
| Zinc, mg | 0.18 | -0.06 |
| Vitamin C, mg | 0.34 | -0.27 |
| Vitamin B1, mg | 0.33 | -0.25 |
| Vitamin B2, mg | 0.15 | -0.17 |
| Vitamin B6, mg | 0.49 | -0.28 |

**Supplemental table A.2** Adjusted estimatesa of CHD per 2-fold increase in bone lead concentrations, stratified by single nutrients through dietary intakeb.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Patella lead  | Tibia lead |
|  | Hazard Ratio(95% CI) | P for interactionc | Hazard Ratio(95% CI) | P for interaction |
| Calcium |  | *P* = 0.15 |  | *P* = 0.0002 |
|  ≤ 717 mg | 1.18(0.95, 1.46) | 1.06(0.89, 1.25) |
|  722– 4057 mg | 1.50(1.14, 2.00) | 1.90(1.43, 2.54) |
| Iron |  | *P* = 0.03 |  | *P* = 0.02 |
|  ≤ 13.6 mg | 1.60(1.23, 2.08) | 1.50(1.17, 1.92) |
|  13.7 – 106 mg | 1.12(0.90, 1.38) | 1.05(0.85, 1.29) |
| Zinc |  | *P* = 0.03 |  | *P* = 0.16 |
|  ≤ 10.9 mg | 1.53(1.22, 1.93) | 1.35(1.10, 1.67) |
|  10.9 – 59.8 mg | 1.08(0.86, 1.36) | 1.09(0.85, 1.39) |
| Vitamin B1 |  | *P* = 0.04 |  | *P* = 0.57 |
|  ≤ 1.56 mg | 1.53(1.20, 1.95) | 1.28(1.03, 1.60) |
|  1.57 – 8.12 mg | 1.10(0.87, 1.39) | 1.18(0.93, 1.49) |
| Vitamin B2 |  | *P* = 0.05 |  | *P* = 0.51 |
|  ≤ 1.88 mg | 1.51(1.19, 1.91) | 1.29(1.05, 1.60) |
|  1.89 – 10.07 mg | 1.10(0.87, 1.40) | 1.17(0.91, 1.50) |
| Vitamin B6 |  | *P* = 0.60 |  | *P* = 0.30 |
|  ≤ 2.12 mg | 1.36(1.07, 1.73) | 1.17(0.95, 1.44) |
|  2.13 – 13.43 mg | 1.25(0.98, 1.59) | 1.37(1.07, 1.74) |
| Vitamin C |  | *P* = 0.22 |  | *P* = 0.17 |
|  ≤ 147 mg | 1.46(1.14, 1.88) | 1.41(1.10, 1.82) |
|  147 – 914 mg | 1.20(0.95, 1.51) | 1.14(0.92, 1.41) |

a Model was adjusted for age, BMI, total energy intake, smoking status (current/former/never), total cholesterol to HDL cholesterol ratio, education level and occupation.

b The amount of single nutrients did not include supplementation.

c *P* value for interaction term between nutrients and bone lead concentrations derived from Wald test in the adjusted Cox proportional hazard models.