|  |
| --- |
| **Supplemental Table B.** Association of BMI with postpartum serum DDTs according to subsequent breast cancer diagnosis an average of 17 years later –Using wet weight concentrations for DDTs |
| DDT compound  |  | Estimated changeb in ug/g lipid per kg/m2 |  | (95%CI) |  | pinteractionc |
| ln *p,p'* DDT (ng/mL) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Controls |  **-0.04**\* |  | (-0.07,-0.01) |  |  |
|  | Cases |  0.01 |  | (-0.02, 0.03) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.01 |
| ln *p,p'*-DDE (ng/mL) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Controls |  **-0.06**\*\* |  | (-0.09,-0.04) |  |  |
|  | Cases | -0.01 |  | (-0.03, 0.02) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.004 |
| Abbreviations: BMI, Body Mass Index (kg/m2); ln, natural log; ng, nanogram; mL, mililiteraMean time from enrollment to diagnosis of breast cancer was 17 years.  bEstimated Body Mass Index (BMI) slopes significantly different from zero are shown in bold. Slopes were estimated by linear regression in a model containing a dichotomous variable for breast cancer diagnosed as of 1998, body mass index (BMI) nearest to DDT sampling, a product term between case status and BMI, and adjusted for age, race, and parity. Serum samples were collected between 1959 and 1967, an average of 17 years prior to diagnosis for breast cancer cases. Cases were diagnosed before age 50 and were matched, retrospectively, to one control exactly on year of birth. This analysis included 130 cases (3 cases excluded due to missing data on BMI) and 129 controls (2 controls excluded due to missing data on BMI and 2 controls excluded due to insufficient serum for lipid assays).cpinteraction is the significance probability for difference in BMI slope for breast cancer cases compared to controls.\* p<0.01\*\*p<0.0001 |