

# **Sleep Disordered Breathing and Pro-thrombotic Biomarkers:**

## **Cross-Sectional Results of the Cleveland Family Study**

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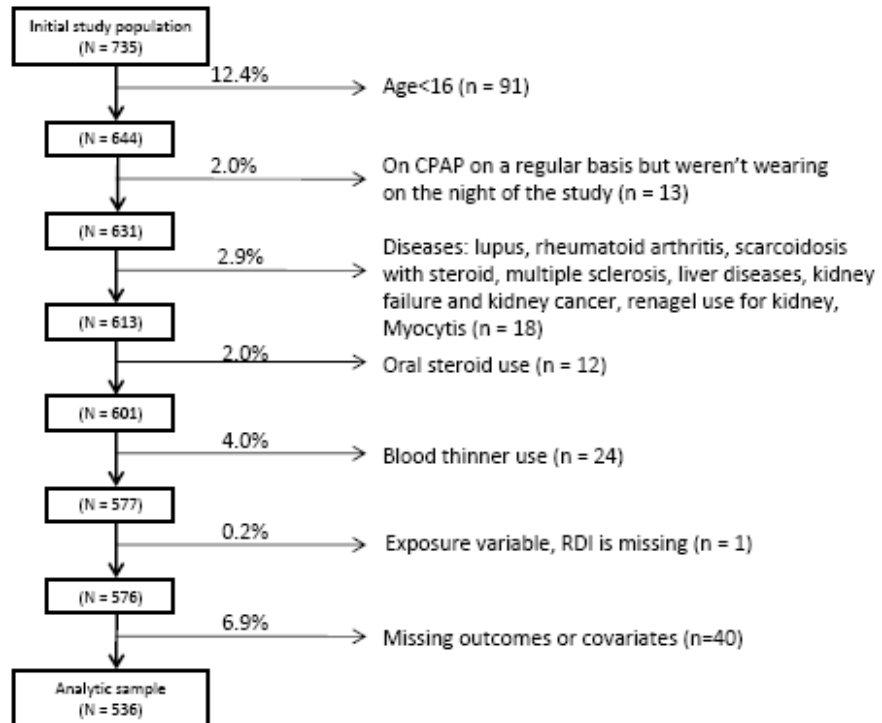
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**Online Data Supplement**

## On-Line Supplement.

Figure 1.

### Cohort Exclusion Criteria



**Table 1A: Estimated change in PAI-1 when AHI is modeled using a piecewise linear association from a sample excluding cardiovascular diseases (n = 475)**

	Estimated relative mean change in PAI-1 given a 5 unit increase in AHI (95% CI)	Test if no relative mean change in PAI-1 given a 5 unit increase in AHI	Test if relative mean change in PAI-1 is the same for both AHI groups
<b>PAI-1 AM (ng/mL)<sup>a</sup></b>			
<b>Model 1</b>			
AHI < 15	1.25 (1.16, 1.35) <sup>b</sup>	< 0.001	< 0.001
AHI ≥ 15	1.01 (0.99, 1.04)	0.42	
<b>Model 2</b>			
AHI < 15	1.09 (1.01, 1.17)	0.03	0.04
AHI ≥ 15	0.99 (0.97, 1.02)	0.51	
<b>Model 3</b>			
AHI < 15	1.08 (1.01, 1.16)	0.03	0.04
AHI ≥ 15	0.99 (0.97, 1.02)	0.51	
<b>PAI-1 PM (ng/mL)<sup>a</sup></b>			
<b>Model 1</b>			
AHI < 15	1.23 (1.13, 1.35)	< 0.001	< 0.001
AHI ≥ 15	1.01 (0.98, 1.04)	0.52	
<b>Model 2</b>			
AHI < 15	1.08 (0.99, 1.18)	0.08	0.08
AHI ≥ 15	0.99 (0.96, 1.02)	0.36	

Model 1: AHI + age, race, gender

Model 2: Model 1 + Body Mass Index, Hypertension, Diabetes, Aspirin, Oral Contraceptive, Smoking Status and Menopausal Status

Model 3: Model 2 + PAI-1 PM

a: PAI-1 AM and PAI-1 PM are log transformed to achieve normality in the model. They are back transformed in the parameter estimate

b: For AHI < 15, when AHI increases by 5 units, mean PAI-1 AM increases by 26% 1.25 ng/mL (95% CI: (1.16, 1.35)) adjusting for age, race, and gender.

**Table 1B: Estimated change in PAI-1 when AHI is modeled using a piecewise linear association from a sample excluding hypertension (n = 342)**

	Estimated relative mean change in PAI-1 given a 5 unit increase in AHI (95% CI)	Test if no relative mean change in PAI-1 given a 5 unit increase in AHI	Test if relative mean change in PAI-1 is the same for both AHI groups
<b>PAI-1 AM (ng/mL)<sup>a</sup></b>			
<b>Model 1</b>			
AHI < 15	1.41 (1.29, 1.54) <sup>b</sup>	< 0.001	< 0.001
AHI ≥ 15	1.01 (0.98, 1.05)	0.46	
<b>Model 2</b>			
AHI < 15	1.19 (1.09, 1.30)	< 0.001	< 0.001
AHI ≥ 15	0.98 (0.95, 1.01)	0.29	
<b>Model 3</b>			
AHI < 15	1.16 (1.06, 1.26)	< 0.001	0.002
AHI ≥ 15	0.98 (0.94, 1.01)	0.21	
<b>PAI-1 PM (ng/mL)<sup>a</sup></b>			
<b>Model 1</b>			
AHI < 15	1.37 (1.24, 1.53)	< 0.001	< 0.001
AHI ≥ 15	1.02 (0.97, 1.03)	0.51	
<b>Model 2</b>			
AHI < 15	1.17 (1.06, 1.28)	0.002	0.01
AHI ≥ 15	0.99 (0.95, 1.03)	0.63	

Model 1: AHI + age, race, gender

Model 2: Model 1 + Body Mass Index, Cardiac/Cerebrovascular Disease, Diabetes, Aspirin, Oral Contraceptive, Smoking Status and Menopausal Status

Model 3: Model 2 + PAI-1 PM

a: PAI-1 AM and PAI-1 PM are log transformed to achieve normality in the model. They are back transformed in the parameter estimate

b: For AHI < 15, when AHI increases by 5 units, mean PAI-1 AM increases by 26% 1.41 ng/mL (95% CI: (1.29, 1.54)) adjusting for age, race, and gender.

**Table 2A: Estimated change in Fibrinogen AM when AHI is modeled using a piecewise linear association from a sample excluding cardiac/cerebrovascular disease (n = 475)**

	Estimated mean (mg/dL) change in Fibrinogen given a 5 unit increase in AHI (95% CI)	Test if no mean change in Fibrinogen given a 5 unit increase in AHI	Test if mean change in Fibrinogen is the same for both AHI groups
<b>Model 1</b>			
<b>AHI &lt; 15</b>	13.86 (8.00, 19.71) <sup>a</sup>	< 0.001	< 0.001
<b>AHI ≥ 15</b>	0.76 (-2.02, 3.55)	0.59	
<b>Model 2</b>			
<b>AHI &lt; 15</b>	7.33 (1.91, 12.75)	0.01	0.02
<b>AHI ≥ 15</b>	-0.95 (-3.45, 1.55)	0.46	

Model 1: AHI + age, race, gender

Model 2: Model 1 + Body Mass Index, Hypertension, Diabetes, Aspirin, Oral Contraceptive, Smoking Status and Menopausal Status

a: For AHI < 15, when AHI increases by 5 units, mean Fibrinogen AM increases by 13.86 mg/dL (95% CI: (8.00, 19.71)) adjusting for age, race, and gender.

**Table 2B: Estimated change in Fibrinogen AM when AHI is modeled using a piecewise linear association from a sample excluding hypertension (n = 342)**

	Estimated mean (mg/dL) change in Fibrinogen given a 5 unit increase in AHI (95% CI)	Test if no mean change in Fibrinogen given a 5 unit increase in AHI	Test if mean change in Fibrinogen is the same for both AHI groups
<b>Model 1</b>			
<b>AHI &lt; 15</b>	15.96 (9.33, 22.60) <sup>a</sup>	< 0.001	0.001
<b>AHI ≥ 15</b>	2.54 (-0.13, 5.22)	0.06	
<b>Model 2</b>			
<b>AHI &lt; 15</b>	8.22 (1.81, 14.62)	0.01	0.04
<b>AHI ≥ 15</b>	0.56 (-1.42, 2.75)	0.61	

Model 1: AHI + age, race, gender

Model 2: Model 1 + Body Mass Index, Cardiac/Cerebrovascular Disease, Diabetes, Aspirin, Oral Contraceptive, Smoking Status and Menopausal Status

a: For AHI < 15, when AHI increases by 5 units, mean Fibrinogen AM increases by 15.96 mg/dL (95% CI: (9.33, 22.60)) adjusting for age, race, and gender.