

Environmental Risk Score as a new tool to examine multi-pollutants in epidemiologic research: an example from the NHANES study using serum lipid levels

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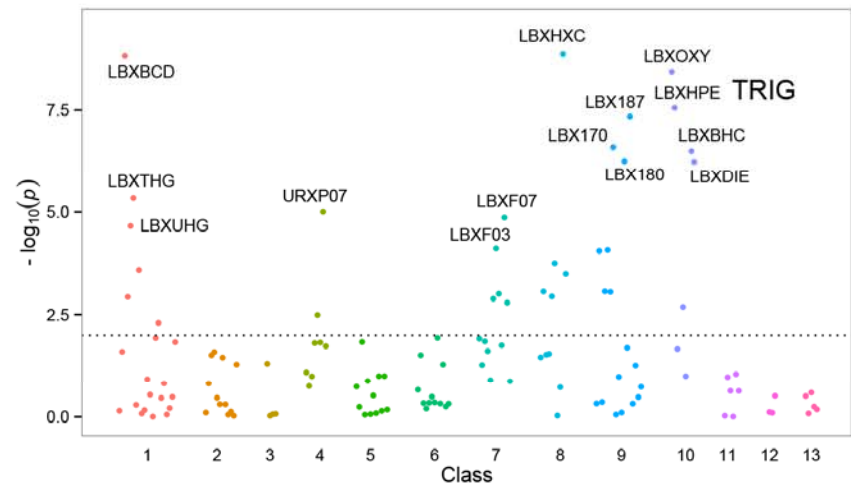
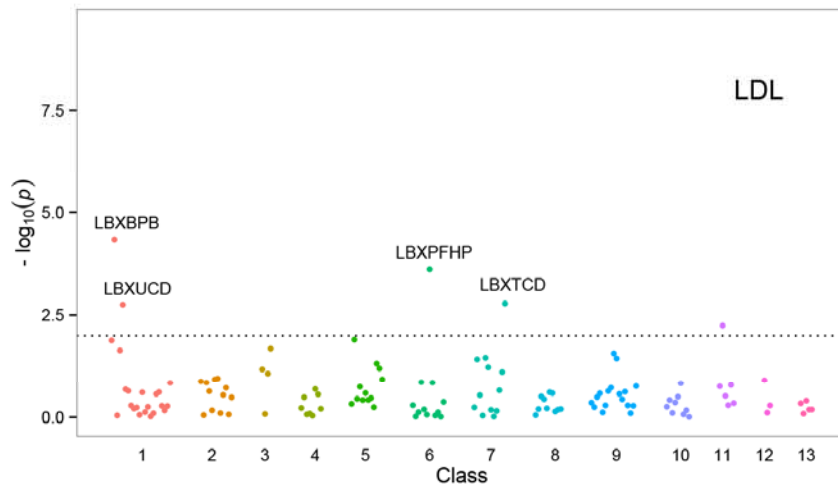
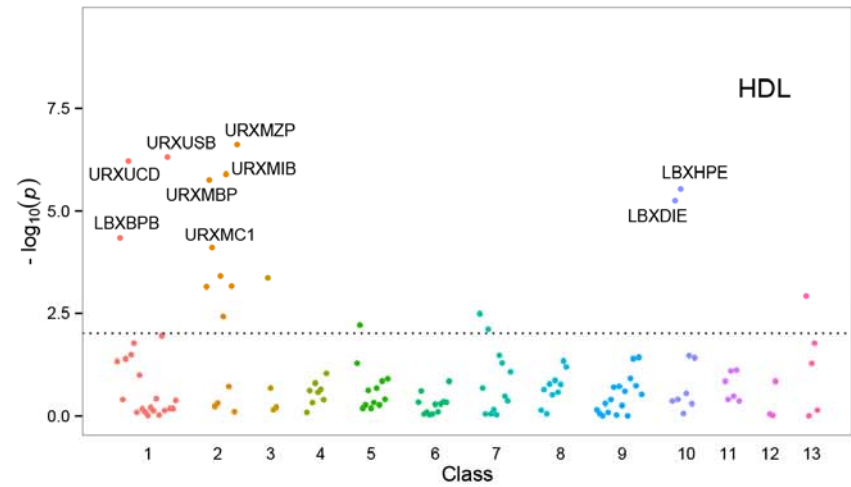
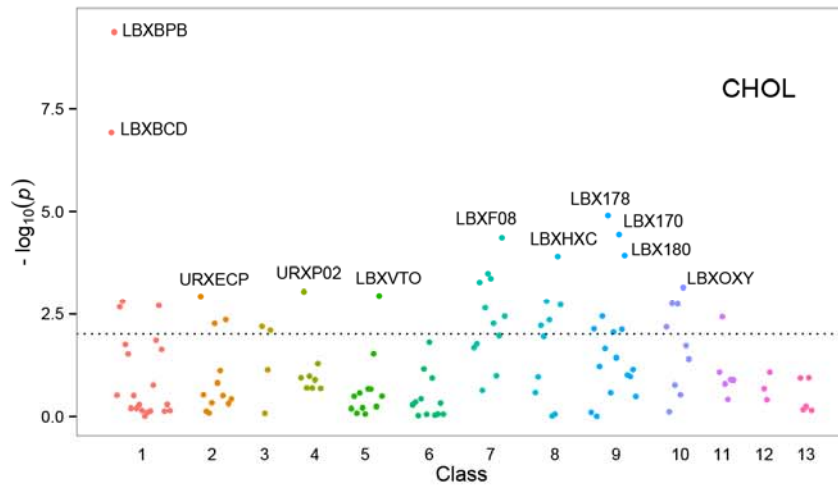


Figure S1. Manhattan plots representing the P value distributions of the individual environmental pollutants examined using the stage 1 samples. Y-axis indicates $-\log_{10}(\text{p-value})$ of the regression coefficient for each of the environmental pollutants, adjusted for age, gender, race/ethnicity, education, body mass index and phenotype-specific micronutrients. The horizontal dotted line represents the p-value of 0.01. X-axis indicates 13 classes of environmental pollutants: 1) heavy metals; 2) phthalates; 3) environmental phenols; 4) polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs); 5) volatile organic compounds (VOCs); 6) perfluorinated compounds (PFCs); 7) dioxins and furans; 8) dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); 9) non-dioxin-like PCBs; 10) organochlorine pesticides; 11) organophosphate dialkyl metabolites; 12) herbicides; and 13) pesticides phenols. Each color represents one class.