

Early life origins of lung ageing

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S-Table 1: Impact of single early life factors on lung function decline ‡

Early life factors	Δ FEV ₁ /yr. †	95% CI	p-value
Season of birth: winter	-2.00	-3.25, -0.75	<0.001
Maternal age (>31 yrs.)	-1.12	-2.31; 0.06	<0.001
Maternal smoking	-1.42	-2.87; 0.04	0.02
Paternal smoking	0.38	-0.74; 1.50	0.32
Severe respiratory infection	-0.36	-2.22; 1.50	0.57
Urban living environment	0.61	-0.85; 2.07	0.41
Daycare attendance	3.92	2.72; 5.12	<0.001
Sharing bedroom	-0.46	-1.55; 0.06	0.28
Family pet (< 5yrs.)	0.62	-0.50; 1.73	0.12
Older siblings ≥ 2	0.24	-0.94; 1.42	0.13
Younger siblings <2	-2.13	-3.32; -0.95	<0.001

† Δ FEV₁/yr. corresponds to change in FEV₁ (ml) by follow up year – a negative coefficient implies more rapid FEV₁ decline and a positive coefficient implies less rapid decline.

‡ adjusted for sex, mid age, mid age square, mid BMI, change in BMI (between survey 1 and 2), height, pack years smoked, age at highest education, European region (random effect)

CI = Confidence Interval