Web appendix: Supplementary tables

Table S1. The association between maternal gluten intake as energy adjusted residuals[1] and offspring type 1 diabetes (n=67565).

Gluten intake	cases (%)/n	Unadjusted		Adjusted model[2]	
		HR	95% CI	HR	95% CI
Continuous per 10g increase		1.44	(1.05, 1.98)	1.48	(1.08, 2.03)
< 10 percentile	21 (0.31%)/6766	1.00	-	1.00	-
10-20 percentile	13 (0.19%)/6772	0.64	(0.31, 1.23)	0.63	(0.32, 1.27)
20-50 percentile	82 (0.40%)/20305	1.29	(0.80, 2.08)	1.34	(0.83, 2.18)
50-80 percentile	71 (0.35%)/20296	1.11	(0.68, 1.81)	1.17	(0.71, 1.93)
80-90 percentile	30 (0.44%)/6742	1.41	(0.81, 2.47)	1.50	(0.85, 2.65)
≥90 percentile	30 (0.45%)/6684	1.43	(0.82, 2.49)	1.49	(0.85, 2.63)
p for trend		0.045		0.028	

[1] Gluten is energy adjusted according to the residual method. See Willet WW Nutritional Epidemiology chapter 11.

[2] Adjusted for maternal pre-pregnancy BMI, age, parity, smoking status, parental socioeconomic status, total energy, breastfeeding duration, pre-existing maternal diabetes of type II, suspected GDM, caesarean section, and offspring sex.

Table S2. Fully adjusted association between maternal gluten intake in quintiles. Results are shown for both crude intake and energy adjusted gluten intake[1] according to the residual method (n=67565).

Gluten intake	Gluten intake[2]		Energy adjusted gluten intake[2]	
	HR	95% CI	HR	95% CI
quintile 1	1.00	-	1.00	-
quintile 2	1.39	(0.88, 2.18)	1.71	(1.11, 2.62)
quintile 3	1.12	(0.68, 1.85)	1.45	(0.93, 2.27)
quintile 4	1.46	(0.88, 2.40)	1.47	(0.94, 2.30)
quintile 5	1.82	(1.08, 3.06)	1.83	(1.19, 2.81)
p for trend		0.035		0.022

[1] Gluten is energy adjusted according to the residual method. See Willet WW Nutritional Epidemiology chapter 11.

[2] Adjusted for maternal pre-pregnancy BMI, age, parity, smoking status, parental socioeconomic status, total energy, breastfeeding duration, caesarean section and offspring sex, pre-existing maternal diabetes of type II and suspected GDM cases.