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Supplemental Material

Community Water Fluoridation and Urinary Fluoride Concentrations in a National Sample of Pregnant Women in Canada

Christine Till, Rivka Green, John G. Grundy, Richard Hornung, Raichel Neufeld, E. Angeles Martinez-Mier, Pierre Ayotte, Gina Muckle, and Bruce Lanphear

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Table S1. Characteristics of participants who drank tap water from a public water source and were included in the study and participants who were excluded because they reported a non-public drinking water source (well water or other). Data shown only for participants who provided three urine samples. Values are means \pm SD or n (%) unless otherwise indicated.

Table S2. Water treatment plant (WTP) reports of fluoride treatment by city. Lab analysis data reported for all sites.

Table S3. Geometric means (GM) (geometric standard deviation; GSD) by city and by year. Bolded N value refers to total number of participants in each city matched with WTP fluoride data. Non-bolded N refers to the number of participants receiving water from the specific WTP site.

Table S4. Fluoride concentrations in the urine of pregnant women from the MIREC cohort living in fluoridated versus non-fluoridated communities.

Table S5. Comparison of maternal urinary fluoride using propensity-score matching (Rosenbaum and Rubin 1983) as a function of residential fluoridation status matching on the covariates (BMI, maternal age, smoking status, of glasses of water, as well as amount of green and regular tea consumption).

Figure S1. Sample flow chart accounting for participants that were excluded from the regression analyses predicting maternal urinary fluoride adjusted for specific gravity (SG) or creatinine (CRE).

Figure S2. Sample map showing regions serviced by each WTP in Montreal

http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/pls/portal/docs/PAGE_EAU_FR/MEDIA/DOCUMENTS/USINE-MOD-18-SEPT.PDF

References