

Supplementary Table SIII Associations of a 45 µg/m³ increase in participant high school total suspended particulate exposure with several menstrual irregularity phenotypes among the 19 082 women in the Nurses' Health Study II (NHSII) living within 10 km of a TSP monitor.

	Moderate irregularity OR (95%CI)	Persistent irregularity OR (95%CI)	Moderate irregularity with androgen excess OR (95%CI)
Cases	2649	1674	388
Covariates included			
Basic ^a	1.08 (1.01, 1.16)	1.08 (0.99, 1.18)	1.13 (0.95, 1.33)
Multivariable ^b	1.08 (1.01, 1.16)	1.08 (1.00, 1.18)	1.12 (0.95, 1.33)
Multivariable + high school diet ^c	1.08 (0.98, 1.18)	1.11 (0.99, 1.24)	1.12 (0.89, 1.40)

Note: Moderate irregularity is defined as always irregular in high school or ages 18–22, persistent irregularity is defined as always irregular in high school and ages 18–22, and moderate irregularity with androgen excess is defined as always irregular in high school or ages 18–22 and severe teenage acne or hirsutism before 1989.

^aAdjusted for age and race.

^bAdditionally adjusted for BMI at age 18, smoking status at ages 15–18, and physical activity during high school (walking, moderate and vigorous MET-hours per week).

^cAdditionally adjusted for consumption of soda and diet soda during high school and overall diet quality (AHEI); models with high school diet have an N = 10 401 and 1497, 953 and 220 cases.