

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE S4. MEAN (95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL) CHANGE IN PERCENT FLOW-MEDIATED DILATION DIFFERENCE ASSOCIATED WITH A ONE STANDARD DEVIATION INCREASE IN LOG-TRANSFORMED SEX HORMONE LEVELS IN WOMEN ONLY, ADDITIONALLY ADJUSTED FOR PARITY STATUS

	<i>Total testosterone</i>	<i>Estradiol</i>	<i>DHEA</i>	<i>Free testosterone</i>	<i>SHBG</i>	<i>T/E ratio</i>
Model 1 (<i>N</i> =1,367)	0.049 (-0.107, 0.206) 0.275^c (0.119, 0.431)	-0.110 (-0.268, 0.049)	-0.207 ^b (-0.357, -0.057)	0.208^b (0.059, 0.358)	-0.189 ^a (-0.351, -0.027)	
Model 2 (<i>N</i> =1,321)	0.113 (-0.049, 0.275)	0.147 (-0.054, 0.347)	-0.044 (-0.209, 0.121)	-0.209 ^a (-0.401, -0.016)	0.215^a (0.025, 0.405)	-0.010 (-0.211, 0.191)

Model 1 adjusted for age, race/ethnicity, and site.

Model 2 additionally adjusted for education, income, cigarette status, physical activity, systolic blood pressure, antihypertensive use, cholesterol medication use, body mass index, diabetes, total and HDL cholesterol, and estimated GFR (plus hormone therapy and years since menopause in women), and parity status (number of live births).

Values in bold are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

^a $p < 0.05$.

^b $p < 0.01$.

^c $p < 0.001$.