Supplemental table 4: Bivariate and multivariable analysis of the categorical determinants of fatigue as defined by a Fatigue Severity Scale ≥5 in the Cohorte Lausannoise (CoLaus) study, Lausanne, Switzerland, 2014-2017.

	Bivariate			Multivariable model 1		Multivariable model 2	
	No fatigue	**Fatigue**	**p-value**	**OR (95% CI)**	**p-value**	**OR (95% CI)**	**p-value**
Gender			0.011				
Man	1210 (47.7)	124 (40.0)		1 (ref)		1 (ref)	
Woman	1328 (52.3)	186 (60.0)		1.45 (1.05 - 1.99)	0.024	1.43 (1.04 - 1.95)	0.027
Age group			<0.001				
45-54	758 (29.9)	121 (39)		1 (ref)		1 (ref)	
55-64	829 (32.7)	104 (33.6)		0.70 (0.49 – 1.00)	0.051	0.70 (0.49 - 0.99)	0.045
64-74	691 (27.2)	48 (15.5)		0.42 (0.27 - 0.64)	<0.001	0.41 (0.26 - 0.63)	<0.001
75+	260 (10.2)	37 (11.9)		0.81 (0.48 - 1.35)	0.416	0.79 (0.48 - 1.32)	0.370
Educational level			0.106				
Primary	293 (11.5)	49 (15.8)		1 (ref)			
Apprenticeship	905 (35.7)	110 (35.5)		1.03 (0.64 - 1.67)	0.902	-	
High school	720 (28.4)	88 (28.4)		1.11 (0.67 - 1.82)	0.687	-	
University	620 (24.4)	63 (20.3)		1.10 (0.65 - 1.86)	0.728	-	
Smoking categories			0.762				
Never	1028 (41.4)	121 (40.2)		-		-	
Former	1002 (40.4)	128 (42.5)		-		-	
Current	453 (18.2)	52 (17.3)		-		-	
BMI categories			<0.001				
Underweight	41 (1.6)	1 (0.3)		0.22 (0.03 - 1.85)	0.162	0.22 (0.03 - 1.85)	0.162
Normal	1032 (40.7)	107 (34.5)		1 (ref)		1 (ref)	
Overweight	1041 (41.0)	116 (37.4)		0.94 (0.66 - 1.34)	0.742	0.94 (0.66 - 1.33)	0.715
Obese	424 (16.7)	86 (27.7)		1.40 (0.93 - 2.08)	0.103	1.38 (0.93 - 2.06)	0.109
Insomnia categories			<0.001				
No insomnia	1972 (84.3)	145 (54.9)		1 (ref)		1 (ref)	
Subthreshold	288 (12.3)	59 (22.4)		1.45 (0.98 - 2.16)	0.064	1.46 (0.98 - 2.15)	0.060
Clinical insomnia	79 (3.4)	60 (22.7)		3.90 (2.41 - 6.33)	<0.001	3.82 (2.36 - 6.18)	<0.001
Caffeinated drinks			0.278				
None	240 (9.7)	40 (13.3)		-		-	

1-3/day	1603 (64.9)	189 (62.8)		-		-	
4-6/day	546 (22.1)	62 (20.6)		-		-	
7+/day	82 (3.3)	10 (3.3)		-		-	
Self-rated health			<0.001				
Very good	656 (25.9)	23 (7.4)		1 (ref)		1 (ref)	
Good	1505 (59.3)	112 (36.1)		1.61 (0.98 - 2.64)	0.062	1.58 (0.96 - 2.60)	0.069
Average	358 (14.1)	144 (46.5)		5.80 (3.40 - 9.87)	<0.001	5.65 (3.34 - 9.58)	<0.001
Bad + Very bad	19 (0.8)	31 (10.0)		17.7 (7.32 - 42.6)	<0.001	17.2 (7.16 - 41.1)	<0.001
Cardiovascular disease			0.617				
No	2322 (91.5)	281 (90.7)		-		-	
Yes	216 (8.5)	29 (9.4)		-		-	
Diabetes			0.006				
No	2343 (92.5)	273 (88.1)		1 (ref)		1 (ref)	
Yes	189 (7.5)	37 (11.9)		0.99 (0.58 - 1.70)	0.975	0.99 (0.58 - 1.69)	0.979
Depression (CES-D)			<0.001				
No	2260 (91.8)	170 (57.4)		1 (ref)		1 (ref)	
Yes	203 (8.2)	126 (42.6)		3.31 (2.28 - 4.79)	<0.001	3.34 (2.31 - 4.83)	<0.001
Anemia			0.325				
No	2444 (96.3)	295 (95.2)		1 (ref)		-	
Yes	94 (3.7)	15 (4.8)		1.24 (0.60 - 2.59)	0.557	-	
Ferritin categories			0.971				
>50	2294 (90.4)	280 (90.3)		-		-	
Normal + low	244 (9.6)	30 (9.7)		-		-	
TSH categories			0.842				
High > 4.22	223 (8.8)	30 (9.7)		1.50 (0.92 - 2.44)	0.105	-	
Normal 0.27-4.22	2294 (90.4)	277 (89.4)		1 (ref)		-	
Low < 0.27	21 (0.8)	3 (1.0)		0.63 (0.13 - 3.11)	0.566	-	
Free T4 categories			0.636				
High > 22	58 (2.3)	6 (1.9)		-		-	
Normal 12-22	2419 (95.3)	294 (94.8)		-		-	
Low < 12	61 (2.4)	10 (3.2)		-		-	
Anti-hypertensive			0.461				
No	1755 (69.2)	208 (67.1)		-		-	

Yes	783 (30.9)	102 (32.9)		-		-	
Anti-histaminics			0.156				
No	2481 (97.8)	299 (96.5)		1 (ref)		-	
Yes	57 (2.3)	11 (3.6)		1.06 (0.47 - 2.42)	0.882	-	
Antidepressants			<0.001				
No	2330 (91.8)	240 (77.4)		1 (ref)		1 (ref)	
Yes	208 (8.2)	70 (22.6)		1.48 (0.97 - 2.25)	0.070	1.46 (0.96 - 2.21)	0.076
Hypnotics			0.004				
No	2439 (96.1)	287 (92.6)		1 (ref)		1 (ref)	
Yes	99 (3.9)	23 (7.4)		0.61 (0.31 - 1.23)	0.167	0.63 (0.31 - 1.26)	0.190

BMI, body mass index; ref, reference; -, not retained. Results are expressed as number of participants (row percentage) for the bivariate analysis and as multivariable-adjusted odds ratio (95% confidence interval) for the multivariable analysis. Bivariate analysis performed using chi-square; multivariable analysis performed using logistic regression. Two multivariable models were applied: model 1 included all variables significantly ($p<0.05$) associated with fatigue using the threshold of ≥4 of the fatigue severity scale, while model 2 included only the variables significantly ($p<0.05$) associated with fatigue using the threshold of ≥5 of the fatigue severity scale.