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Supplemental Material

Early Biological Aging and Fetal Exposure to High and Low Ambient Temperature: A Birth Cohort Study

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Table S1. Sensitivity analyses for placental TL.

Figure S1. Shape of the association between cord blood TL and ambient temperature in different weeks of pregnancy. Estimates provided as a percent difference in TL (with 95% CI) relative to the reference (median) temperature of 11.1°C. Models were adjusted for date of delivery, gestational age, maternal pre-pregnancy BMI, maternal age, paternal age, newborn sex, newborn ethnicity, season of birth, parity, maternal smoking status, maternal education, pregnancy complications, maternal PM_{2.5} exposure and batch.

Figure S2. Shape of the association between placenta TL and ambient temperature in different weeks of pregnancy. Estimates provided as a percent difference in TL (with 95% CI) relative to the reference (median) temperature of 11.1°C. Models were adjusted for date of delivery, gestational age, maternal pre-pregnancy BMI, maternal age, paternal age, newborn sex, newborn ethnicity, season of birth, parity, maternal smoking status, maternal education, pregnancy complications, maternal PM_{2.5} exposure, and batch.

Figure S3. Cold and heat effect estimates on placental TL. Week specific estimates provided as a % difference in average relative TL (with 95% CI) for a 1°C increase in ambient temperature above the heat threshold (21.5°C) for associations with heat (A), and a 1°C decrease in ambient temperature below the cold threshold (2.5°C) for associations with cold (B). The combination of temperatures minimizing the residual deviance in the double-threshold DLNM for placental TL was 21.5°C (heat threshold) and 2.5°C (cold threshold). Models were adjusted for date of delivery, gestational age, maternal pre-pregnancy BMI, maternal age, paternal age, newborn sex, newborn ethnicity, season of birth, parity, maternal smoking status, maternal education, pregnancy complications, maternal PM_{2.5} exposure and batch.