Environ Health Perspect

DOI: 10.1289/ EHP5482

Note to readers with disabilities: *EHP* strives to ensure that all journal content is accessible to all readers. However, some figures and Supplemental Material published in *EHP* articles may not conform to <u>508 standards</u> due to the complexity of the information being presented. If you need assistance accessing journal content, please contact <u>ehp508@niehs.nih.gov</u>. Our staff will work with you to assess and meet your accessibility needs within 3 working days.

Supplemental Material

Perfluoroalkyl Substances and Maternal Thyroid Hormones in Early Pregnancy; Findings in the Danish National Birth Cohort

Kosuke Inoue, Beate Ritz, Stine Linding Andersen, Cecilia Høst Ramlau-Hansen, Birgit Bjerre Høyer, Bodil Hammer Bech, Tine Brink Henriksen, Eva Cecilie Bonefeld-Jørgensen, Jørn Olsen, and Zeyan Liew

Table of Contents

Table S1. Detection and quantitation limits of the PFAS.

Table S2. Study specific range of the PFAS concentrations in each quartile (ng/ml).

Table S3. Pearson Correlation Coefficients between the PFAS (ng/ml).

Table S4. Distribution of TSH and fT4 in each gestational week.

Table S5. Association between maternal thyroid hormones and PFAS levels (ng/ml) additionally adjusted for fish intake, geographical residence, and alcohol intake during pregnancy.

Table S6. Association between maternal thyroid hormones and PFAS levels in multiple PFAS models.

Table S7. Association between maternal thyroid hormones and PFAS levels (ng/ml) stratified by socio-economic status, parity, smoking, birth year, and geographical residence, maternal age, and alcohol intake.

Table S8. Estimated maternal TSH and fT4 levels in each gestational week according to high or low PFAS exposure.

Table S9. Association between maternal thyroid hormones and binary PFAS variables (>75th vs. \leq 75th as reference) according to gestational week (<10, \geq 10).

Table S10. Gestational week-specific high or low thyroid hormones status according to plasma PFAS levels (ng/ml) among 1,061 women included in study sample 3.

Table S11. Gestational week-specific high or low thyroid hormones status according to plasma PFAS levels (ng/ml) excluding women with thyroid diseases (n=1,329).

Figure S1. The directed acyclic graph constructed for this study.

Figure S2. Adjusted TSH and fT4 levels in each gestational week according to PFAS levels (the 1st quartile vs the 4th quartile).

Figure S3. Adjusted TSH and fT4 levels in each gestational week according to binary PFAS exposure, mutual adjustment of all six PFAS in the same model.