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Supplemental Material

Leukocyte Traits and Exposure to Ambient Particulate Matter Air Pollution in the Women's Health Initiative and Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study

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Table S8. Pooled difference in CD4:CD8 ratio (Δ, %) per 10 μg/m^3 increase in PM concentrations among n=8,457 participants, Women's Health Initiative (1993-2002) and Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities study (1990-1995).

Figure S1. Diagram of Women's Health Initiative (1993-2002) and Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities study (1986-1998) populations and subpopulations with leukocyte composition data.

Figure S2. Study/center-specific and pooled differences in leukocyte count (Δ, cell/μL) per 10 μg/m^3 increase in 1- and 12-month mean concentrations of PM$_{2.5}$ among n=165,675 participants, Women's Health Initiative (1993-2002) and Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities study (1986-1998). The models adjusted for race/ethnicity, age, sex (in ARIC), randomly assigned treatment group (in WHI), mean temperature, mean dew point, mean barometric pressure, season, and a restricted cubic natural spline function of calendar date with one knot per year, individual-level education, neighborhood socioeconomic status, smoking status, alcohol use, body mass index, and physical activity.

Figure S3. Pooled difference in leukocyte count (Δ, cell/μL) per 10 μg/m^3 increase in PM among n=165,675 participants, Women's Health Initiative (1993-2002) and Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities study (1986-1998). The models adjusted for race/ethnicity, age, sex (in ARIC), randomly assigned treatment group (in WHI), mean temperature, mean dew point, mean barometric pressure, season, individual-level education, neighborhood socioeconomic status, smoking status, alcohol use, body mass index, and physical activity (•), with additional adjustment for a restricted cubic natural spline function of calendar date with 1 knot for every 2 years (▼), 1 knot per year (■), and 2 knots per year (+).

Figure S4. Pooled difference in leukocyte composition (Δ, % point) per 10 μg/m^3 increase in A) 2- and B) 7-day mean PM$_{10}$; C) 1- and B) 12-month mean PM$_{10}$; and E) 1- and F) 12-month mean PM$_{2.5-10}$ concentrations among n=8,457 participants, Women's Health Initiative (1993-2002) and Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities study (1990-1995). Model 1 adjusted for race/ethnicity, age, sex (in ARIC), randomly assigned treatment group (in WHI), mean temperature, mean dew point, mean barometric pressure, season, and subpopulation-specific covariates. Model 2 also adjusted for individual-level education and neighborhood socioeconomic status. Model 3 additionally adjusted for smoking status, alcohol use, body mass index, and physical activity.