Environ Health Perspect

DOI: 10.1289/EHP5818

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

Long-Term Exposure to Air Pollution and Incidence of Myocardial Infarction: A Danish Nurse Cohort Study

Johannah Cramer, Jeanette T. Jørgensen, Barbara Hoffmann, Steffen Loft, Elvira V. Bräuner, Eva Prescott, Matthias Ketzel, Ole Hertel, Jørgen Brandt, Steen S. Jensen, Claus Backalarz, Mette K. Simonsen, and Zorana J. Andersen

Table of Contents

Table S1. Descriptive statistics for female nurses from the Danish Nurse Cohort at year of cohort entry in 1993 or 1999, according to study inclusion exclusion status.

Table S2. Correlations between road traffic noise and air pollutants (annual mean) at the year of cohort entry in 1993 or 1999, overall and according to urbanicity.

Table S3. Secular trends in the correlations between road traffic noise and air pollutants (annual mean) at the year of cohort entry in 1993 or 1999.

Table S4. Associations between long-term exposure to air pollution and both overall and fatalincident MI in the Danish Nurse Cohort.

Table S5. Confounding of the association between a 1-year running mean exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ or PM_{10} and both overall and fatal incident MI.

Table S6. Associations between long-term exposure to air pollution and fatal incident MI in the Danish Nurse Cohort, restricted to cases identified through the Danish Registry of Causes of Death.

Table S7. Associations between a 1- and 3-year running mean exposure of $PM_{2.5}$ (5.3 µg/m³), and both overall and fatal incident MI in the Danish Nurse Cohort, in Cox models employing multiple modes of adjustment for calendar effects.

Table S8. All possible exposure windows for each pollutant, correlated with calendar year (1993-2015) and birth cohort (5-year intervals), among 22,882 nurses from the Danish Nurse Cohort.

Table S9. Effect modification of the association between residential $PM_{2.5}$ concentration (modeled as a continuous variable, 1-year mean, per IQR increase) and both overall and fatal incident MI in the Danish Nurse Cohort.

Figure S1. Mean annual residential exposure levels for $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10} , NO_2 , and NO_x throughout the study period (1993-2015).