Supplemental Material

Cadmium Exposure and Coronary Artery Atherosclerosis: A Cross-Sectional Population-Based Study of Swedish Middle-Aged Adults

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Figure S1. Adjusted PRs (solid line) with 95% CI (short dashed lines) for the relation between blood cadmium concentrations (µg/L) and CACS >0 (Model 2, Table S5, All individuals, but 52 individuals excluded). Prevalence ratios were modelled using unrestricted cubic splines with three knots (0.16, 0.24 and 0.38) at percentiles 25%, 50% and 75%, in a Poisson regression model adjusted for age, sex, smoking, hypertension, diabetes, family history, and LDL/HDL ratio. The reference value for blood cadmium was 0.12 µg/L (median for Q1). The histogram shows the frequency distribution of blood cadmium concentrations.

Figure S2. Adjusted PRs (solid line) with 95% CI (short dashed lines) for the relation between blood cadmium concentrations (µg/L) and CACS >0 among men (A) and women (B) (Model 2, Table S5, 52 individuals excluded). Prevalence ratios were modelled using unrestricted cubic splines with three knots (0.13, 0.19 and 0.30 for men, 0.20, 0.29, 0.44 for women) at percentiles 25%, 50% and 75%, in a Poisson regression model adjusted for age, sex, smoking, hypertension, diabetes, family history, and LDL/HDL ratio. The reference value for blood cadmium was 0.12 µg/L (median for Q1). The histogram shows the frequency distribution of blood cadmium concentrations.

Figure S3. Adjusted PRs (solid line) with 95% CI (short dashed lines) for the relation between blood cadmium concentrations (µg/L) and CACS ≥100 among men (A) and women (B) (Model 2, Table S5, 52 individuals excluded). Prevalence ratios were modelled using unrestricted cubic splines with three knots (0.13, 0.19 and 0.30 for men, 0.20, 0.29, 0.44 for women) at percentiles 25%, 50% and 75%, in a Poisson regression model adjusted for age, sex, smoking, hypertension, diabetes, family history, and LDL/HDL ratio. The reference value for blood cadmium was 0.12 µg/L (median for Q1). The histogram shows the frequency distribution of blood cadmium concentrations.

Figure S4. Adjusted PRs (solid line) with 95% CI (short dashed lines) for the relation between blood cadmium concentrations (µg/L) and CACS >0 among never-smokers (Model 2, Table 3, but 52 individuals excluded). Prevalence ratios were modelled using unrestricted cubic splines with three knots (0.14, 0.19 and 0.27) at percentiles 25%, 50% and 75%, in a Poisson regression model adjusted for age, sex, smoking, hypertension, diabetes, family history, and LDL/HDL ratio. The reference value for blood cadmium was 0.12 µg/L (median for Q1). The histogram shows the frequency distribution of blood cadmium concentrations.

Figure S5. Adjusted PRs (solid line) with 95% CI (short dashed lines) for the relation between blood cadmium concentrations (µg/L) and **CACS ≥100 among never-smokers** (Model 2, Table 3, but 52 individuals excluded). Prevalence ratios were modelled using unrestricted cubic splines with three knots (0.14, 0.19 and 0.27) at percentiles 25%, 50% and 75%, in a Poisson regression model adjusted for age, sex, smoking, hypertension, diabetes, family history, and LDL/HDL ratio. The reference value for blood cadmium was 0.12 µg/L (median for Q1). The histogram shows the frequency distribution of blood cadmium concentrations.