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SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table SII Associations between serum 25(OH)D concentrations and moderate/severe physical and psychological premenstrual symptoms during the premenstrual week in reproductive age women with regular cycles in the EAGeR study, stratified by season.

	25(OH)D	Total moderate/severe premenstrual symptoms Adjusted β (95% CI)	Total moderate/severe physical symptoms Adjusted β (95% CI)	Total moderate/severe psychological symptoms Adjusted β (95% CI)
Spring	≤ 30 vs >30 ng/ml	0.05 (−0.62, 0.71)	0.25 (−0.20, 0.71)	−0.21 (−0.55, 0.13)
	per 10 ng/ml	−0.06 (−0.35, 0.24)	−0.09 (−0.29, 0.11)	0.03 (−0.12, 0.18)
Summer	≤ 30 vs >30 ng/ml	0.78 (−0.04, 1.61)	0.40 (−0.19, 0.98)	0.39 (−0.01, 0.79)
	per 10 ng/ml	**−0.51 (−0.90, −0.11)**	**−0.33 (−0.61, −0.05)**	−0.18 (−0.37, 0.01)
Fall	≤ 30 vs >30 ng/ml	0.10 (−0.62, 0.81)	−0.05 (−0.54, 0.45)	0.14 (−0.23, 0.51)
	per 10 ng/ml	0.05 (−0.26, 0.36)	0.05 (−0.17, 0.26)	0.00 (−0.16, 0.16)
Winter	≤ 30 vs >30 ng/ml	0.36 (−0.47, 1.19)	0.54 (−0.02, 1.10)	−0.18 (−0.58, 0.22)
	per 10 ng/ml	0.03 (−0.25, 0.31)	−0.06 (−0.25, 0.13)	0.10 (−0.04, 0.23)

25(OH)D, 25-hydroxyvitamin D; EAGeR, Effects of Aspirin in Gestation and Reproduction.
Bold results are significant at $\alpha = 0.05$.
Models adjusted for age, BMI, smoking status, race, income, exercise.