Supplementary materials

Long-term exposure to fine particulate matter modifies the association between physical activity and hypertension incidence

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Supplementary Table 1. Hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals for hypertension incidence associated with the volume and intensity of physical activity stratified by long-term exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ in participants with more than 1-year follow-up.

		Quartiles of PA vol	ume (MET-h/da	ay)		$P_{ m trend}$
	First (≤18.0)	Second (>18.0-32.0)	Third (>32.0-	-54.5)	Fourth (>54.5)	_
Low PM _{2.5} (<59.8 μg/m ³)						
No. of cases/ person-years	1711/46,949	1447/46,667	1482/52,295		1468/50,060	
Multivariable-adjusted model 1 ^a	1.00	0.93(0.86-1.00)	0.86(0.79-0.9	93)	0.79(0.73-0.86)	< 0.001
High $PM_{2.5} (\ge 59.8 \mu g/m^3)$						
No. of cases/ person-years	1988/62,376	1446/45,630	1119/39,530		1106/41,476	
Multivariable-adjusted model 1 ^a	1.00	1.11(1.03-1.19)	1.05(0.97-1.1	4)	1.06(0.98-1.16)	0.289
	Average PA intensity (MET)					D
	Light (1.6-<3.0)	Moderate (3.0-	<6.0) \	Vigorous (≥6.0)		$-P_{\text{trend}}$
Low PM _{2.5} (<59.8 μg/m ³)						
No. of cases/ person-years	2458/71,947	2230/77,155		1343/44,871		
Multivariable-adjusted model 2 ^b	1.00	0.87(0.80-0.94) (0.79(0.70-0.90)		< 0.001
High $PM_{2.5} (\ge 59.8 \mu g/m^3)$						
No. of cases/ person-years	2372/75,198	1947/65,595	1214/44,766			
Multivariable-adjusted model 2 ^b	1.00	1.12(1.03-1.22) 1	.18(1.0	4-1.34)	0.016

^a Cox proportional hazard model was stratified by cohort, and adjusted for age, sex, education level, urbanicity, geographic region, smoking status, alcohol drinking, body mass index, systolic blood pressure, diabetes mellitus, total cholesterol, and temperature.

Abbreviations: MET = metabolic equivalent; PA = physical activity; $PM_{2.5}$ = fine particulate matter.

^b Adjusted for covariates in multivariable-adjusted model 1 and physical activity volume in MET-h/day.

Supplementary Table 2. Hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals for hypertension incidence associated with the volume and intensity of physical activity stratified by PM_{2.5} exposure further adjusting for county-level averaged years of education.

	Quartiles of PA volume (MET-h/day)				$P_{ m trend}$	
	First (≤18.0)	Second (>18.0-32.0)	Third (>3	32.0-54.5)	Fourth (>54.5)	_
Low PM _{2.5} (<59.8 μg/m ³)						
No. of cases/ person-years	1741/46,967	1477/46,685	1522/52,3	313	1535/50,095	
Multivariable-adjusted model 1 ^a	1.00	0.93(0.87-1.01)	0.88(0.81-0.96)		0.84(0.77-0.92)	< 0.001
High $PM_{2.5} (\ge 59.8 \mu g/m^3)$						
No. of cases/ person-years	2049/62,409	1487/45,653	1150/39,5	541	1139/41,492	
Multivariable-adjusted model 1 ^a	1.00	1.08(1.00-1.15)	1.01(0.93	-1.09)	1.01(0.93-1.10)	0.903
	Average PA intensity (MET)					$P_{ m trend}$
	Light (1.6-<3.0)	Moderate (3.0-<6.0)		Vigorous (≥6.0)		_
Low PM _{2.5} (<59.8 μg/m ³)						
No. of cases/ person-years	2503/71,973	2291/77,185		1403/44,905		
Multivariable-adjusted model 2 ^b	1.00	0.88(0.81-0.95)	0.81(0.72-0.92)		0.003
High PM _{2.5} ($\geq 59.8 \mu g/m^3$)						
No. of cases/ person-years	2450/75,239	1992/65,618		1255/44,784		
Multivariable-adjusted model 2 ^b	1.00	1.09(1.00-1.18	1.17(1.03-1.32)		0.017	

^a Cox proportional hazard model was stratified by cohort, adjusted for age, sex, education level, urbanicity, geographic region, county-level averaged years of education, smoking status, alcohol drinking, body mass index, systolic blood pressure, diabetes mellitus, total cholesterol, and temperature.

Abbreviations: MET = metabolic equivalent; PA = physical activity; $PM_{2.5}$ = fine particulate matter.

^b Adjusted for covariates in multivariable-adjusted model 1 and physical activity volume in MET-h/day.

Supplementary Table 3. Hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals for hypertension incidence associated with the volume and intensity of physical activity stratified by PM_{2.5}, with PM_{2.5} exposure dichotomized by the 75th percentile of exposure range.

	Quartiles of PA volume (MET-h/day)				$P_{ m trend}$	
	First (≤18.0)	Second (>18.0-32.0)	Third (>32.0-5	4.5) Fourth (>54.5)	_	
Low PM _{2.5} (<77.7 μg/m ³)						
No. of cases/ person-years	2711/73,164	2151/66,797	1980/65,921	1955/60,871		
Multivariable-adjusted model 1 ^a	1.00	0.94(0.88-0.99)	0.81(0.76-0.87	0.77(0.72-0.83)	< 0.001	
High PM _{2.5} (\geq 77.7 µg/m ³)						
No. of cases/ person-years	1079/36,212	813/25,541	692/25,933	719/30,716		
Multivariable-adjusted model 1 ^a	1.00	1.15(1.05-1.26)	1.01(0.92-1.12	0.97(0.87-1.07)	0.191	
	Average PA intensity, MET				P_{trend}	
	Light (1.6-<3.0)	Moderate (3.0-	<6.0)	.0) Vigorous (≥6.0)		
Low PM _{2.5} ($<77.7 \mu g/m^3$)						
No. of cases/ person-years	3764/107,407	3135/101,792	1	1772/5,4621		
Multivariable-adjusted model 2 ^b	1.00	0.86(0.81-0.93)	0.82(0.74-0.92)		0.001	
High PM _{2.5} (\geq 77.7 µg/m ³)						
No. of cases/ person-years	1189/39,805	1148/41,011	8	386/35,068		
Multivariable-adjusted model 2 ^b	1.00	1.14(1.03-1.26)	1	1.26(1.09-1.46)		

^a Cox proportional hazard model was stratified by cohort, adjusted for age, sex, education level, urbanicity, geographic region, smoking status, alcohol drinking, body mass index, systolic blood pressure, diabetes mellitus, total cholesterol, and temperature.

Abbreviations: MET = metabolic equivalent; PA = physical activity; $PM_{2.5}$ = fine particulate matter.

^b Adjusted for covariates in multivariable-adjusted model 1 and physical activity volume in MET-h/day.

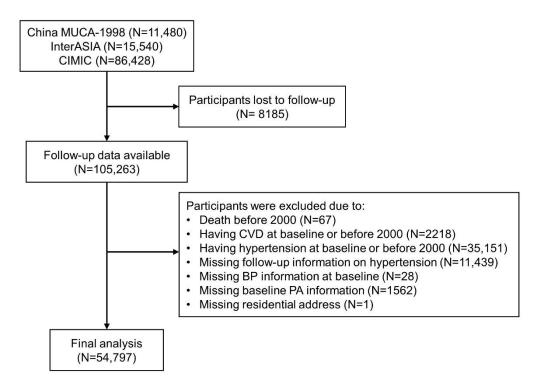


Fig. S1. Flow chart of participant selection.

BP = blood pressure; China MUCA-1998 = China Multi-Center Collaborative Study of Cardiovascular Epidemiology (1998); CIMIC = Community Intervention of Metabolic Syndrome in China & Chinese Family Health Study; CVD = cardiovascular disease; InterASIA = International Collaborative Study of Cardiovascular disease in Asia; PA = physical activity.