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Perinatal Exposure to Traffic-Related Air Pollution and Atopy at 1 Year of Age in a Multi-Center Canadian Birth Cohort Study

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Table S1: LUR models for nitrogen dioxide (variables\textsuperscript{a}, estimated annual means for all participants and standard deviation (sd)).

Table S2: Particle Infiltration (Finf) variables; mapping questions used in the MESA-Air (Allen et al. 2012) and CHILD cohorts.

Table S3: Timetable of assessments in the Canadian Healthy Infant Longitudinal Development (CHILD) study used in the investigation of atopy in relation to traffic-related air pollution.

Table S4: Crude Odds Ratios (OR) and 95% Confidence Interval (95% CI) of sensitization to any, inhalant and food allergens in relation to participants’ physical environment characteristics, maternal factors, and nutrition at different time points.

Table S5: Proportion of positive responses to individual allergen skin prick tests by CHILD city (in %).

Table S6: Adjusted Odds Ratios (aOR) for risk of atopy per 10 µg/m\textsuperscript{3} increase in NO\textsubscript{2} exposures during pregnancy and the first year of life.

Figure S1: Adjusted OR of risk of atopy in CHILD families for a 10 µg/m\textsuperscript{3} increase in NO\textsubscript{2} during the first year of life, stratified by presence of siblings in participants families (group with no siblings, n= 1085; group with sibling, n= 874). All models are adjusted for the same covariates as those used in the main analysis (Figure 1B).

Figure S2 - Adjusted Odds Ratio of risk of atopy for 10 µg/m\textsuperscript{3} increase in NO\textsubscript{2} during the first year of life stratified by season (defined using weekly average of 18\degree C as cutoff to define cold and warm) and by home PM infiltration status (defined based on city-specific 80\textsuperscript{th} percentile
predicted household PM infiltration efficiency; “leaky” homes: n=687; “sealed” homes: n=824).
All models are adjusted for the same covariates as in the main analysis (Figure 1B).

References