Cadmium Body Burden and Gestational Diabetes Mellitus: A Prospective Study

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Table S1. Associations between maternal urinary Cd levels and GDM, stratified by parity.

Table S2. Risk ratios from GEE model evaluating the interaction between Cd and As.

Table S3. Association between maternal urinary cadmium levels and gestational diabetes among women without passive smoking during pregnancy (n =1450).

Figure S1. Adjusted β-Coefficients and 95% CIs for urinary Cd levels (log10 transformed SG-corrected Cd levels (µg/L SG) and plasma glucose (mmol/L) at different time points during oral glucose tolerance test (A: fasting plasma glucose; B: 1-hour plasma glucose; C: 2-hour plasma glucose; D: sum of plasma glucose z-score). Squares represent total women, diamonds and triangles represent women with male and female fetuses, respectively.

Figure S2. Adjusted β-Coefficients and 95% CIs for urinary Cd levels (log10 transformed SG-corrected Cd levels (µg/L SG) and plasma glucose (mmol/L) at different time points during oral glucose tolerance test (A: fasting plasma glucose; B: 1-hour plasma glucose; C: 2-hour plasma glucose; D: sum of plasma glucose z-score). Squares represent normal weight women and diamonds represent overweight/obese women.