

Risk of childhood asthma following prenatal exposure to negative life events and job stressors: A nationwide register-based study in Denmark ¹

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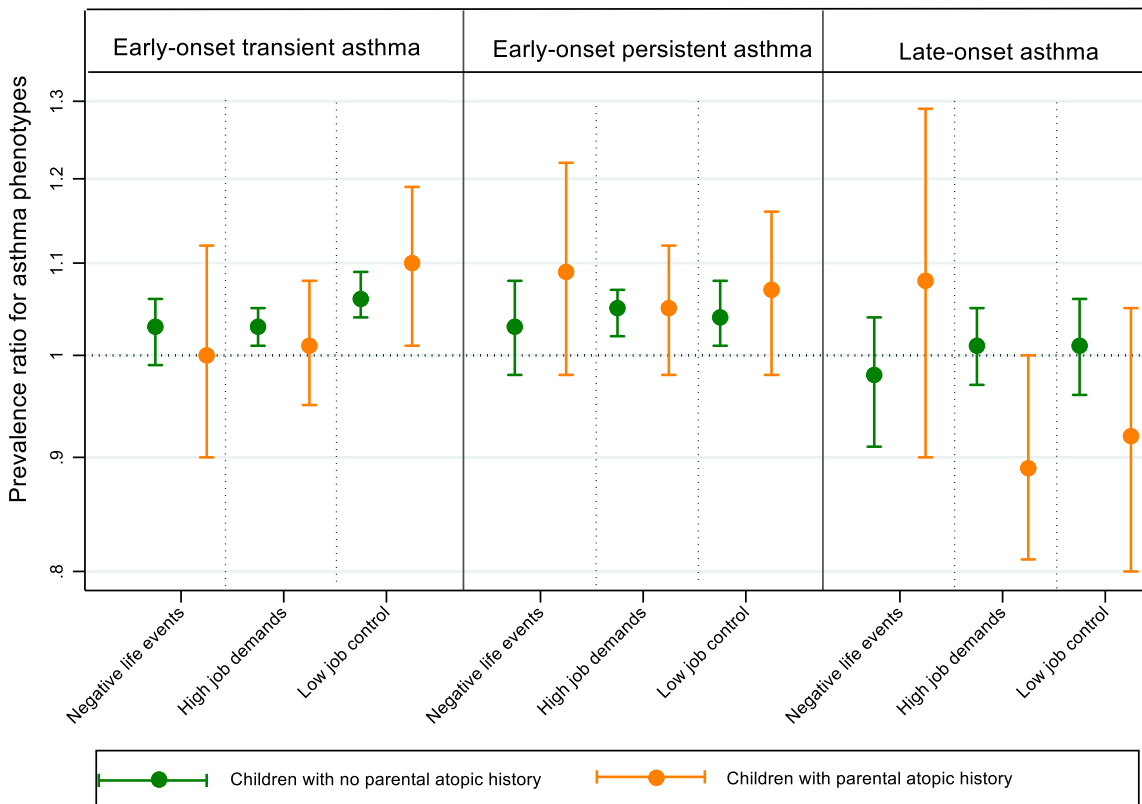
1. *Supplementary tables and figures*
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Table S1. Items and response categories for the measure of job demands and job control

Job stressors	Items	Response categories
Psychosocial job demands	Is it necessary to work very fast?	1.Always, 2.Often,3.Sometimes, 4.Seldom, and 5.Never/almost never
	How often is it impossible for you to finish all your work tasks?	
	It is clear what my responsibility is	1.Absolutely right, 2.Sometimes right, 3.Not right
Job control		
<i>Decision authority</i>	Do you have much influence on decisions concerning your work?	1.Always, 2.Often,3.Sometimes, 4.Seldom, 5.Never/almost never
	Do you have influence on who you work with?	
	Do you have influence on the amount of work tasks?	
	Do you have influence on what type of work tasks you perform?	
<i>Skill discretion</i>	Does your work require that your are enterprising?	1.Yes, indeed, 2.Yes, very much, 3.To some extent, 4.Not so much, 5.No, or very seldom
	Is it possible for you to learn new things through your work?	
	Do you feel that your education or skills are of any use in your present job?	

	Is your work varied?	
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Figure S1. Prevalence ratio for asthma phenotypes according to prenatal exposure to job stressors and negative life events among children by parental atopic history (main effects)



Adjusted for maternal age at delivery, maternal highest education at conception, smoking during pregnancy, chronic disorders, parity, and calendar year of birth. Negative life events, job control and job demands were mutually adjusted for in the models.

Table S2. Prevalence ratio for asthma phenotypes in the offspring according to job demands and job control according to parental atopic history

Job control	No parental atopic history		With parental atopic history	
	Low job demands	High job demands	Low job demands	High job demands
<i>Early-onset transient asthma</i>				
Low job control	1.14 (1.09–1.19)	1.00 (0.96–1.03)	1.12 (0.97–1.28)	1.04 (0.93–1.16)
High job control	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
<i>Early-onset persistent asthma</i>				
Low job control	1.17 (1.11–1.28)	0.93 (0.89–0.97)	1.15 (0.99–1.33)	0.98 (0.88–1.09)
High job control	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
<i>Late-onset asthma</i>				
Low job control	1.07 (0.99–1.16)	0.95 (0.86–1.04)	0.99 (0.80–1.22)	0.87 (0.72–1.04)
High job control	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)

Adjusted for maternal age at delivery, maternal highest education at conception, smoking during pregnancy, chronic disorders, parity, negative life events, and calendar year of birth.

Table S3. Prevalence ratio for asthma phenotypes in the offspring according to job demands and job control by maternal highest education

Job control	Vocational education or below		Higher education	
	Low job demands	High job demands	Low job demands	High job demands
<i>Early-onset transient asthma</i>				
Low job control	1.18 (1.12–1.25)	1.03 (0.99–1.07)	1.06 (0.99–1.14)	0.94 (0.89–1.00)
High job control	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
<i>Early-onset persistent asthma</i>				
Low job control	1.21 (1.13–1.29)	1.02 (0.97–1.07)	1.10 (1.01–1.20)	0.78 (0.72–0.84)
High job control	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
<i>Late-onset asthma</i>				
Low job control	1.06 (0.96–1.16)	0.97 (0.90–1.04)	1.09 (0.97–1.23)	0.88 (0.79–1.00)
High job control	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)

Table S4. Adjusted prevalence ratio for asthma phenotypes according to prenatal exposure to job stressors and negative life events (main effects)

Exposure	Early-onset transient asthma	Early-onset persistent asthma	Late-onset asthma
Negative life events			
No	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Yes	1.02 (0.99 – 1.06)	1.04 (0.99 – 1.08)	0.99 (0.93 – 1.05)
Job demands			
Below highest quintile	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
≥Highest quintile	1.05 (1.03 – 1.08)	1.12 (1.09 – 1.15)	1.06 (1.02 – 1.11)
Job control			
≤Lowest quintile	1.03 (1.00 – 1.06)	0.98 (0.94 – 1.01)	1.02 (0.97 – 1.08)
Above lowest quintile	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)

Adjusted for maternal age at delivery, maternal highest education at conception, smoking during pregnancy, chronic disorders, parity, parental atopic disorders, and calendar year of birth. Negative life events, job control and job demands were mutually adjusted in the models.

Figure S2. Prevalence ratio of early-onset transient asthma according to prenatal exposure to maternal job stressors and negative life events stratified by maternal age at delivery

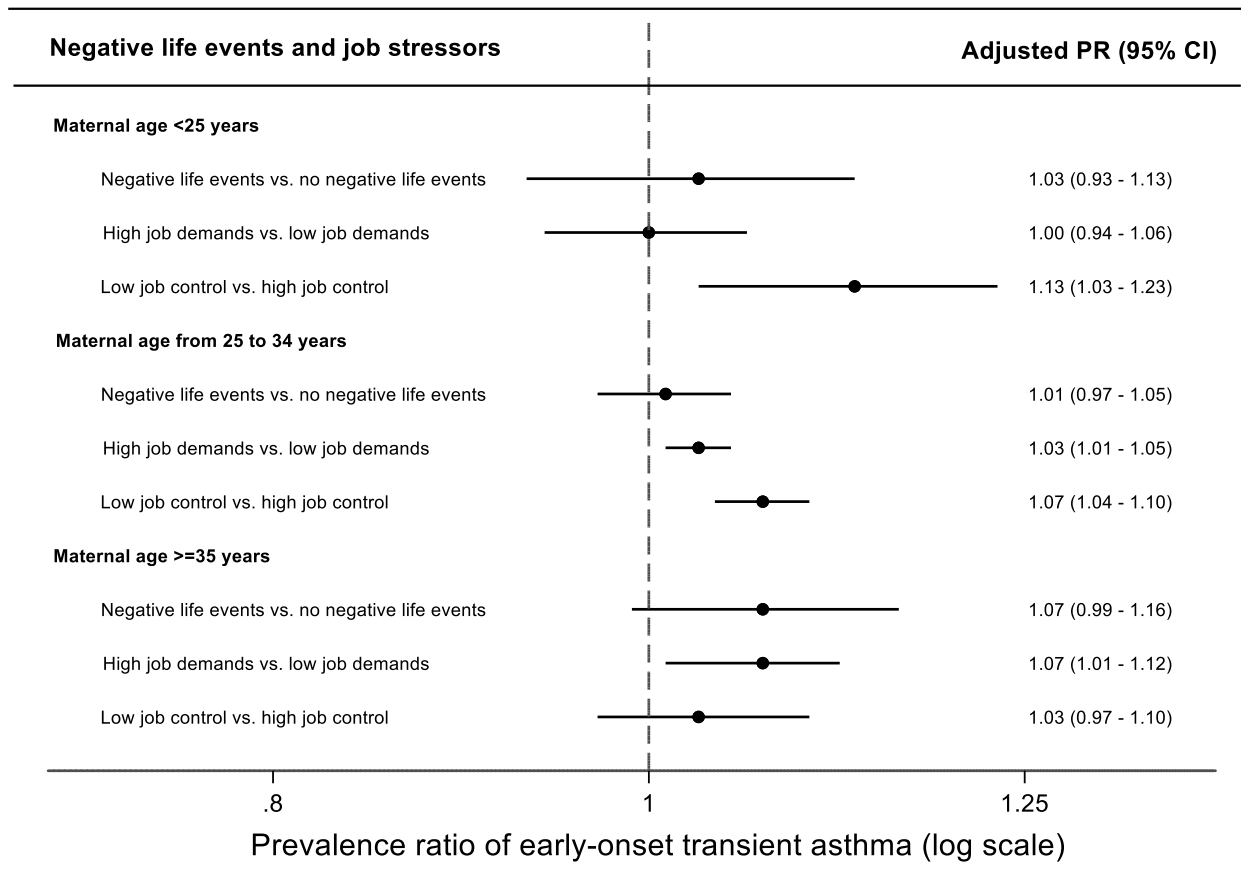


Figure S3. Prevalence ratio of early-onset transient asthma according to prenatal exposure to maternal job stressors and negative life events stratified by maternal smoking during pregnancy

