Replicated ables

Jinghong Zeng

Table 1: Geometric mean (SE) blood cadmium levels of the participants (n = 4064) at baseline with results grouped by demographic characteristics

	No.	Unadjusted mean (SE)	*p*-value
Age, y			
60-69	1926	0.48 (0.01)	<.0001
70-79	1455	0.50 (0.01)	
80-89	1004	0.53 (0.01)	
Gender			
Male	2183	0.47 (0.01)	<.0001
Female	2202	0.52 (0.01)	
Ethnicity			
White	2582	0.50 (0.01)	0.001
Black	647	0.47 (0.02)	
Hispanic	1045	0.48 (0.02)	
Other	111	0.64 (0.04)	
Education			
Less than high school	1841	0.55 (0.01)	<.0001
High school	1026	0.50 (0.02)	
College or higher	1518	0.46 (0.01)	
Family income			
Less than $20,000	1780	0.56 (0.01)	<.0001
$20,000 or more	2605	0.47 (0.01)	
Serum cotinine, ng/mL			
Q1 (≤0.022)	1120	0.41 (0.01)	<.0001
Q2 (0.023–0.037)	1071	0.45 (0.01)	
Q3 (0.038–0.297)	1111	0.43 (0.01)	
Q4 (≥0.30)	1083	0.77 (0.02)	
Cigarette smoking			
Current smoker	538	1.19 (0.04)	
Former smoker	1800	0.50 (0.01)	
Never smoker	2047	0.40 (0.01)	<.0001

Table 2: Hazard ratio (HR) for AD mortality by blood cadmium level at baseline from Model 1

Blood cadmium level	Crude HR (95 % CIs)	Adjusted HR (95 % CIs)
Cadmium quartile, μg/L		
Quartile 1 ($\leq$0.3)	1.00 (ref)	1.00 (ref)
Quartile 2 (0.3-0.4)	1.62 (0.78-3.37)	1.50 (0.78-2.89)
Quartile 3 (0.4-0.6)	1.79 (1.09-2.93)	1.38 (0.87-2.20)
Quartile 4 (>0.6)	1.60 (0.89-2.88)	1.66 (0.88-3.12)
p value	0.000	0.000