Supplementary figures to

Postnatal dysregulation of androgens in extremely preterm male infants

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**Fig. S1. Associations between testosterone and DHT. a**,Scatterplot illustrating the pairwise relationship between testosterone and DHT, colored by day at sampling according to the legend. **b**, DHT levels as a function of testosterone, and PNA, adjusted for GA at postnatal (PNA) days 3, 7, and 28. **c**, The relative risk (RR) with 95% CI from a statistical model for DHT as a function of testosterone, and PNA, adjusted for GA at postnatal (PNA) days 3, 7, and 28 using random coefficient models, with lognormal distribution and unstructured covariance pattern.

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**Fig. S2. Plasma concentration of testosterone and DHT over postnatal age according to gestational age at birth.** Infants are grouped according to gestational age: 22-24 weeks (red lines) or 25-27 weeks (blue lines) for testosterone (**a**) and DHT (**b**).

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**Fig. S3. Associations between testosterone and FSH/LH.** Testosterone levels as a function of FSH(**a**)or LH (**c**), and PNA, adjusted for GA at postnatal (PNA) days 3, 7, and 28. The relative risk (RR) with 95% CI from a statistical model for testosterone as a function of FSH (**b**) or LH (**c**), and PNA, adjusted for GA at postnatal (PNA) days 3, 7, and 28 using random coefficient models, with lognormal distribution and unstructured covariance pattern.