

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

A meta-analysis on ambient ultrafine particles exposure and respiratory morbidity.

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Figure S1. Flowchart of literature search.

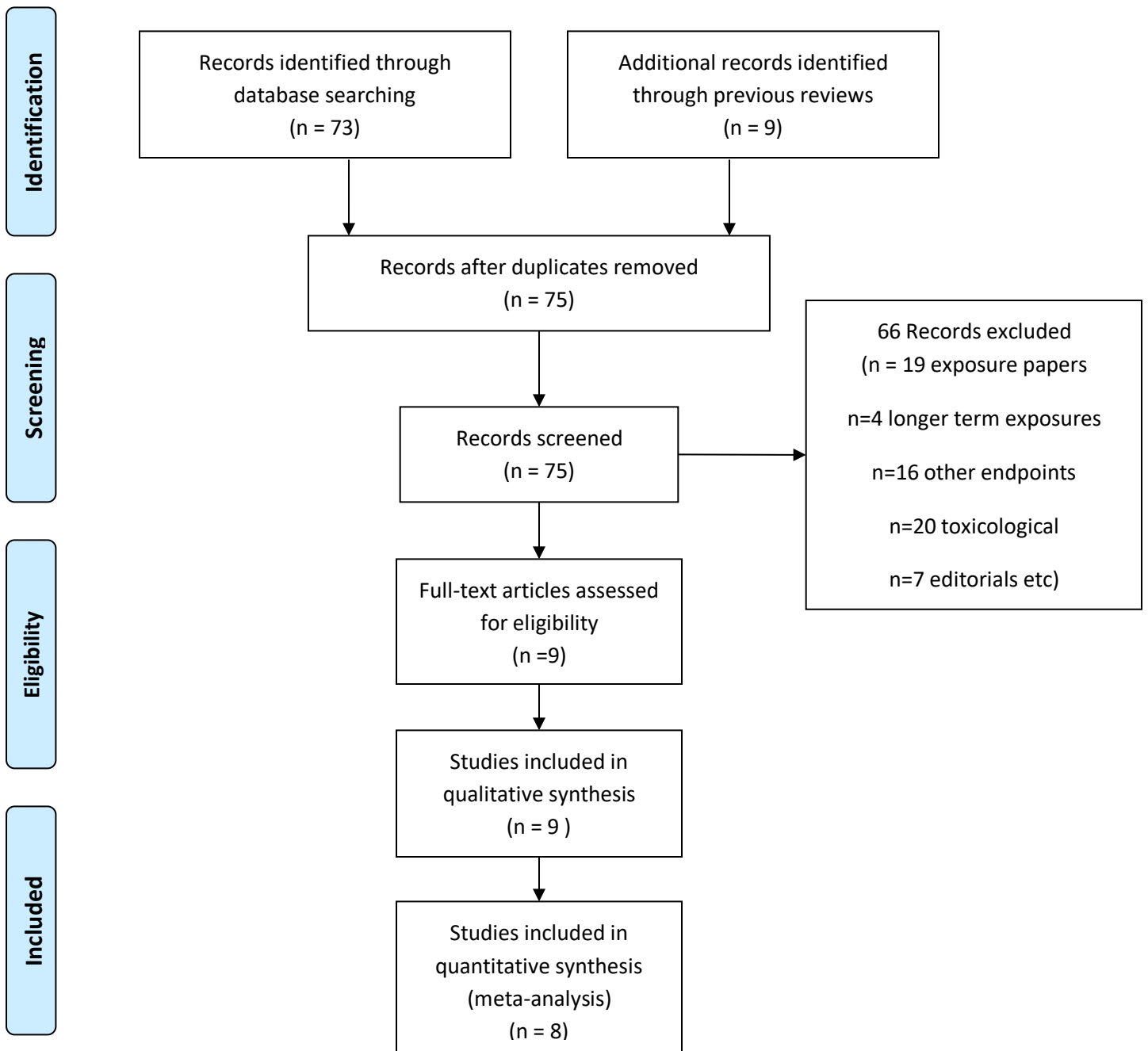
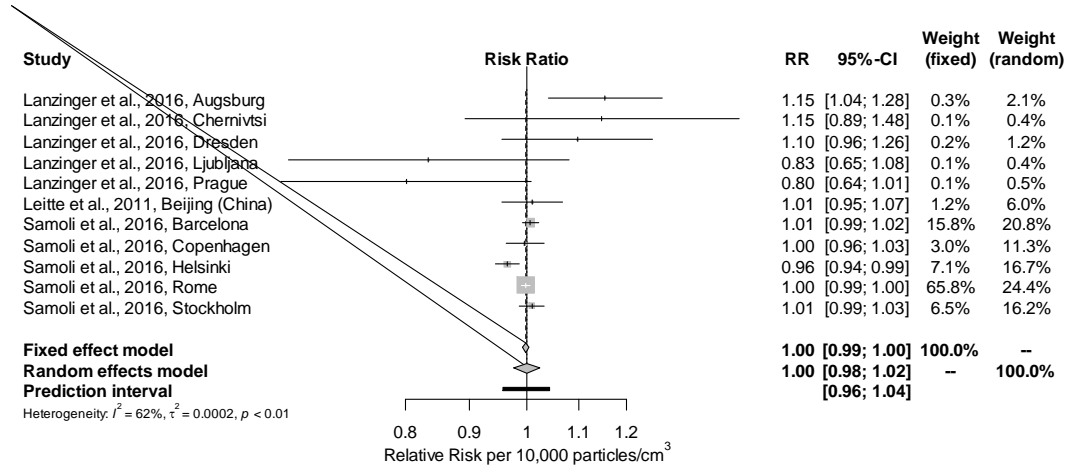
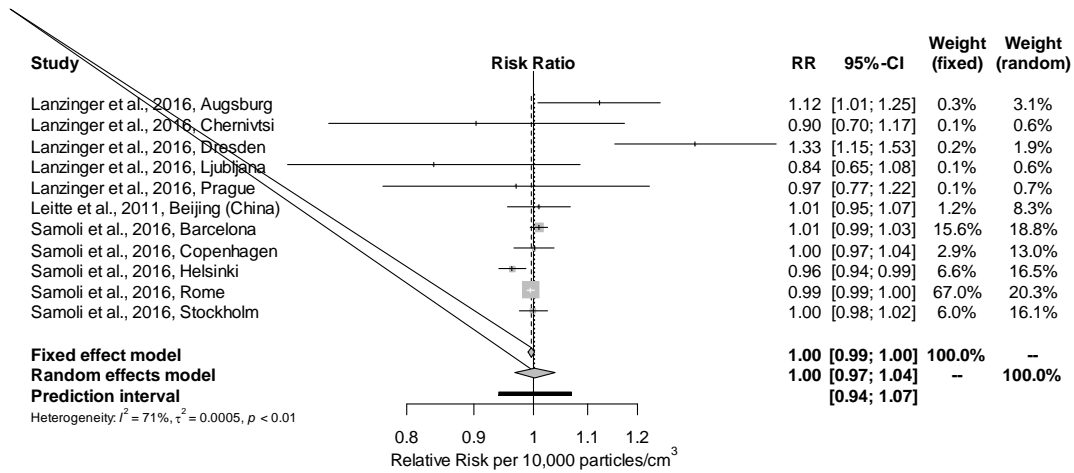


Figure S2. Meta-analysis results for the effect of an increase of 10,000 particles/cm³ in PNC on respiratory morbidity endpoints for all ages for individual lags 0-5 (a-f).

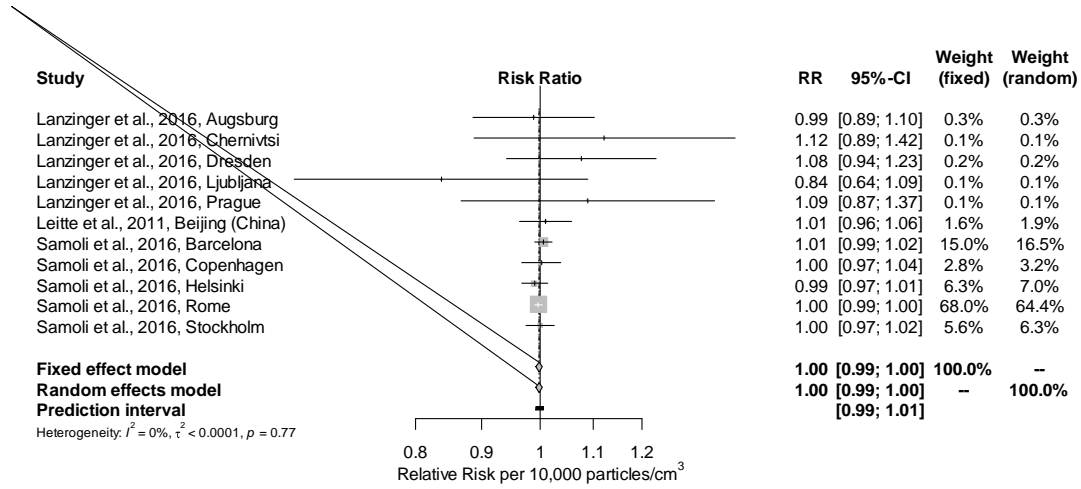
a) Lag 0



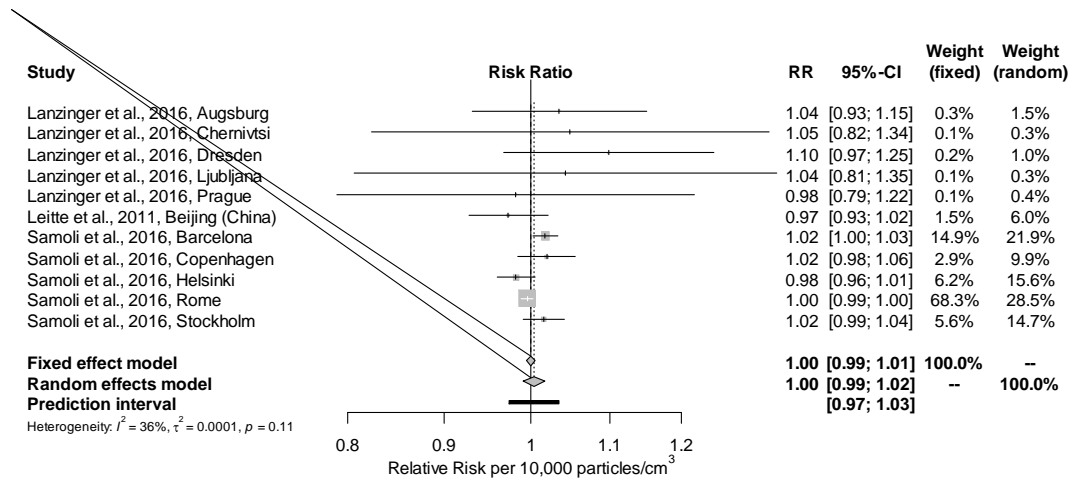
b) Lag 1



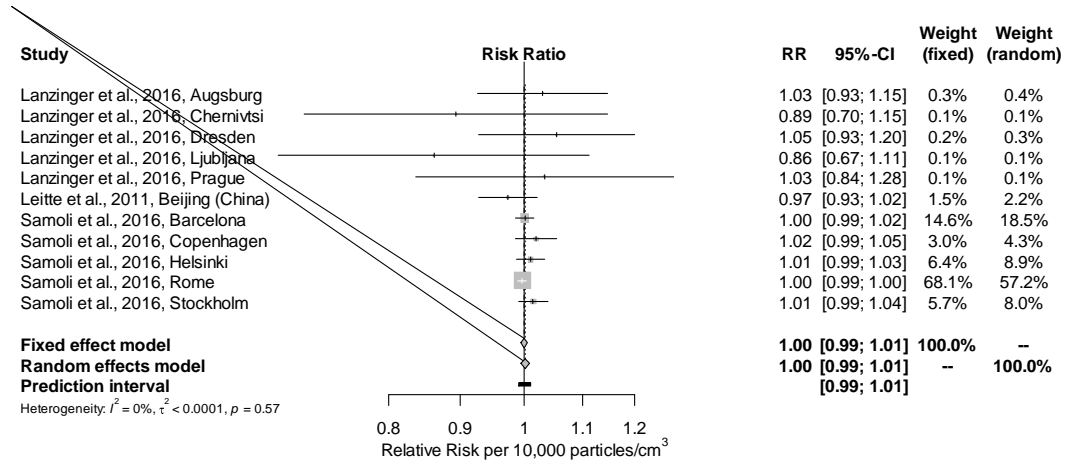
c) Lag 2



d) Lag 3



e) Lag 4



f) Lag 5

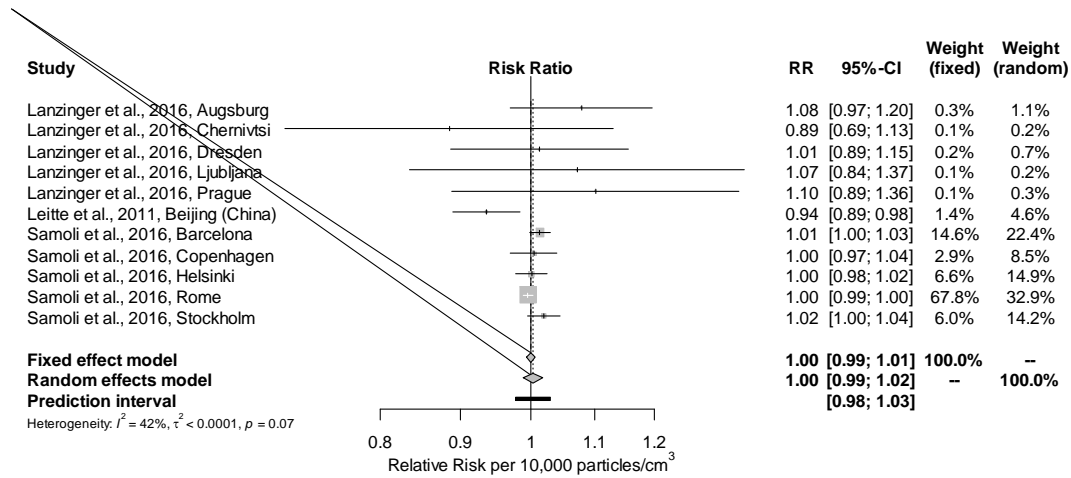


Figure S3. Meta-analysis results for the effect of an increase of 10,000 particles/cm³ in PNC on respiratory morbidity endpoints for all ages for lag 2 including London, UK.

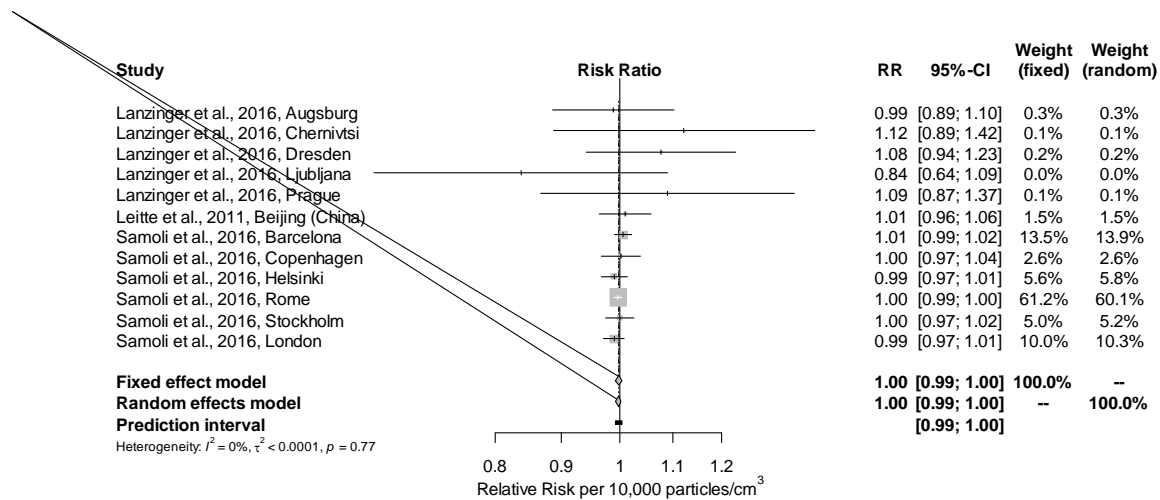
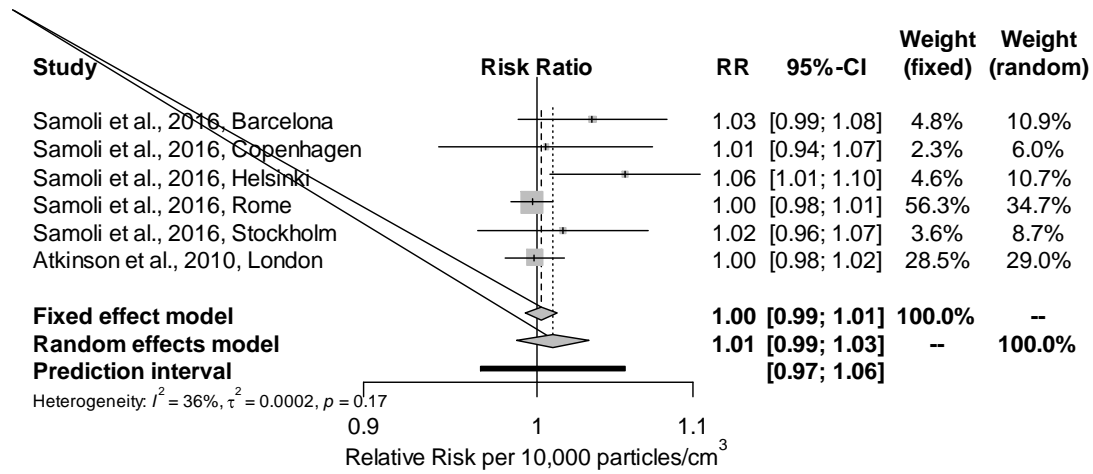
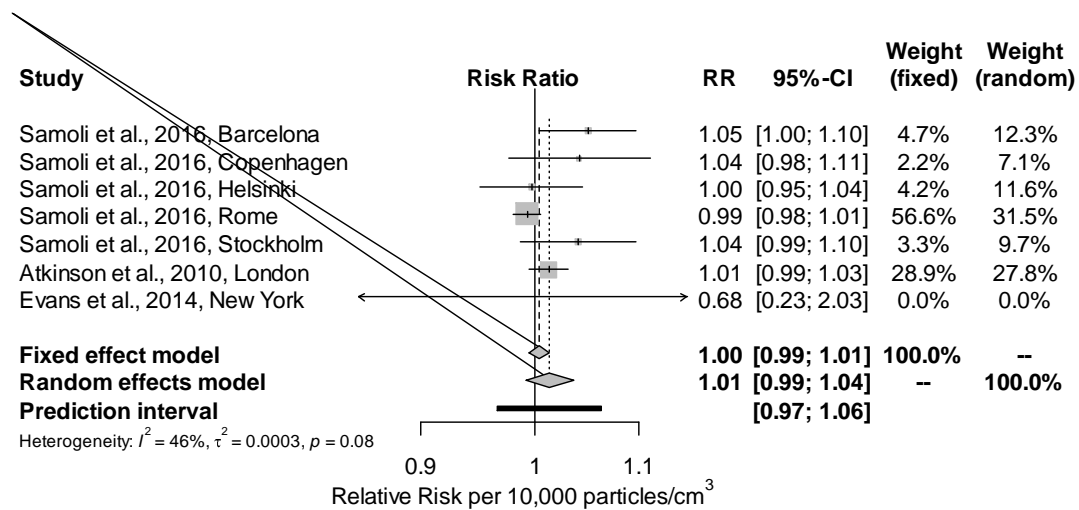
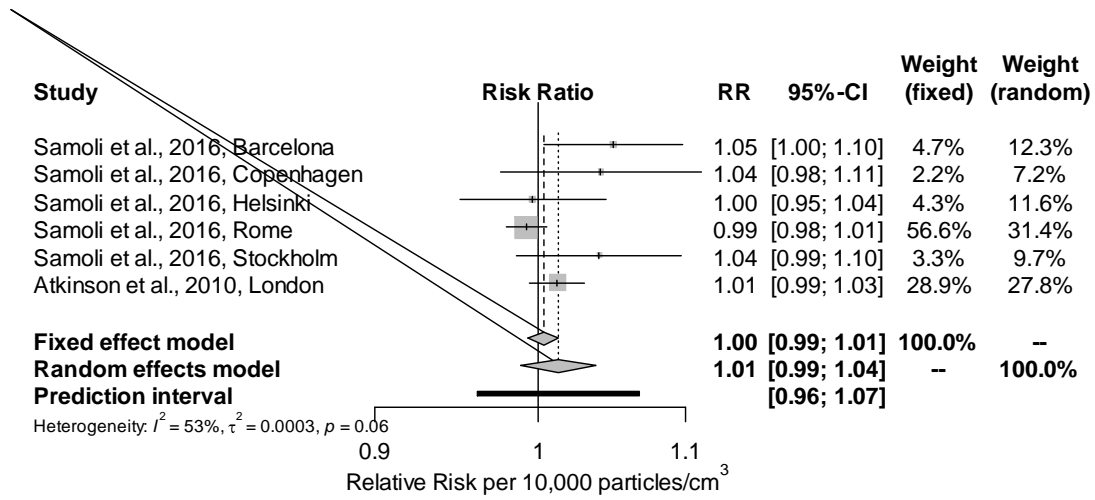


Figure S4. Meta-analysis results for the effect of an increase of 10,000 particles/cm³ in PNC on respiratory admissions for 0-14 years old for individual lags 0-5 (a-f), without or with results from Evans et al (2014).

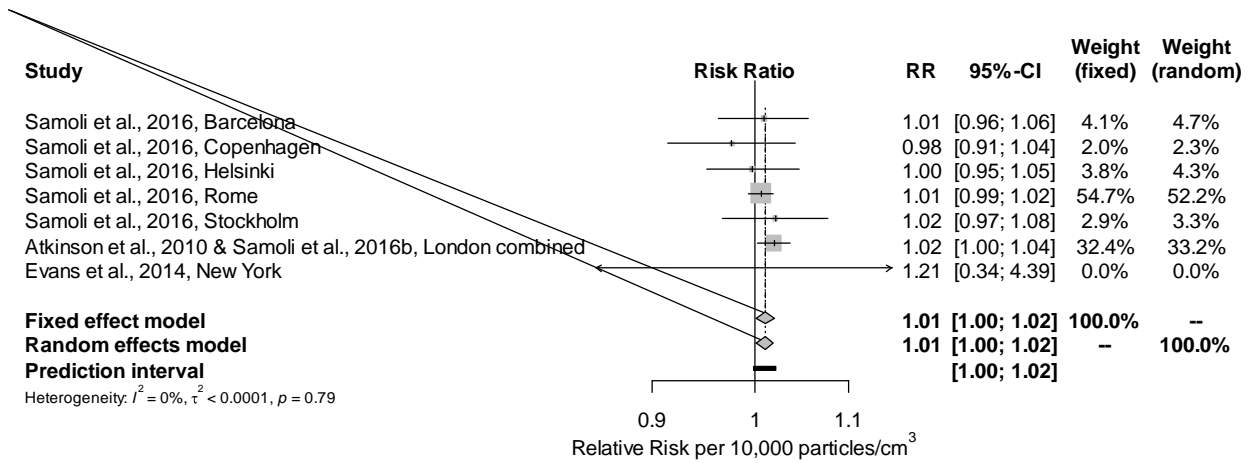
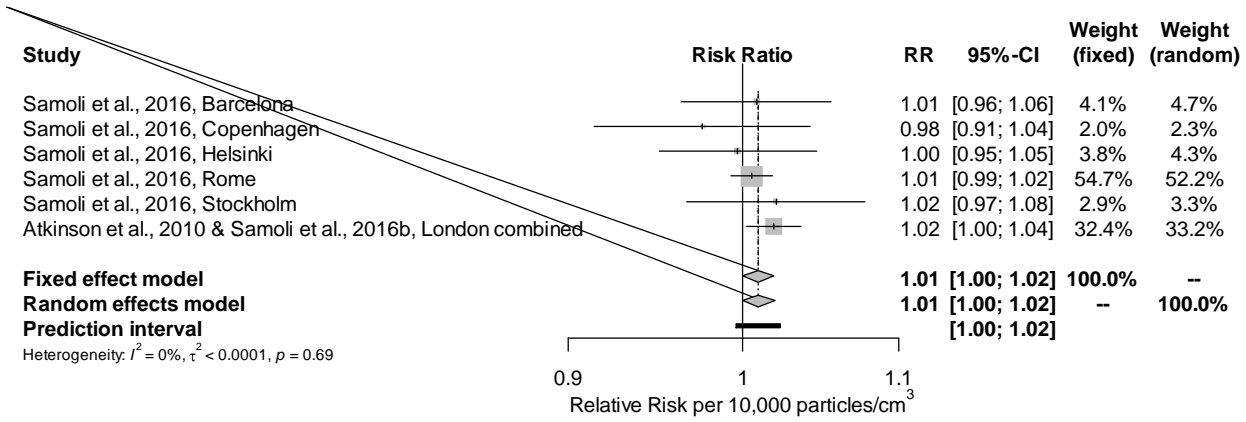
a) Lag 0



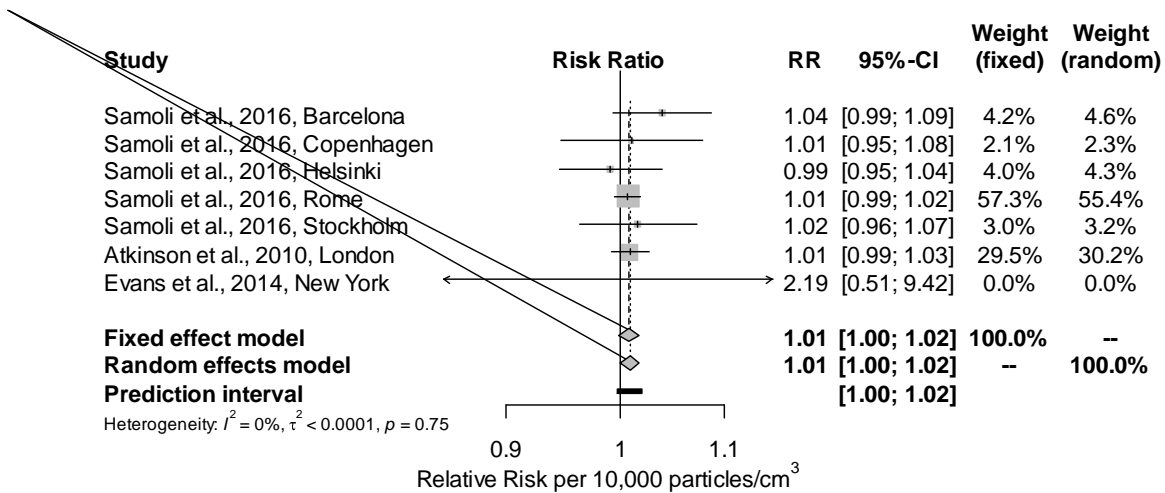
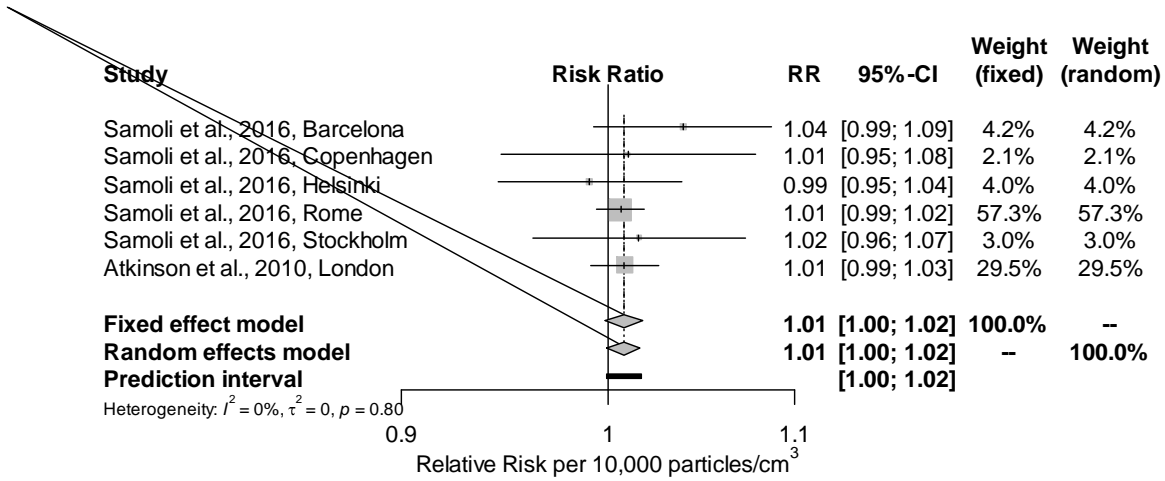
b) Lag 1



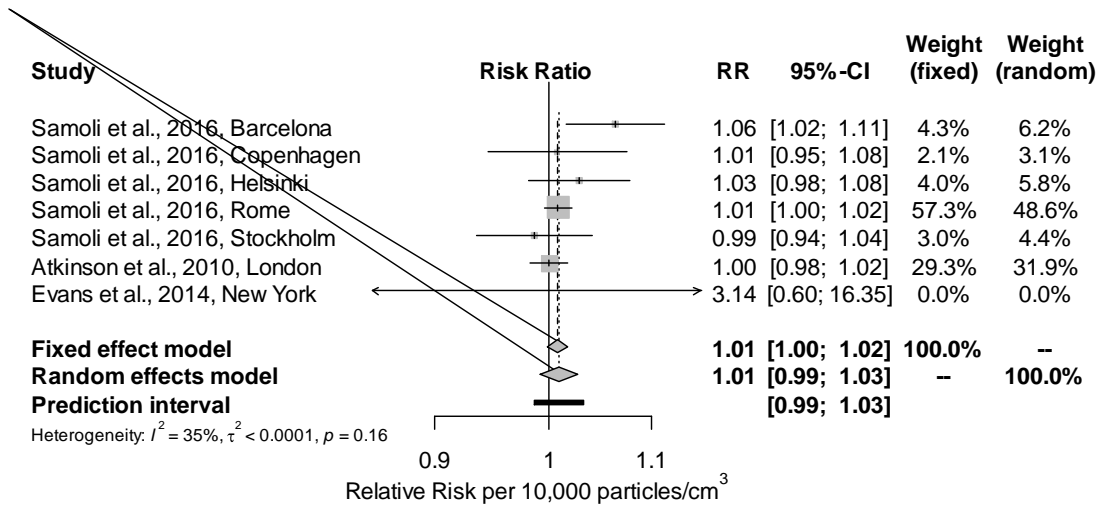
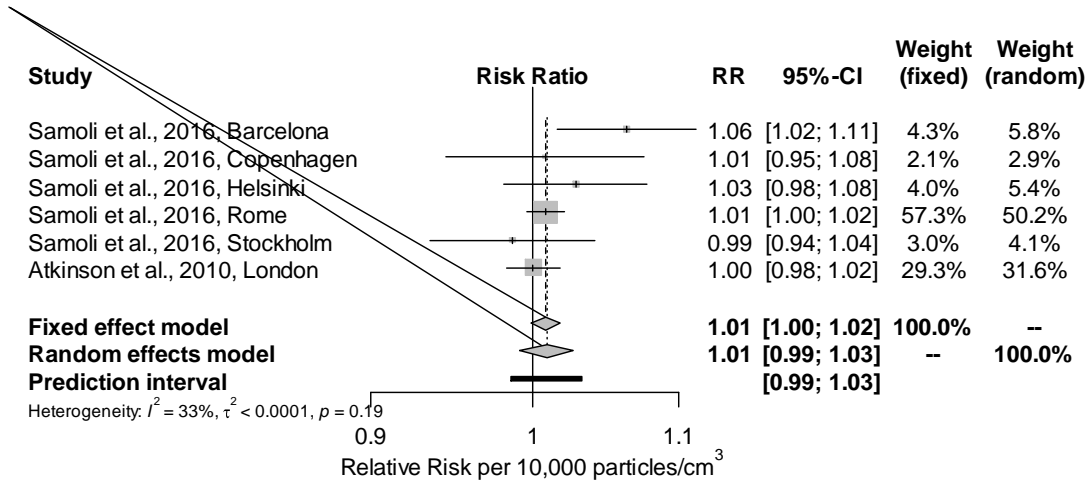
c) Lag 2



d) Lag 3



e) Lag 4



f) Lag 5

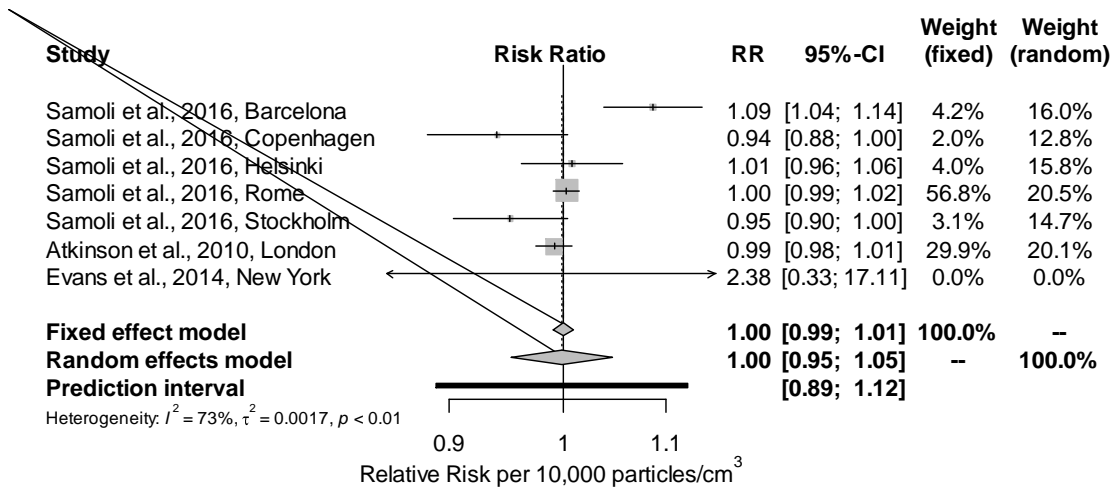
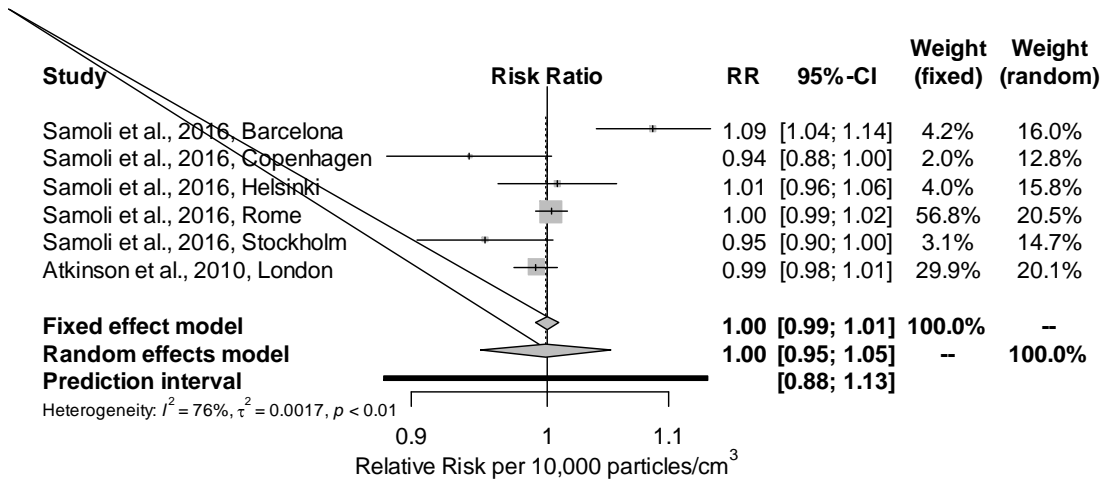
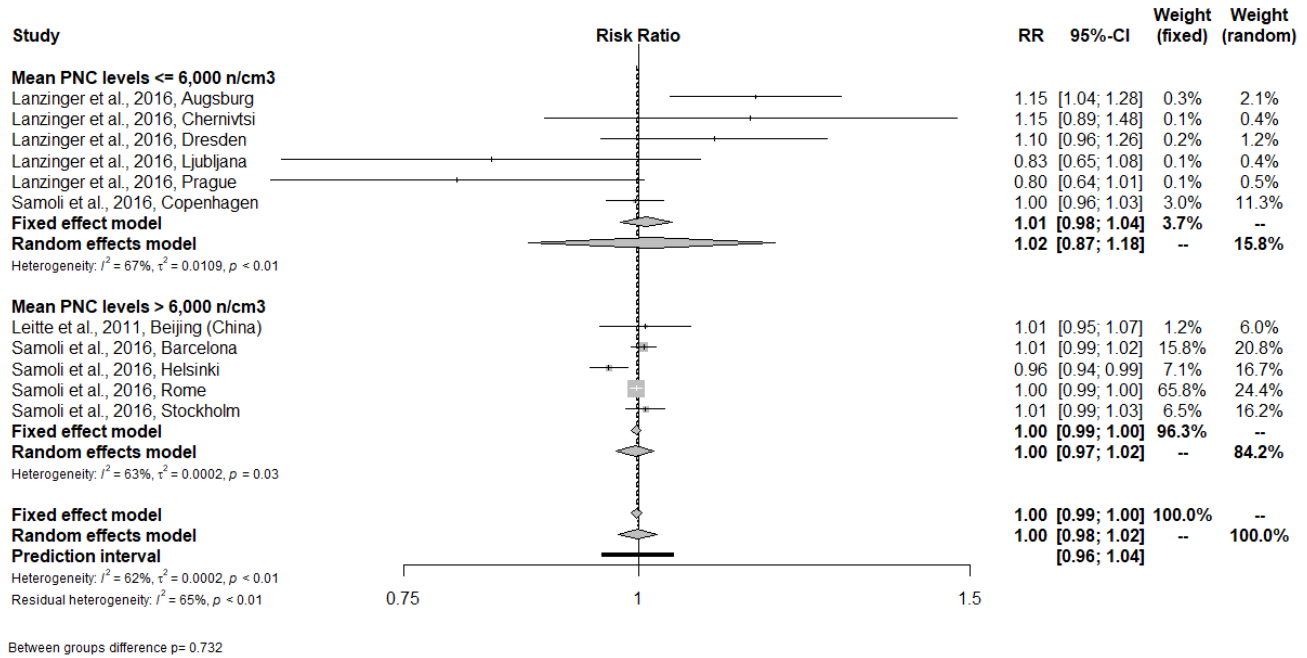
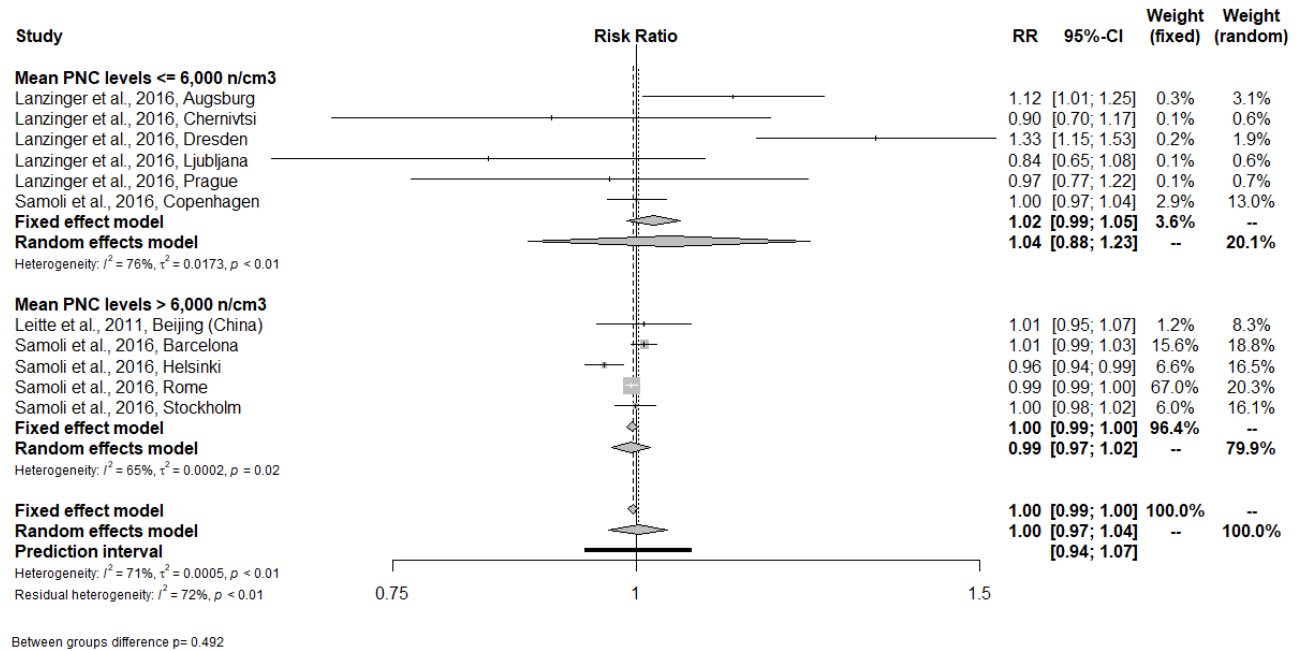


Figure S5. Meta-analysis results for the effect of an increase of 10,000 particles/cm³ in PNC on respiratory admissions for individual lags 0-5 (a-f) by for mean city-specific levels below 6,000 particles/cm³

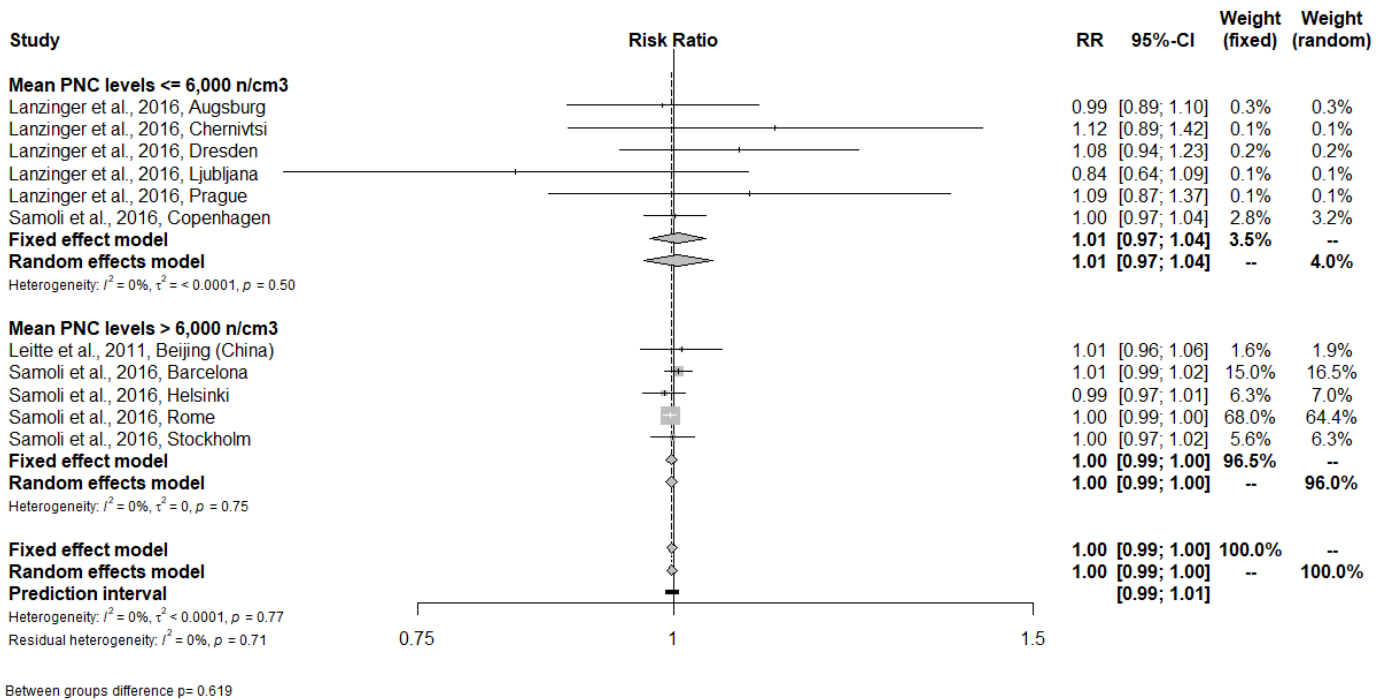
a) Lag 0



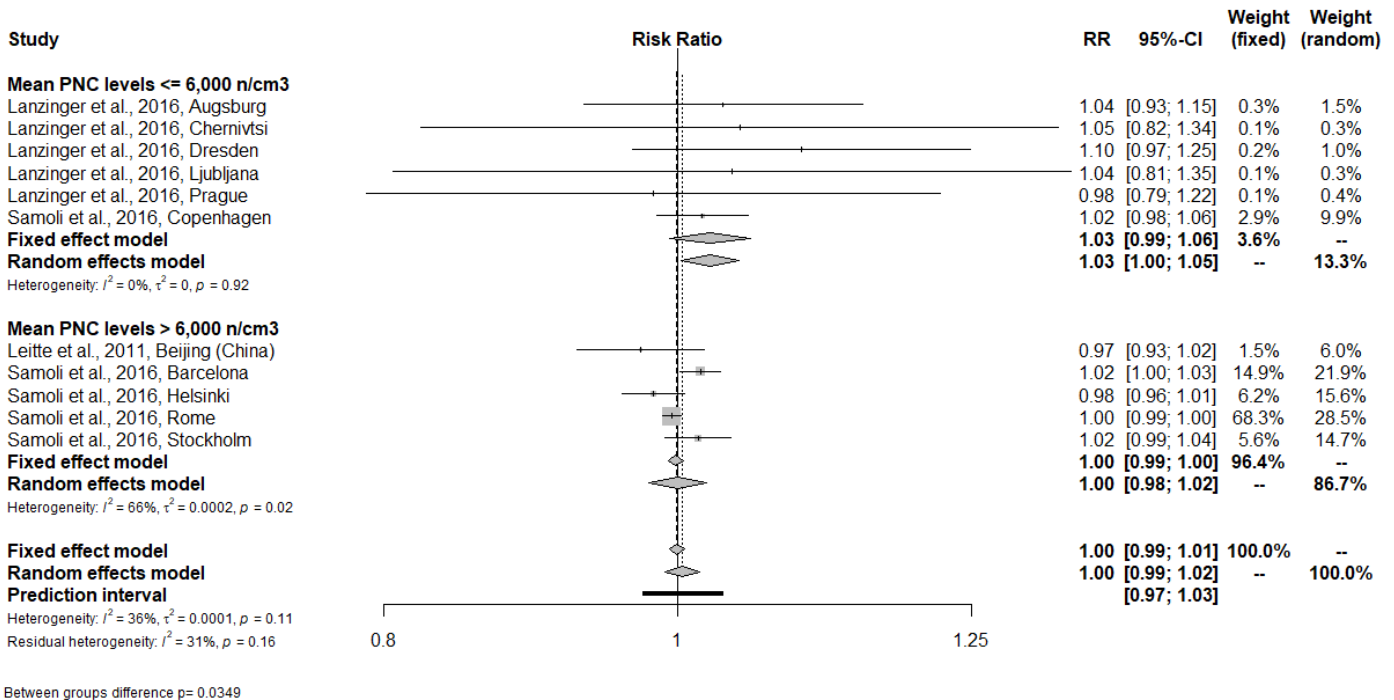
b) Lag 1



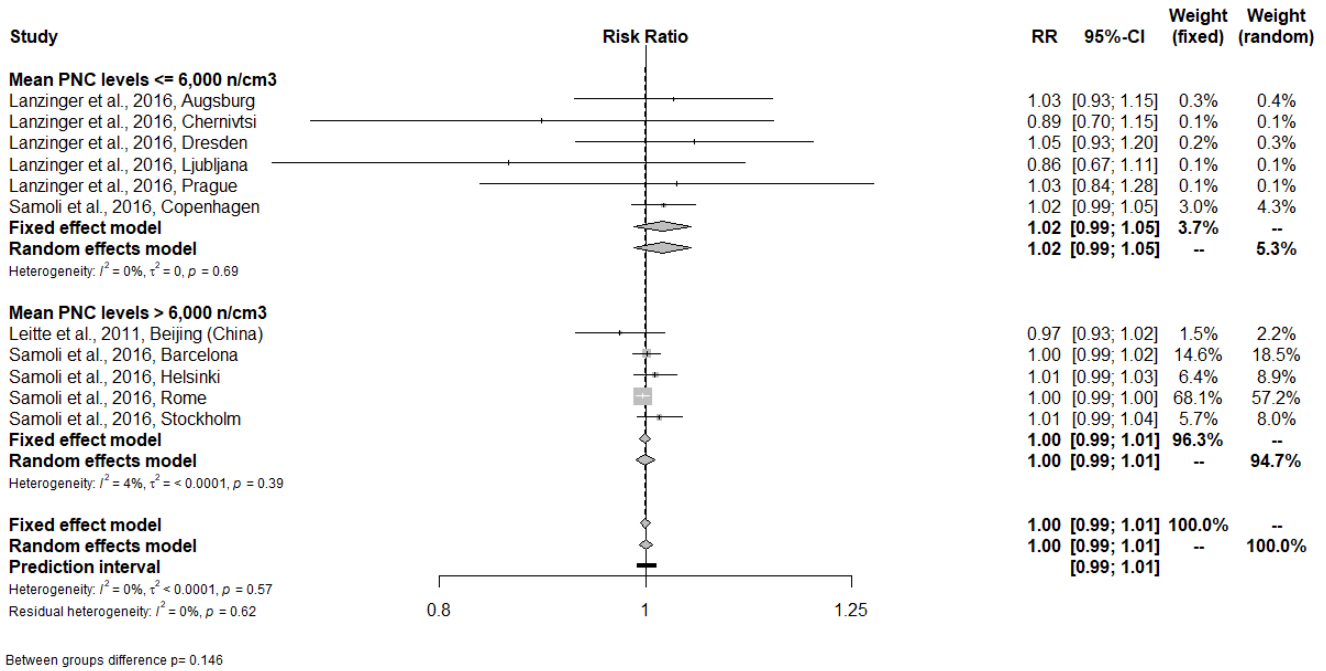
c) Lag 2



d) Lag 3



e) Lag 4



f) Lag 5

