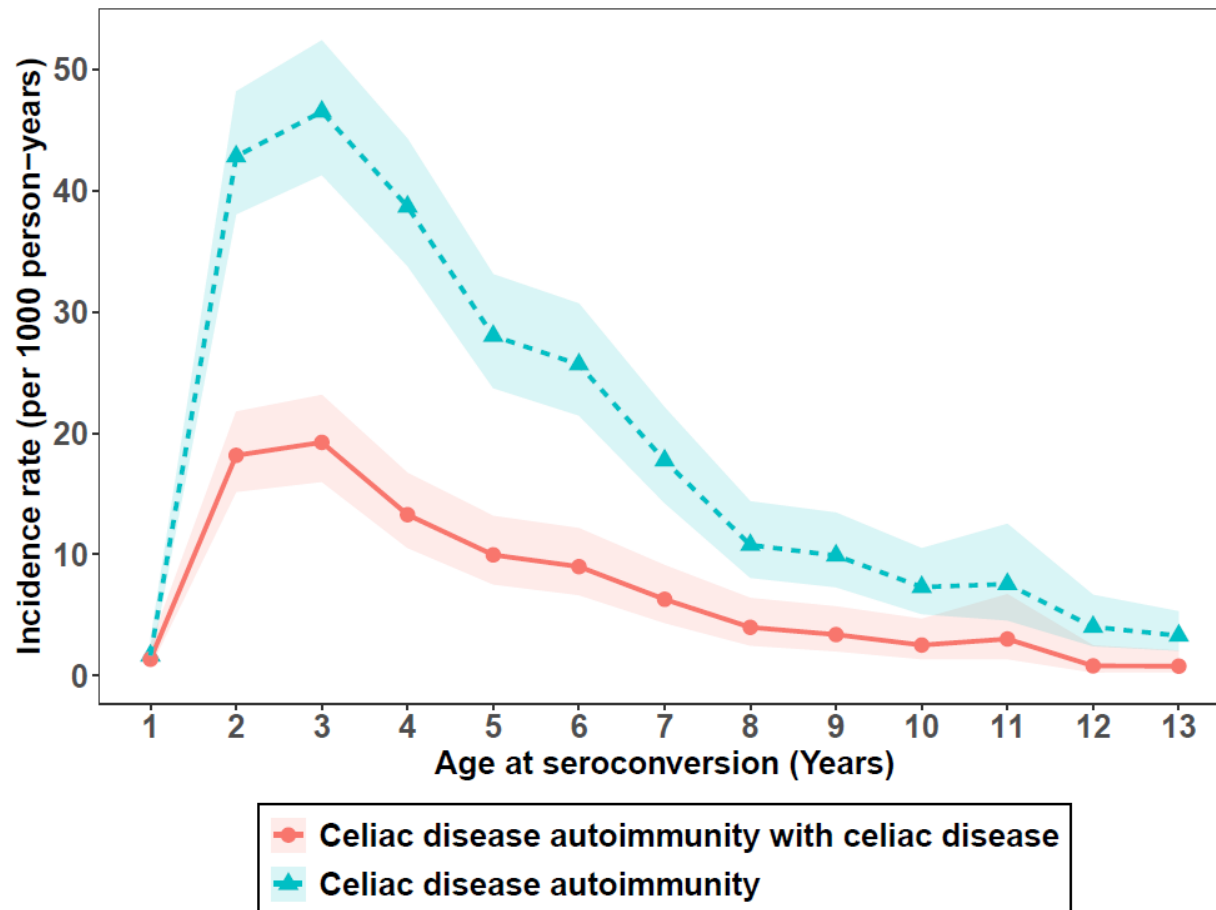
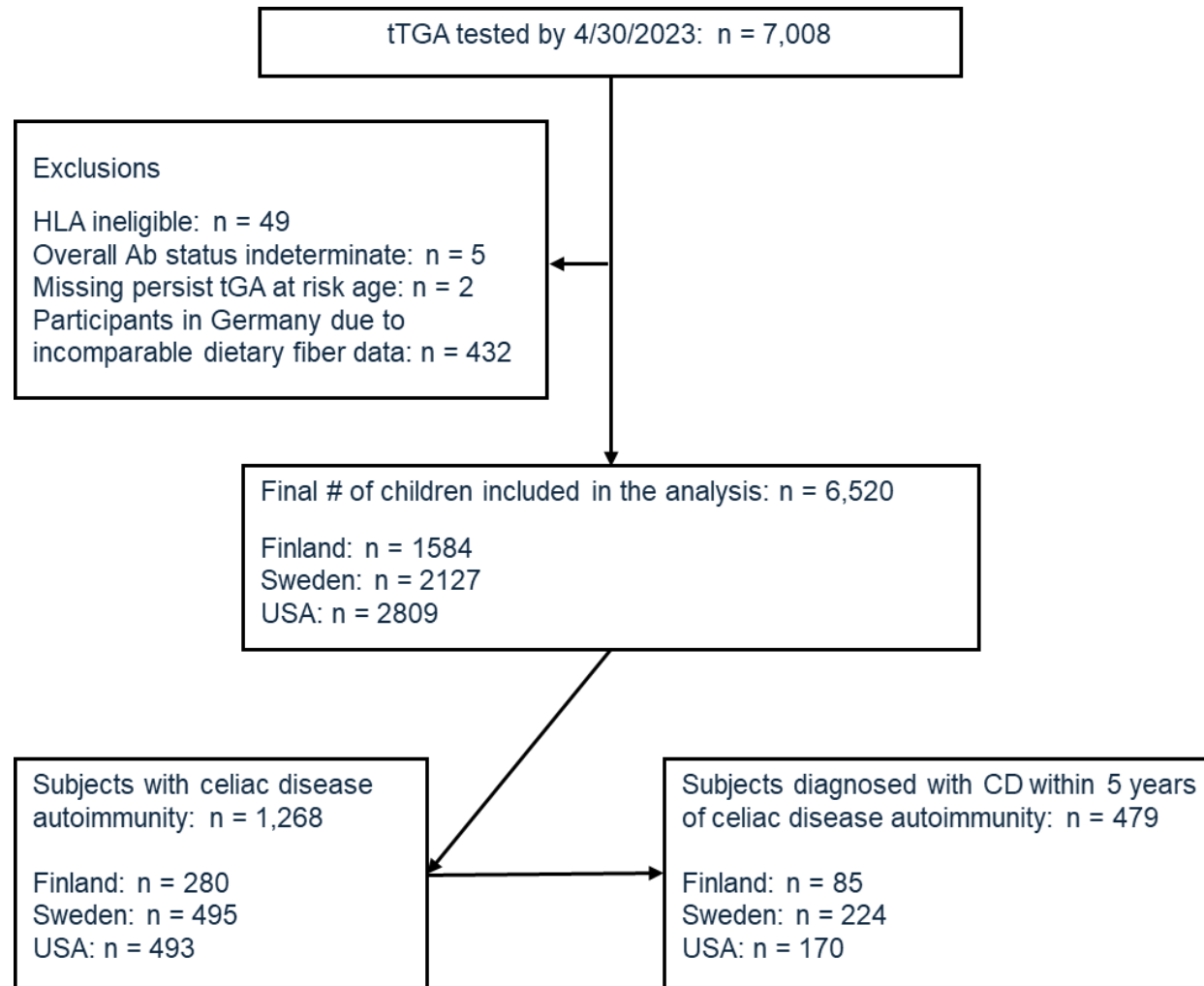


Longitudinal Micronutrient Exposure Reveals Country-Specific Associations with Risk of Celiac Disease in Genetically Susceptible Children: The Prospective TEDDY Cohort. Yang J et al.



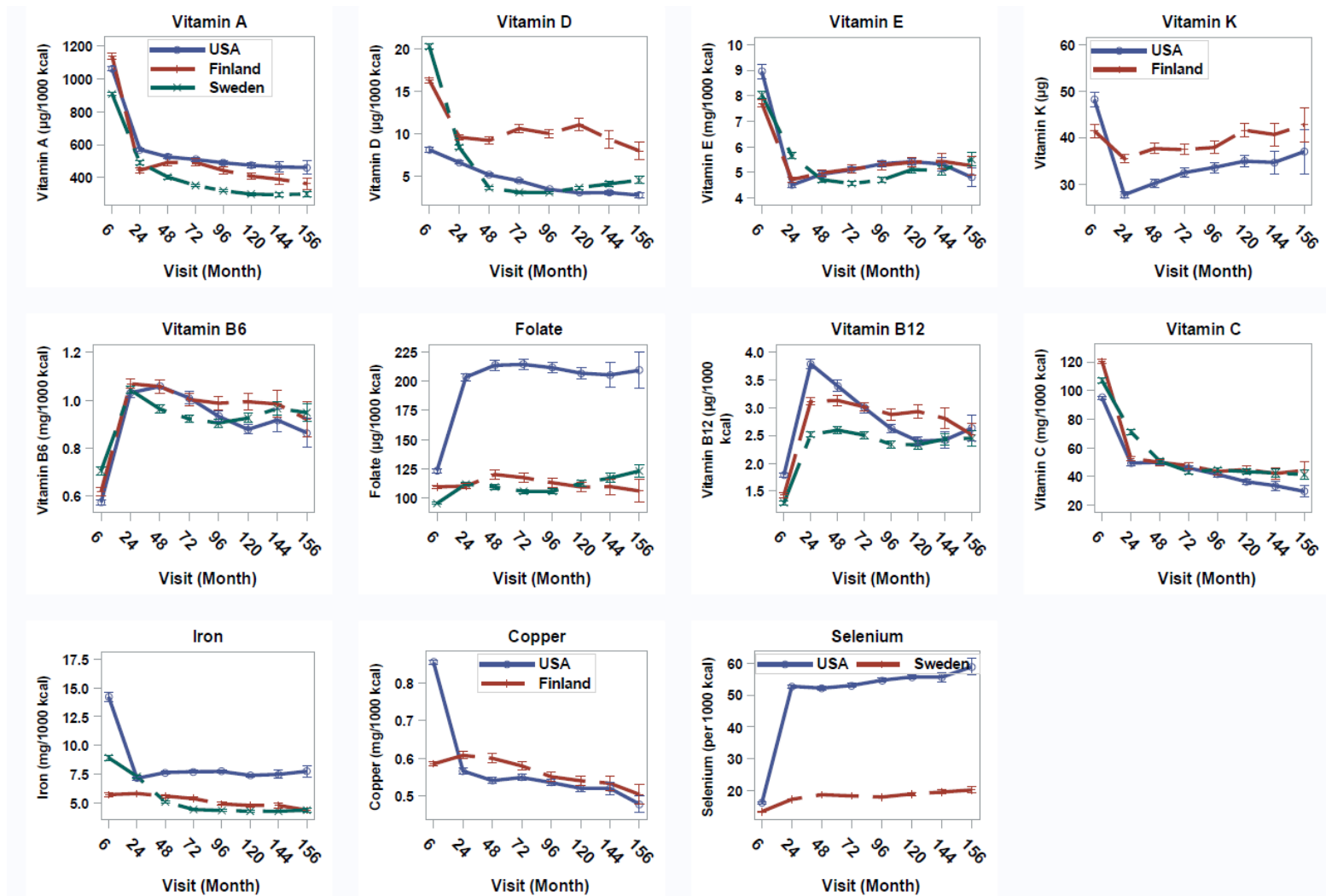
Supplementary Figure 1. Incidence of celiac disease autoimmunity and celiac disease in the TEDDY study.

Longitudinal Micronutrient Exposure Reveals Country-Specific Associations with Risk of Celiac Disease in Genetically Susceptible Children: The Prospective TEDDY Cohort. Yang J et al.



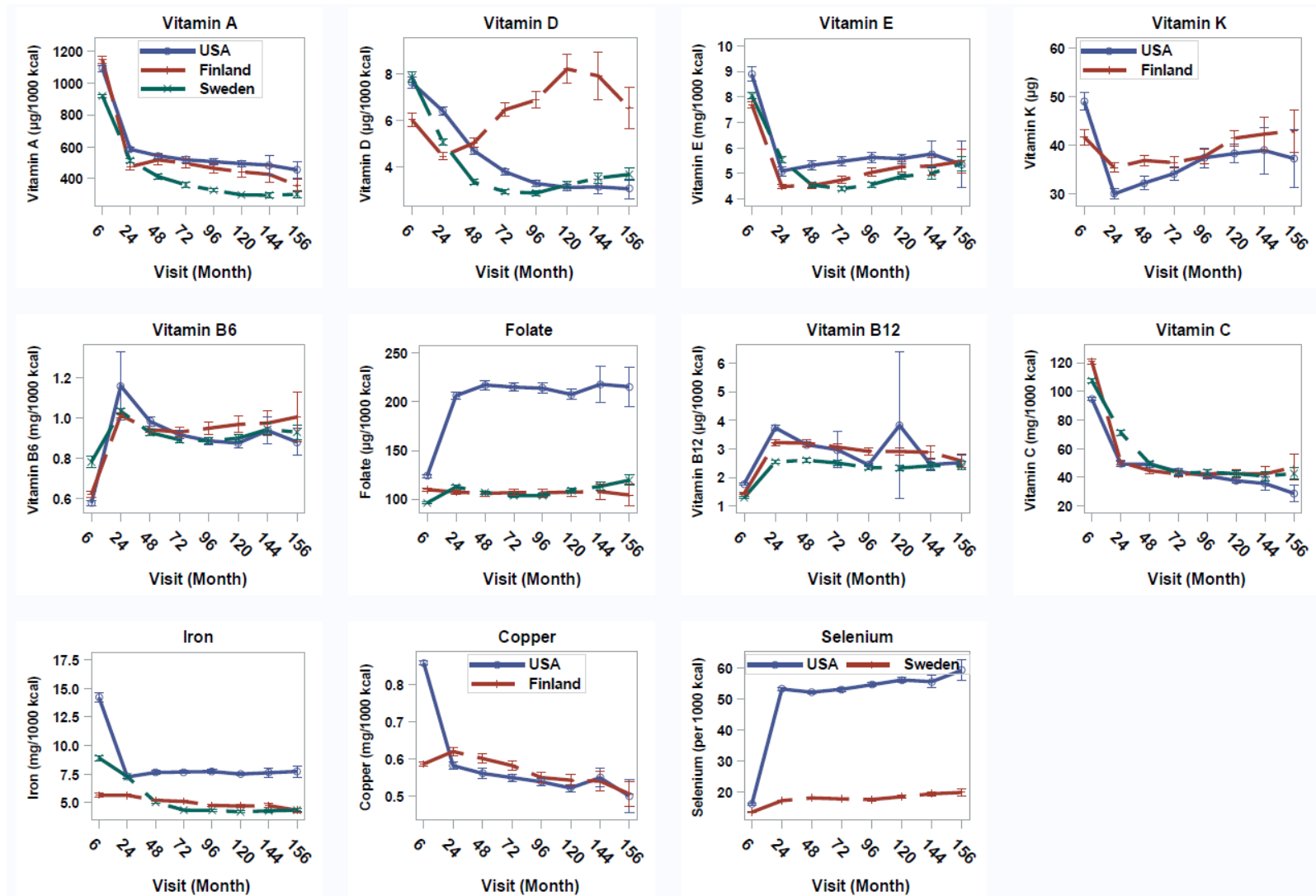
Supplementary Figure 2: Flowchart of TEDDY participants included in this analysis.

Longitudinal Micronutrient Exposure Reveals Country-Specific Associations with Risk of Celiac Disease in Genetically Susceptible Children: The Prospective TEDDY Cohort. Yang J et al.



Supplementary Figure 3A. Nutrient intakes (from food and supplements, per 1000 kcal) by clinical visits (i.e. age in months) based on repeated 3-day food records in the TEDDY study. Retinol equivalents is used in the vitamin A plot.

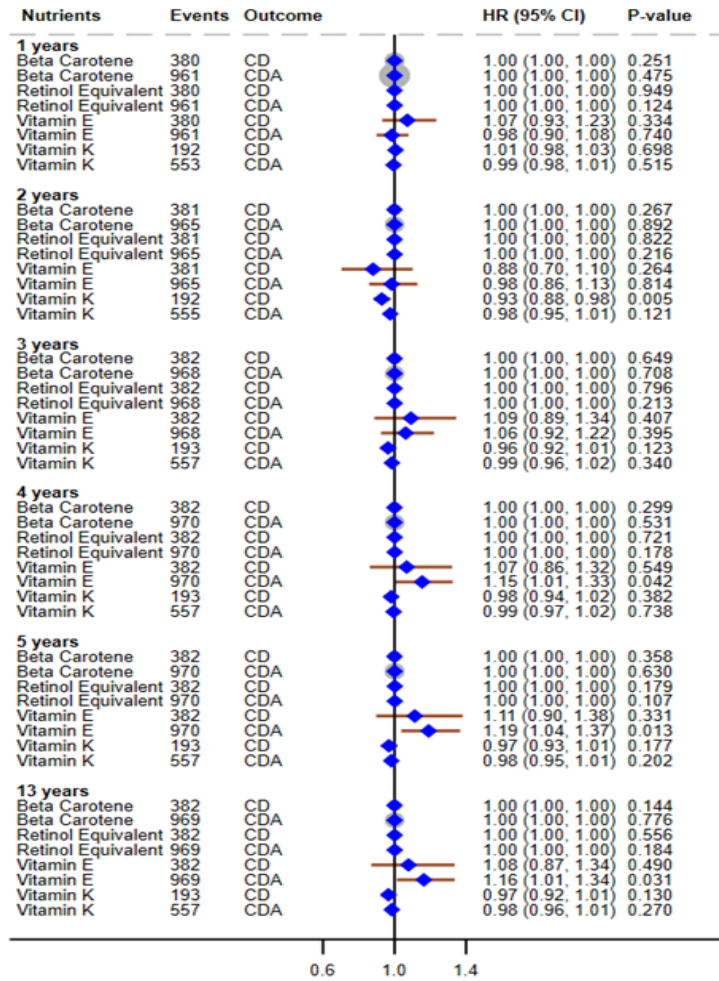
Longitudinal Micronutrient Exposure Reveals Country-Specific Associations with Risk of Celiac Disease in Genetically Susceptible Children: The Prospective TEDDY Cohort. Yang J et al.



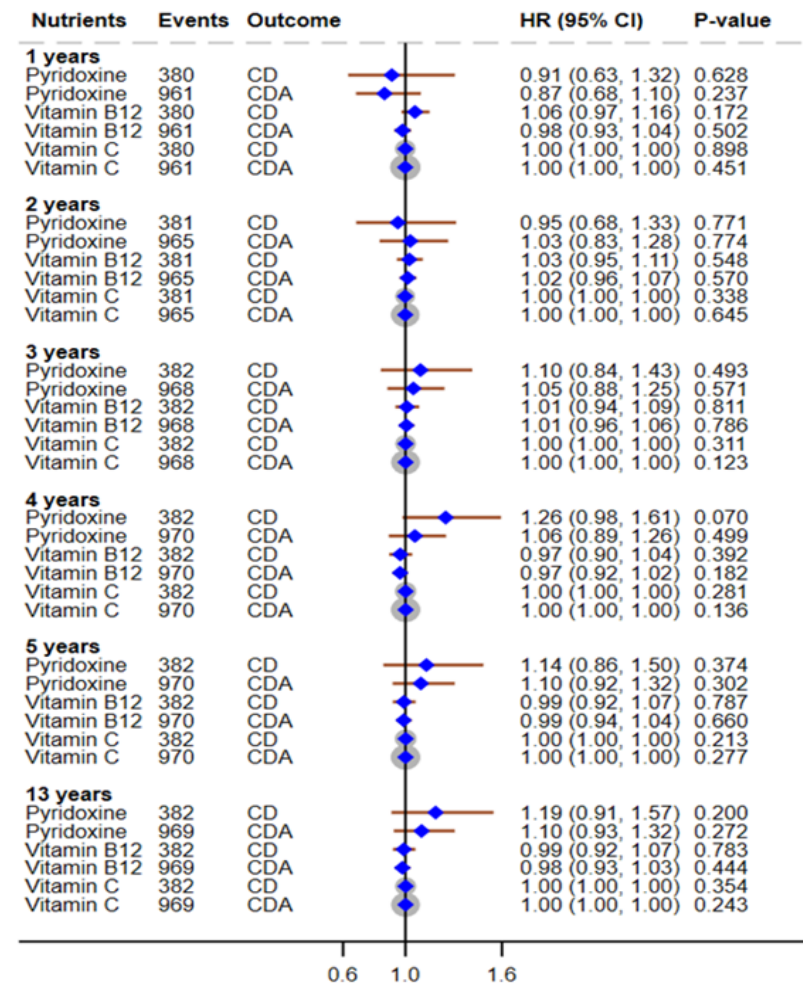
Supplementary Figure 3B. Nutrient intakes (from food only, per 1000 kcal) by clinical visits (i.e. age in months) based on repeated 3-day food records in the TEDDY study. Retinol equivalents is used in the vitamin A plot.

Longitudinal Micronutrient Exposure Reveals Country-Specific Associations with Risk of Celiac Disease in Genetically Susceptible Children: The Prospective TEDDY Cohort. Yang J et al.

[A]



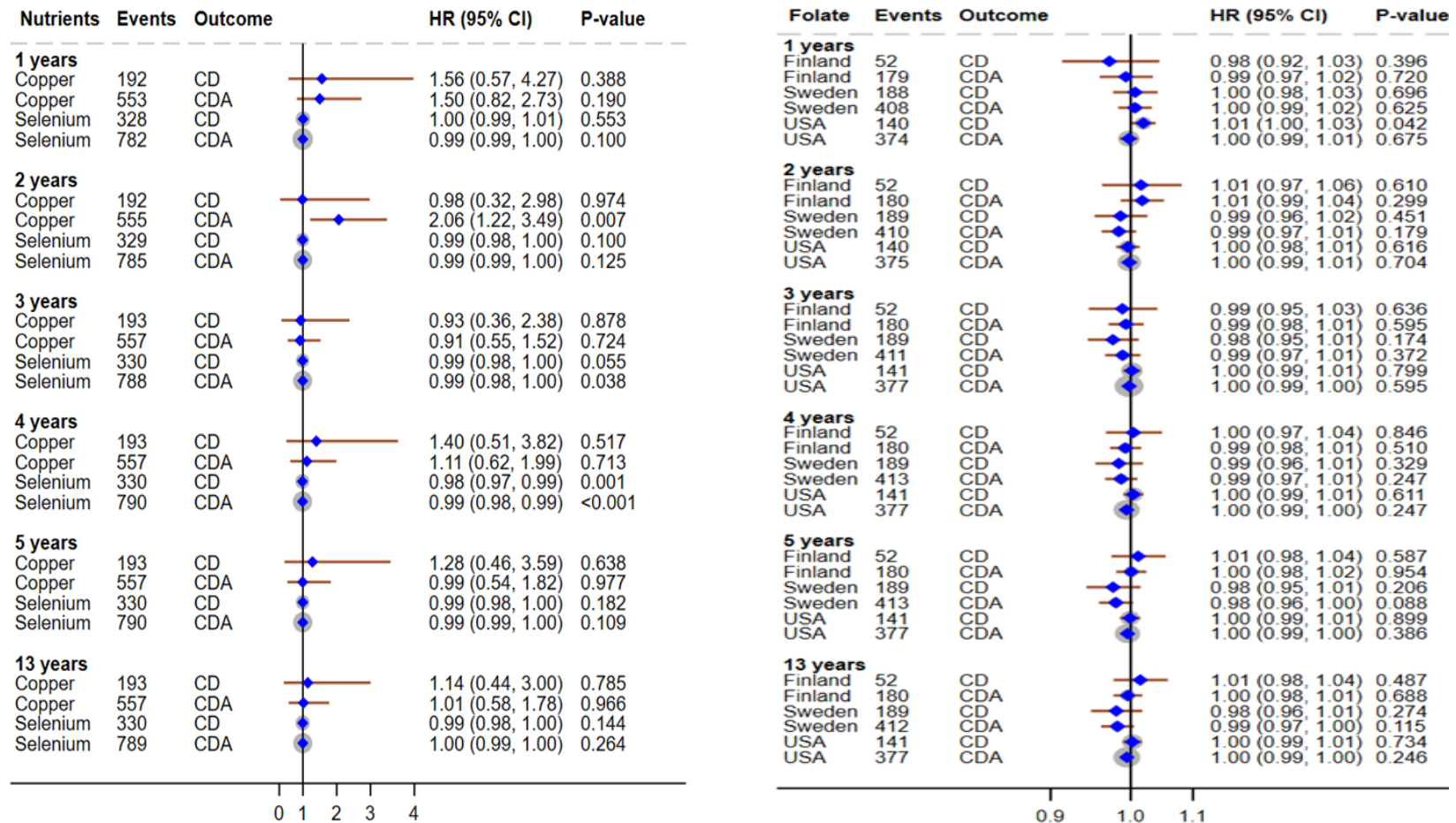
[B]



Longitudinal Micronutrient Exposure Reveals Country-Specific Associations with Risk of Celiac Disease in Genetically Susceptible Children: The Prospective TEDDY Cohort. Yang J et al.

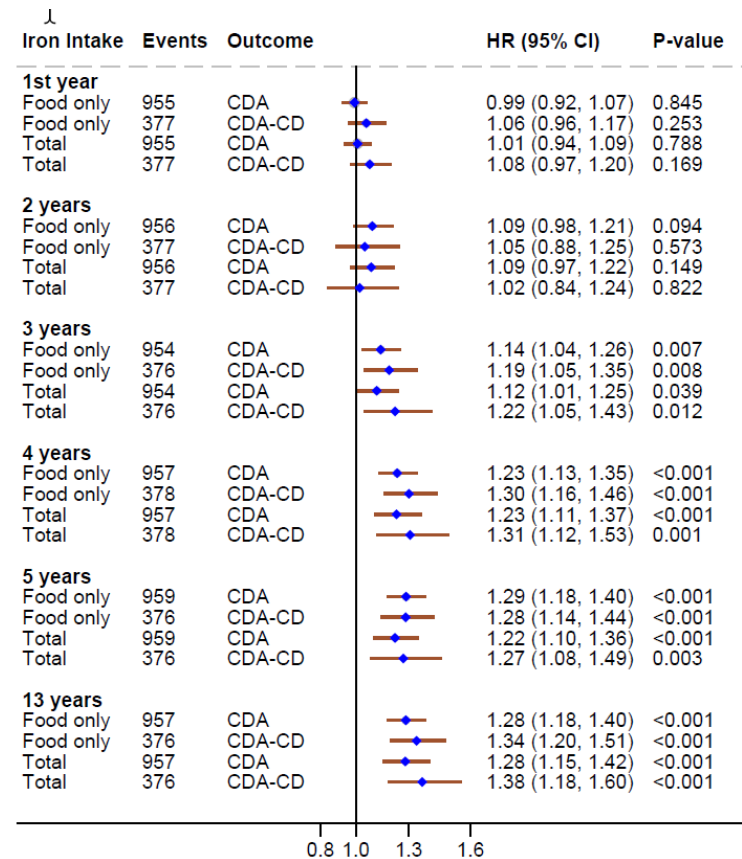
[C]

[D]



Supplementary Figure 4. Associations between selected micronutrient intakes and the risks of celiac disease autoimmunity (CDA) and celiac disease (CD). Cox proportional hazard ratios (HRs) reflect the association per 5-unit increment (panels A and D) or 1-unit increment (panels B and C) in energy-adjusted intake (per 1000 kcal). [A] beta-carotene, retinol equivalent, vitamin E, vitamin K; [B] pyridoxine, vitamin B12, vitamin C; [C] copper, selenium; [D] folate. Folate intake was analyzed within each country because the value was not comparable across the countries.

Longitudinal Micronutrient Exposure Reveals Country-Specific Associations with Risk of Celiac Disease in Genetically Susceptible Children: The Prospective TEDDY Cohort. Yang J et al.



Supplementary Figure 5. Associations between total iron intake (food only and total intake from food and supplements) and the risk of celiac disease autoimmunity (CDA) and celiac disease diagnosis (CD) after four children diagnosed with anemia before or shortly after CDA onset were removed from the model.

Longitudinal Micronutrient Exposure Reveals Country-Specific Associations with Risk of Celiac Disease in Genetically Susceptible Children: The Prospective TEDDY Cohort. Yang J et al.

[A]

Vitamin D	Events	Outcome	HR (95% CI)	P-value
<b>4 years</b>				
Food only	261	CD	1.27 (1.02, 1.58)	0.029
Food only	629	CDA	1.22 (1.06, 1.41)	0.005
Total	261	CD	1.24 (1.10, 1.39)	<0.001
Total	629	CDA	1.25 (1.16, 1.35)	<0.001
<b>5 years</b>				
Food only	306	CD	1.26 (1.02, 1.54)	0.030
Food only	741	CDA	1.18 (1.03, 1.35)	0.015
Total	306	CD	1.22 (1.09, 1.36)	<0.001
Total	741	CDA	1.20 (1.12, 1.29)	<0.001

[B]

Vitamin D	Events	Outcome	HR (95% CI)	P-value
<b>4 years</b>				
Finland	36	CD	0.92 (0.70, 1.21)	0.571
Finland	124	CDA	1.01 (0.84, 1.20)	0.929
Sweden	139	CD	1.17 (1.00, 1.38)	0.050
Sweden	289	CDA	1.23 (1.10, 1.37)	<0.001
USA	86	CD	0.98 (0.68, 1.42)	0.929
USA	216	CDA	1.10 (0.87, 1.39)	0.410
<b>5 years</b>				
Finland	41	CD	0.94 (0.73, 1.19)	0.590
Finland	144	CDA	0.94 (0.80, 1.11)	0.480
Sweden	159	CD	1.17 (1.00, 1.37)	0.056
Sweden	332	CDA	1.22 (1.09, 1.36)	<0.001
USA	106	CD	1.01 (0.75, 1.37)	0.926
USA	265	CDA	1.08 (0.88, 1.33)	0.468

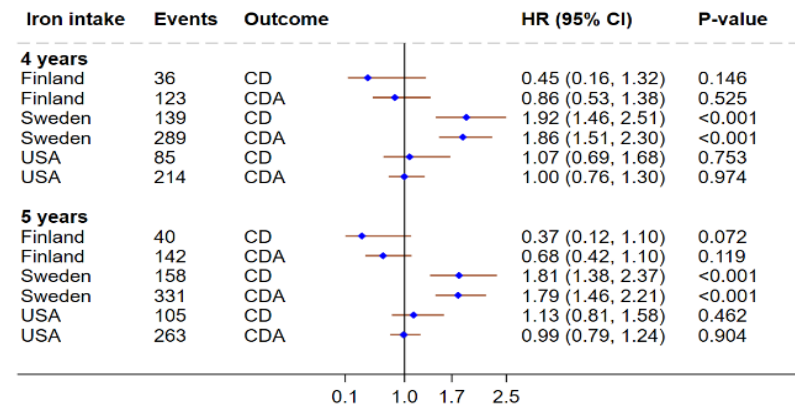
Supplementary Figure 6. Sensitivity analysis on the associations between vitamin D intake and the risk of celiac disease autoimmunity (CDA) and celiac disease diagnosis (CD) when both the intake and outcome were censored at 4 years of age and again at 5 years of age. [A] food-only intake and total intake from food and supplements; all countries combined; [B] total vitamin D intake by country.

Longitudinal Micronutrient Exposure Reveals Country-Specific Associations with Risk of Celiac Disease in Genetically Susceptible Children: The Prospective TEDDY Cohort. Yang J et al.

[A]

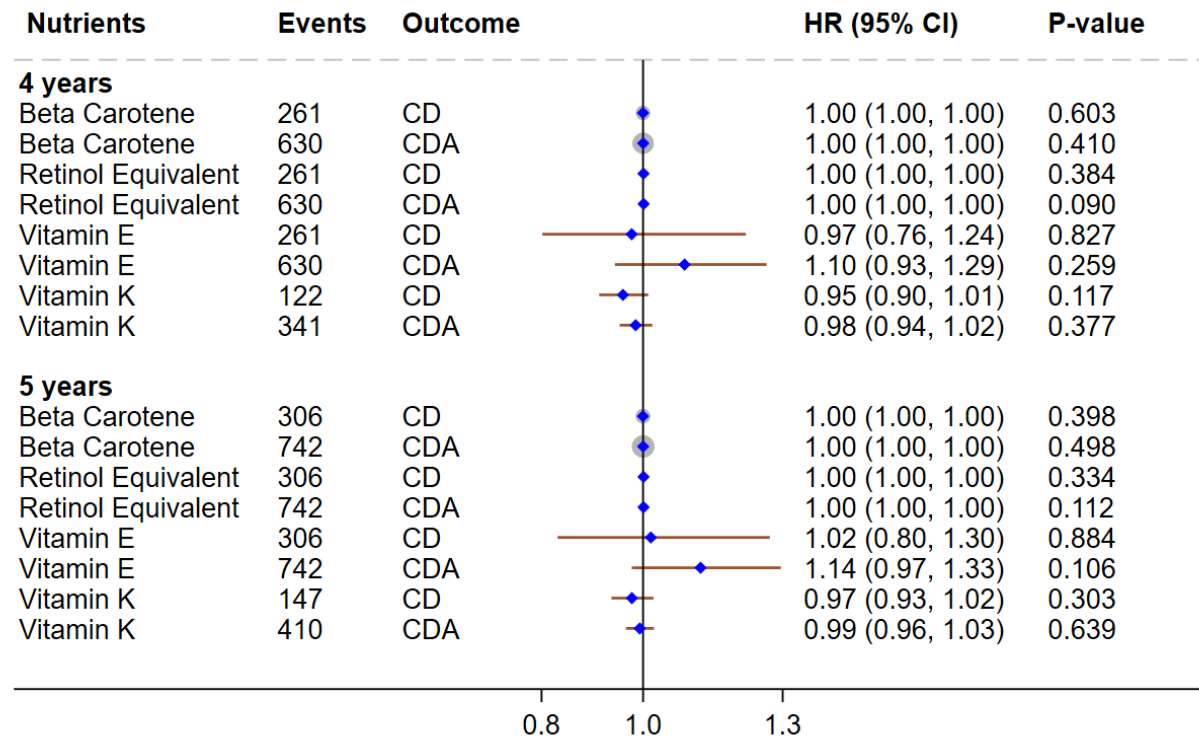
Iron intake	Events	Outcome	HR (95% CI)	P-value
<b>4 years</b>				
Food only	260	CD	1.40 (1.19, 1.65)	<0.001
Food only	626	CDA	1.40 (1.24, 1.57)	<0.001
Total	260	CD	1.36 (1.14, 1.62)	<0.001
Total	626	CDA	1.34 (1.19, 1.51)	<0.001
<b>5 years</b>				
Food only	303	CD	1.44 (1.23, 1.68)	<0.001
Food only	736	CDA	1.38 (1.24, 1.55)	<0.001
Total	303	CD	1.34 (1.15, 1.58)	<0.001
Total	736	CDA	1.29 (1.15, 1.44)	<0.001

[B]



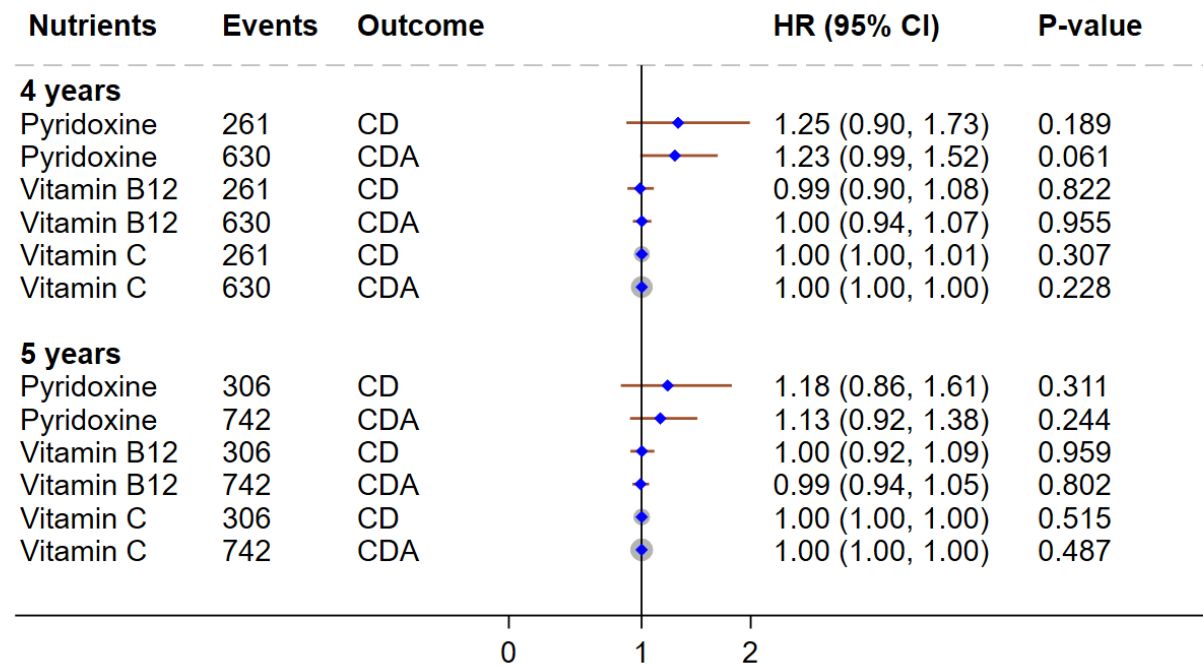
Supplementary Figure 7. Sensitivity analysis on the associations between iron intake and the risk of celiac disease autoimmunity (CDA) and celiac disease diagnosis (CD) when both the intake and outcome were censored at 4 years of age and again at 5 years of age. [A] food-only intake and total intake from food and supplements; all countries combined; [B] total iron intake by country.

Longitudinal Micronutrient Exposure Reveals Country-Specific Associations with Risk of Celiac Disease in Genetically Susceptible Children: The Prospective TEDDY Cohort. Yang J et al.



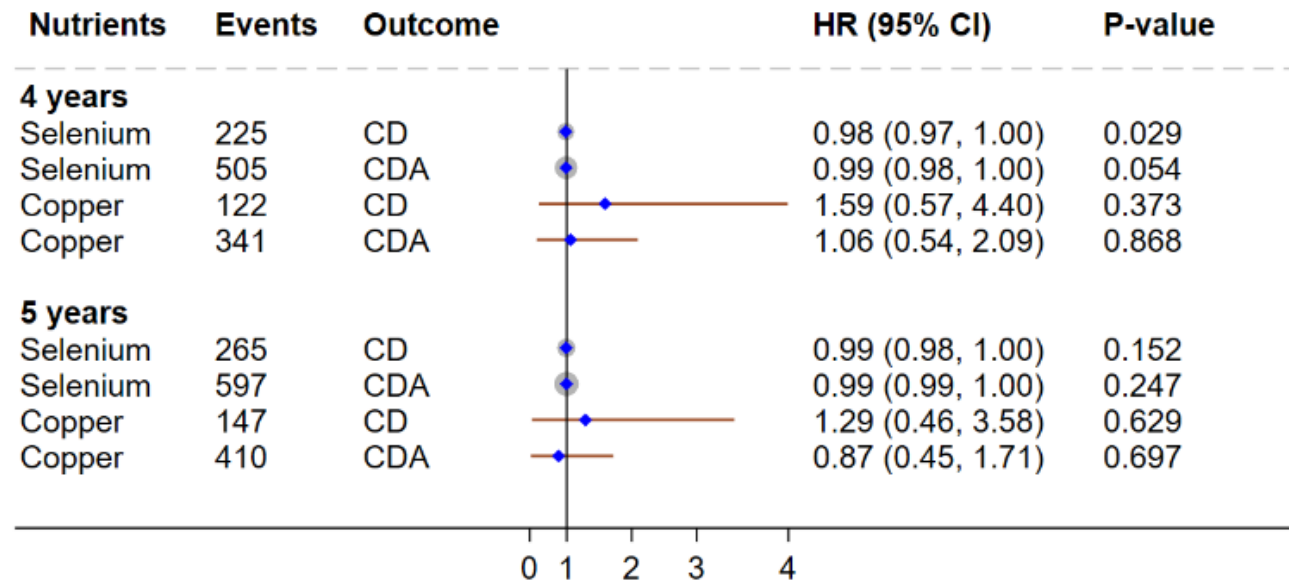
Supplementary Figure 8. Sensitivity analysis on the associations between total intake of beta carotene, retinol equivalent, vitamin E, and vitamin K (from food and supplements, all countries combined) and the risk of celiac disease autoimmunity (CDA) and celiac disease diagnosis (CD) when both the intake and outcome were censored at 4 years of age and again at 5 years of age.

Longitudinal Micronutrient Exposure Reveals Country-Specific Associations with Risk of Celiac Disease in Genetically Susceptible Children: The Prospective TEDDY Cohort. Yang J et al.



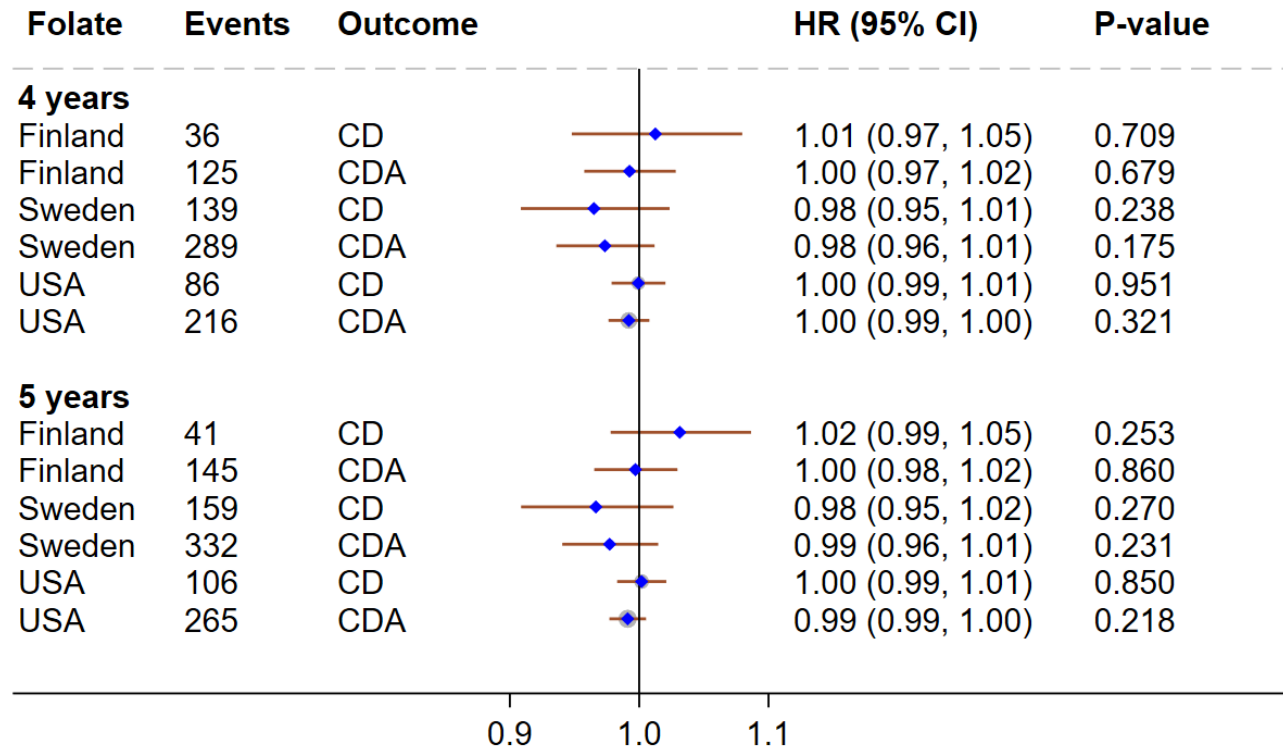
Supplementary Figure 9. Sensitivity analysis on the associations between total intake of pyridoxine, vitamin B12, and vitamin C (from food and supplements, all countries combined) and the risk of celiac disease autoimmunity (CDA) and celiac disease diagnosis (CD) when both the intake and outcome were censored at 4 years of age and again at 5 years of age.

Longitudinal Micronutrient Exposure Reveals Country-Specific Associations with Risk of Celiac Disease in Genetically Susceptible Children: The Prospective TEDDY Cohort. Yang J et al.



Supplementary Figure 10. Sensitivity analysis on the associations between total intake of selenium and copper (from food and supplements, all countries combined) and the risk of celiac disease autoimmunity (CDA) and celiac disease diagnosis (CD) when both the intake and outcome were censored at 4 years of age and again at 5 years of age.

Longitudinal Micronutrient Exposure Reveals Country-Specific Associations with Risk of Celiac Disease in Genetically Susceptible Children: The Prospective TEDDY Cohort. Yang J et al.



Supplementary Figure 11. Sensitivity analysis on the associations between total intake of folate (from food and supplements; country specific) and the risk of celiac disease autoimmunity (CDA) and celiac disease (CD) diagnosis when both the intake and outcome were censored at 4 years of age and again at 5 years of age.