Vitamin E administration may decrease the incidence of pneumonia in elderly males

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Harri Hemilä, MD, PhD
Department of Public Health, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, FINLAND
Correspondence:
Harri Hemilä, MD, PhD
Department of Public Health, University of Helsinki, POB 20, Helsinki, FIN-00014, FINLAND.
E-mail: harri.hemila@helsinki.fi tel +358 415329987

Pages 2 and 3: show tables comparing the baseline balance of vitamin E and no-vitamin E participants of groups A and B in Figs. 1 and 3; see Table 1 of the paper. Adjusted RR values are also calculated for the estimate of vitamin E effect in the subgroup.

Page 4: The 27 cases of pneumonia in participants who had quit smoking

Table S1. Baseline comparison of participants in Fig. 1A by vitamin E administration.
The number of participants and pneumonia cases, and the baseline characteristics of ATBC Study participants who initiated smoking at older age ( $\geq 20$ yr), smoked less (5-19 cigarettes/day), and carried out exercise at leisure time, by vitamin E supplementation; see Table 1.

| Baseline variables | vitamin E participants | no-vitamin E participants | Baseline difference in percentages * |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Difference | 95\%CI |
| Participants | 1118 | 1098 |  |  |
| Person years | 6567 | 6279 |  |  |
| Pneumonia cases | 14 | 43 |  |  |
| Unadjusted RR (95\% CI): | 0.31 (95\% CI 0.17 to 0.57) |  |  |  |
| Adjusted RR (95\% CI): ** | 0.30 (95\% CI 0.15 to 0.57 ) |  |  |  |
| BMI (kg/m²) | 25.99 | 26.01 | 0.0\% | $-1.1 \%$, $1.1 \%$ |
| Cigarettes (1/d) | 11.50 | 11.54 | -0.3\% | -3\%, +2\% |
| Age at smoking initiation (y) | 25.6 | 25.9 | -1.1\% | -3\%, +0.7\% |
| Duration of regular smoking (y) ** | 29.8 | 29.6 | 0.7\% | -2\%, +4\% |
| Alcohol intake (g/d) | 10.9 | 11.3 | -4.1\% | $-15 \%,+7 \%$ |
| Coffee intake (L/d) | 0.542 | 0.535 | 1.5\% | $-3 \%,+6 \%$ |
| Employed (\%) | 46.5 | 48.9 | -4.9\% | $-13 \%,+4 \%$ |

The table shows the mean values for the baseline variables that were associated with pneumonia risk in the ATBC Study, see Ref. 12.

* Per cent difference compares the vitamin E group baseline with the no-vitamin E group baseline.
** Because of missing data in the baseline variables, the adjusted RR is based on N=2050 and 52 pneumonia cases; unadjusted RR is based on $\mathrm{N}=2216$ and 57 pneumonia cases.

Table S2. Baseline comparison of participants in Fig. 1B by vitamin E administration.
The number of participants and pneumonia cases, and the baseline characteristics of ATBC Study participants who initiated smoking at younger age ( $\leq 20 \mathrm{yr}$ ), smoked more ( $\geq 20$ cigarettes/day), and did not carry out exercise at leisure time, by vitamin E supplementation, see Table 1.

| Baseline variables | vitamin E participants | no-vitamin E participants | Baseline difference in percentages * |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Difference | 95\%CI |
| Participants | 2660 | 2593 |  |  |
| Person years | 15453 | 15015 |  |  |
| Pneumonia cases | 65 | 74 |  |  |
| Unadjusted RR (95\% CI): | 0.86 (95\% CI 0.62 to 1.21) |  |  |  |
| Adjusted RR (95\% CI): ** | 0.80 (95\% CI 0.56 to 1.15) |  |  |  |
| BMI ( $\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ ) | 26.59 | 26.56 | 0.1\% | -0.7\%, +0.9\% |
| Cigarettes (1/d) | 22.9 | 22.1 | 0.9\% | $-1.1 \%,+3 \%$ |
| Age at smoking initiation (y) | 24.9 | 25.0 | -0.5\% | $-1.6 \%,+0.6 \%$ |
| Duration of regular smoking (y) ** | 30.53 | 30.49 | 0.1\% | $-1.3 \%,+1.6 \%$ |
| Alcohol intake (g/d) | 17.9 | 17.4 | 3\% | -4\%, +10\% |
| Coffee intake (L/d) | 0.591 | 0.601 | -1.7\% | $-5 \%,+1.5 \%$ |
| Employed (\%) | 36.5 | 35.5 | -2\% | -5\%, +10\% |

The table shows the mean values for the baseline variables that were associated with pneumonia risk in the ATBC Study, see Ref. 12.

* Per cent difference compares the vitamin E group baseline with the no-vitamin E group baseline.
** Because of missing data in the baseline variables, the adjusted RR is based on $\mathrm{N}=4841$ and 121 pneumonia cases; unadjusted RR is based on $\mathrm{N}=5253$ and 139 pneumonia cases.

Table S3. Baseline comparison of participants in Fig. 3A by vitamin E administration.
The number of participants who quit smoking and their baseline characteristics among the ATBC Study participants who initiated smoking at older age ( $\geq 20 \mathrm{yr}$ ), smoked less (5-19 cigarettes/day), and exercised at leisure time, by vitamin E supplementation.

| Baseline variables | vitamin E <br> participants |  | no-vitamin E <br> participants |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Baseline difference in percentages * |  |  |
| Participants who quit | 477 | 479 |  | Difference |
| Person years | 1604 | 1597 |  |  |
| Pneumonia cases among quittes | 3 | 9 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Unadjusted RR (95\% CI): | 0.31 (95\% CI 0.08 to 1.2$)$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| BMI (kg/m²) | 26.30 | 26.31 | $0.0 \%$ | $-2 \%,+2 \%$ |
| Cigarettes (1/d) | 10.9 | 11.0 | $-1.0 \%$ | $-6 \%,+2 \%$ |
| Age at smoking initiation (y) | 26.2 | 26.4 | $-0.7 \%$ | $-4 \%,+2 \%$ |
| Duration of regular smoking (y) | 28.6 | 28.2 | $1.5 \%$ | $-3 \%,+6 \%$ |
| Alcohol intake (g/d) | 10.3 | 10.4 | $-1.7 \%$ | $-17 \%,+14 \%$ |
| Coffee intake (L/d) | 0.544 | 0.533 | $2.2 \%$ | $-5 \%,+9 \%$ |
| Employed (\%) | 43.7 | 46.3 | $-5 \%$ | $-19 \%,+8 \%$ |

The table shows the mean values for the baseline variables that were associated with pneumonia risk in the ATBC Study, see Ref. 12.

* Per cent difference compares the vitamin E group baseline with the no-vitamin E group baseline.

Table S4. Baseline comparison of participants in Fig. 3B by vitamin E administration.
The number of participants who quit smoking and their baseline characteristics among the ATBC Study participants who initiated smoking at younger age ( $\leq 20 \mathrm{yr}$ ), smoked more ( $\geq 20$ cigarettes/day) , and did not carry out exercise at leisure time, by vitamin E supplementation.

| Baseline variables | vitamin E participants | no-vitamin E participants | Baseline difference in percentages * |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Difference | 95\%CI |
| Participants who quit | 815 | 794 |  |  |
| Person years | 2480 | 2474 |  |  |
| Pneumonia cases in quitters | 3 | 12 |  |  |
| Unadjusted RR (95\% CI): | 0.24 (95\% CI 0.067, 0.86) |  |  |  |
| BMI (kg/m ${ }^{2}$ ) | 26.93 | 26.97 | -0.2\% | $-1.6 \%,+1.2 \%$ |
| Cigarettes (1/d) | 20.7 | 20.6 | 0.9\% | -3\%, +5\% |
| Age at smoking initiation (y) | 25.4 | 25.6 | -0.9\% | $-3 \%,+15$ |
| Duration of regular smoking (y) | 29.6 | 29.3 | 1\% | -2\%, +4\% |
| Alcohol intake (g/d) | 14.2 | 13.8 | 3\% | -9\%, +16\% |
| Coffee intake (L/d) | 0.594 | 0.607 | -2\% | -8\%, +4\% |
| Employed (\%) | 36.9 | 34.4 | 7\% | -6\%, +20\% |

The table shows the mean values for the baseline variables that were associated with pneumonia risk in the ATBC Study, see Ref. 12.

* Per cent difference compares the vitamin E group baseline with the no-vitamin E group baseline.

ID: identification code of the ATBC Study participant.
Vit E: vitamin E was administered (1), and no-vitamin E (0).
Pneumonia at years: indicates the time after randomization when pneumonia occurred.
Pneumonia at 3 x years: transformation of the time to the follow-up visit scale, 3 follow-up visits per year.
Pneumonia before visit: the follow-up visit immediately preceding the occurrence of pneumonia; ie integer.
Follow-up visit: data about smoking at the visits prior to the occurrence of pneumonia: continued smoking after the previous visit (3), did not smoke after the previous visit (1), quit after the previous visit (2). The dot "." indicates that the participant missed the follow-up visit. Red indicates the visit immediately preceding pneumonia, yellow indicates all other preceding visits on which the participant continuously did not smoke.

If the comparison is restricted to participants who did not miss the follow-up visit immediately preceding the occurrence of pneumonia ("."), there were 4 cases of pneumonia among the vitamin E participants vs. 18 among the no-vitamin E participants, corresponding to $\mathrm{RR}=0.18$.

If the comparison is restricted to participants who did not smoke at any of the 3 follow-up visits preceding the occurrence of pneumonia (ie more committed quitters), there were 4 cases of pneumonia among the vitamin E participants vs. 13 among the no-vitamin E participants, corresponding to $\mathrm{RR}=0.31$.


