

Supplementary material

Age and sex differences in the association between serum vitamin E levels and depressive symptoms

Hyunwoo Jeong ¹, Jae Won Oh ², Nak-Hoon Son ³, San Lee ^{2,4,*}

¹ Geumsan-gun Public Health Center, Geumsan 32726, Republic of Korea

² Department of Psychiatry, Yongin Severance Hospital, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Yongin 16995, Republic of Korea

³ Department of Statistics, Keimyung University, Daegu 42601, Republic of Korea

⁴ Department of Psychiatry and the Institute of Behavioral Science in Medicine, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul 03722, Republic of Korea

* Correspondence: sanlee@yonsei.ac.kr

Supplemental Table S1. The association between covariates and depressive symptoms in multivariable linear regression

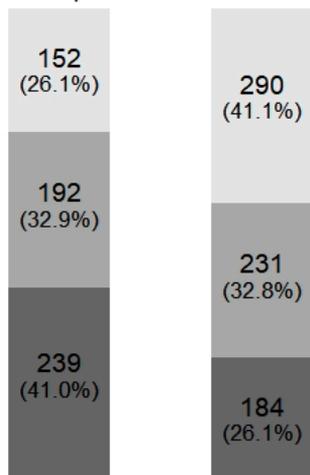
Covariates	Dependent variable: PHQ-9 score							
	Younger participants (Age <65)				Older participants (Age ≥65)			
	Younger male		Younger female		Older male		Older female	
	β	p-value	β	p-value	β	p-value	β	p-value
Sociodemographic variables								
Educational attainment								
Elementary school and below		Ref		Ref		Ref		Ref
Middle school	-0.09	0.009	-0.02	0.584	-0.04	0.430	-0.04	0.466
High school	-0.09	0.118	-0.01	0.852	-0.06	0.277	-0.73	0.327
University or above	-0.09	0.123	0.00	0.993	0.04	0.523	-0.01	0.773
Equalized household income								
Quartile 1 (low)		Ref		Ref		Ref		Ref
Quartile 2	-0.18	<0.001	-0.15	<0.001	-0.03	0.543	-0.01	0.859
Quartile 3	-0.24	<0.001	-0.16	<0.001	-0.11	0.051	-0.14	0.008
Quartile 4 (high)	-0.27	<0.001	-0.22	<0.001	-0.13	0.021	-0.06	0.204
Residential area								
Urban		Ref		Ref		Ref		Ref
Rural	-0.03	0.214	0.06	0.014	0.03	0.571	-0.02	0.673
Living situation								
Lives alone		Ref		Ref		Ref		Ref
Lives with other household members	-0.09	<0.001	-0.01	0.639	-0.08	0.096	-0.04	0.471
Clinical variables								
Alcohol use status								
No		Ref		Ref		Ref		Ref
Yes	0.00	0.908	0.04	0.074	-0.03	0.353	0.00	0.998
Smoking status								
Non-smoker		Ref		Ref		Ref		Ref
Smoker	0.11	<0.001	0.15	<0.001	0.01	0.860	0.05	0.265
Chronic medical disease								
None		Ref		Ref		Ref		Ref
One	-0.08	0.001	0.04	0.068	-0.05	0.344	0.11	0.081
Two or more	0.10	<0.001	0.10	<0.001	0.13	0.027	0.13	0.040
Physical activity								
Inadequate		Ref		Ref		Ref		Ref
Adequate	-0.01	0.729	0.03	0.176	0.12	0.020	-0.07	0.133
BMI								
Underweight	0.03	0.225	0.04	0.118	0.05	0.280	0.08	0.074
Normal weight		Ref		Ref		Ref		Ref
Overweight	0.04	0.154	0.02	0.489	0.03	0.503	0.02	0.694
Obesity	0.01	0.711	-0.02	0.493	-0.05	0.315	-0.03	0.477

Statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) results are highlighted in bold.

PHQ-9, Patient Health Questionnaire-9; BMI, body mass index.

a Younger male

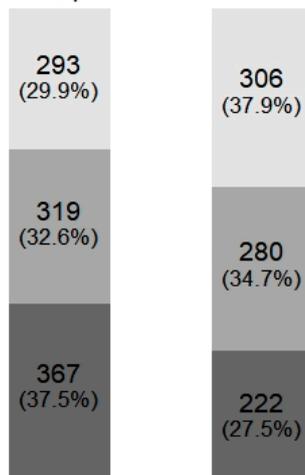
p-trend < 0.001



Yes No
Dietary supplement use

b Younger female

p-trend < 0.001



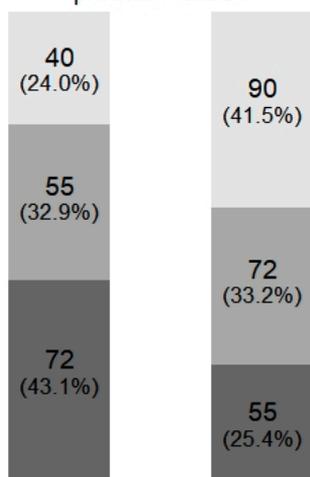
Yes No
Dietary supplement use

Vitamin E/total lipid ratio

■ Tertile 1 (low)
■ Tertile 2 (middle)
■ Tertile 3 (high)

c Older male

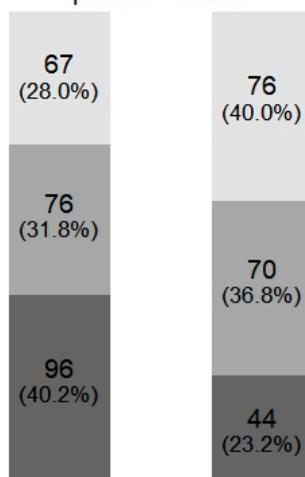
p-trend < 0.001



Yes No
Dietary supplement use

d Older female

p-trend < 0.001



Yes No
Dietary supplement use

Supplemental Figure S1. The proportions of vitamin E/total lipid ratio tertiles according to dietary supplement use status in (a) younger males, (b) younger females, (c) older males, and (d) older females. Data are presented as numbers and percentages.