

Supplementary Information

Full title: Medicine and supplement use in infants, children and adolescents depends on sex, age, and socioeconomic status: Results of a German longitudinal population-based cohort study (LIFE Child)

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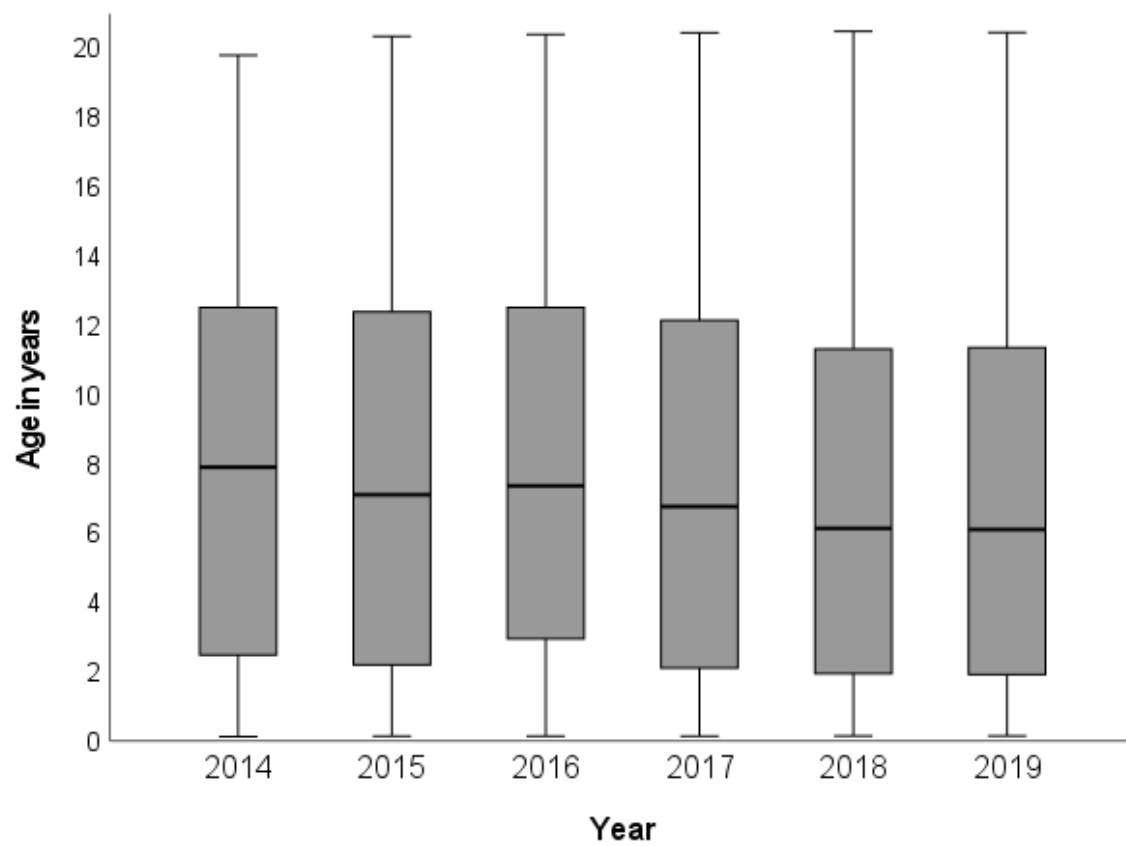
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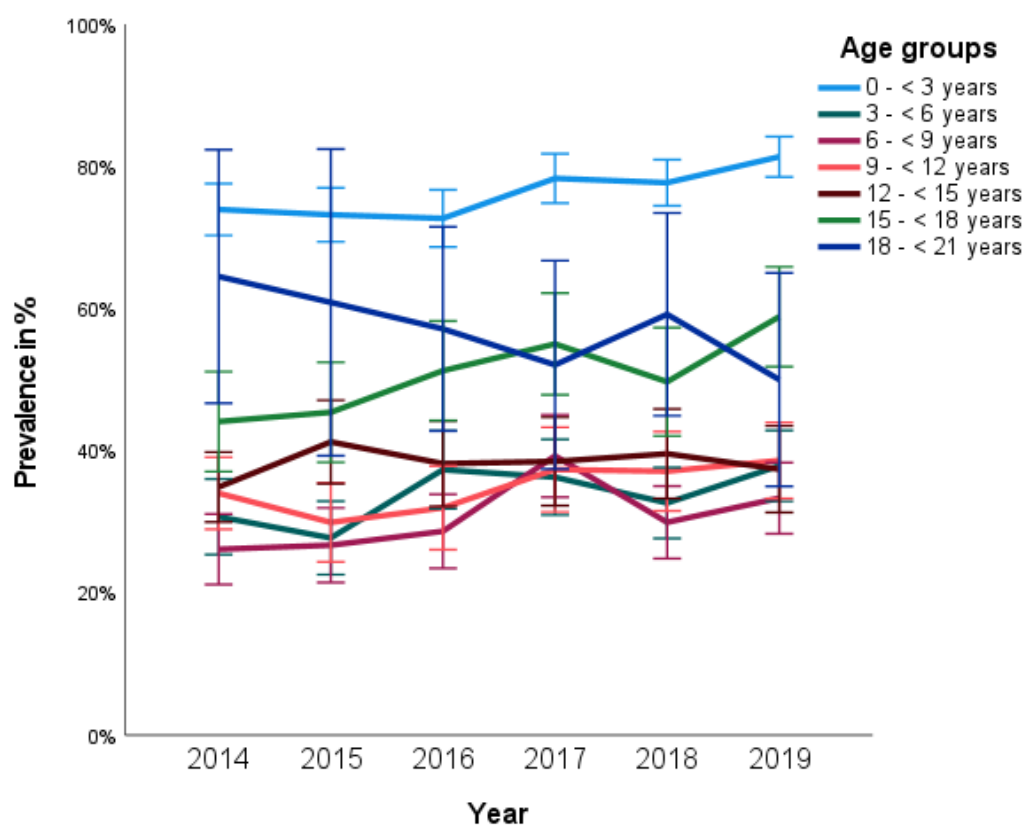
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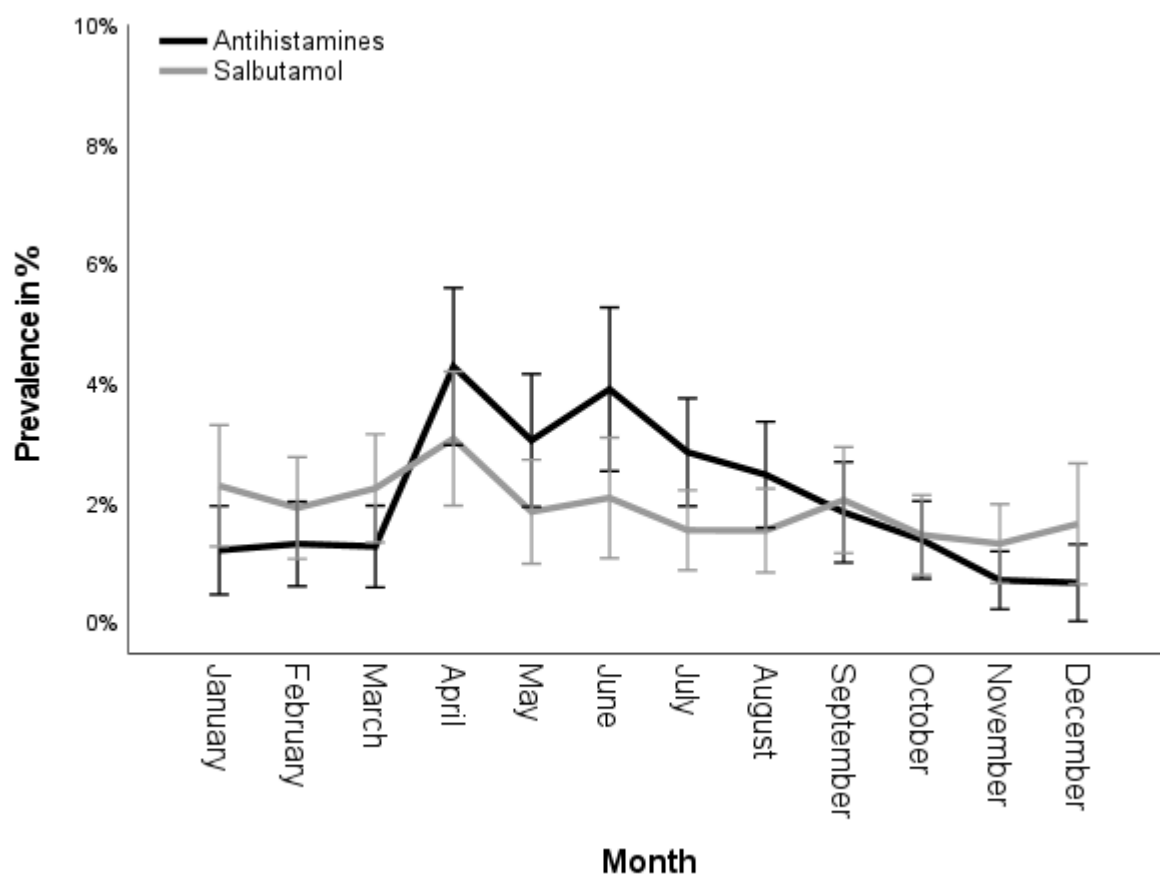
Supplementary Figure 1: Participants' age by study year. LIFE Child 2014 - 2019.



Supplementary Figure 2: Age group-related prevalence by study year. Prevalence refers to the percentages of participant visits at which the intake of at least one medicine or supplement in the past 14 days was reported. Prevalences are reported with 95% confidence intervals. LIFE Child 2014 - 2019.



Supplementary Figure 3: Prevalences of antihistamines and salbutamol by month. Prevalence refers to the percentages of participant visits at which the intake of at least one antihistamine or salbutamol in the past 14 days was reported. Prevalences are reported with 95% confidence intervals. LIFE Child 2014 - 2019.



Supplementary Table 1: Results of the adjusted binary logistic regression for the use of at least one medicine or supplement by study years. Variables used for adjustment: sex, age, number of the respective visit, and socioeconomic status. LIFE Child 2014 - 2019.

Study year	Prevalence in % (95% CI) ^b	aOR ^a (95% CI) ^b	p-value
2014	45 (43, 47)	1.00 (Reference)	
2015	45 (43, 47)	1.16 (1.02, 1.33)	0.027
2016	47 (44, 49)	1.48 (1.28, 1.70)	< 0.001
2017	52 (49, 54)	2.05 (1.77, 2.38)	< 0.001
2018	50 (48, 52)	1.95 (1.68, 2.28)	< 0.001
2019	53 (51, 55)	2.63 (2.23, 3.09)	< 0.001

^a adjusted odds ratio; ^b 95% confidence interval