

Supplement materials

The effects of greenness exposure on hypertension incidence among Chinese oldest-old: a prospective cohort study

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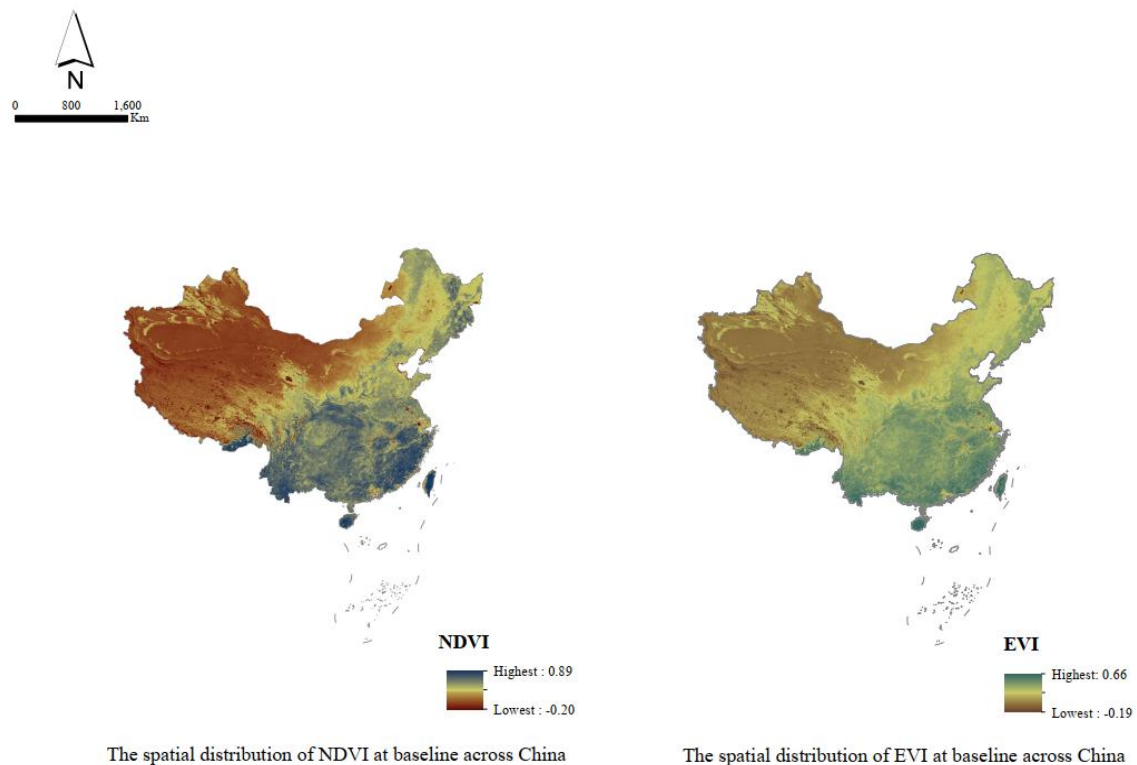


Fig. S1 The spatial distribution of vegetation index at baseline across China

Table S1 Window periods analysis for the association between per 0.1-unit increment in vegetation index and hypertension ^a

	NDVI	EVI
Average 3-year exposure	1.01(0.92-1.12)	1.04(0.90-1.21)
Average 2-year exposure	0.99(0.90-1.09)	0.99(0.86-1.15)
Average 1-year exposure	0.76 (0.69-0.84)	0.71 (0.61-0.82)
Baseline exposure	1.07(0.97-1.19)	1.14(0.97-1.33)

Note:

Values indicated in bold were statistically significant.

^a After adjusted for age, living arrangement, PM_{2.5}, regions, residence, gender, smoking, drinking, exercising, pension, marital status, education attainment, self-reported diabetes, personal outdoor activities, gardening and BMI.

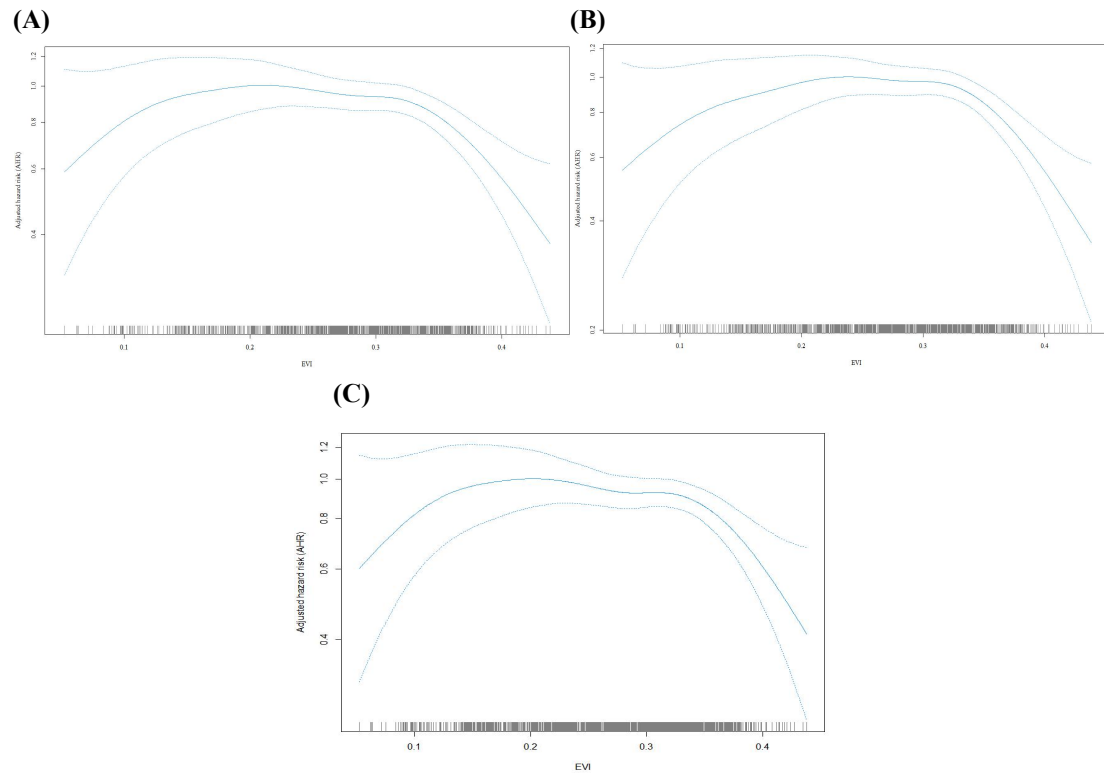


Fig. S2 Sensitivity analysis for the association between EVI_{500m} and hypertension incidence risk in Cox models with penalized splines (change point as reference) ^a. **A** The analysis was conducted after excluding participants who died during follow-up (P -value for nonlinearity test was <0.001 ; with its degrees of freedom set to 4), **B** The analysis was conducted after excluding participants who changed addresses (P -value for nonlinearity test was 0.001; with its degrees of freedom set to 4). **C** The analysis was conducted adjusted for PM_{2.5} concentrations contemporaneously with greenness exposure. (P -value for nonlinearity test was 0.008; with its degrees of freedom set to 4). ^a Adjusted for age, living arrangement, PM_{2.5}, regions, residence, gender, smoking, drinking, exercising, pension, marital status, education attainment, self-reported diabetes, personal outdoor activities, gardening and BMI.

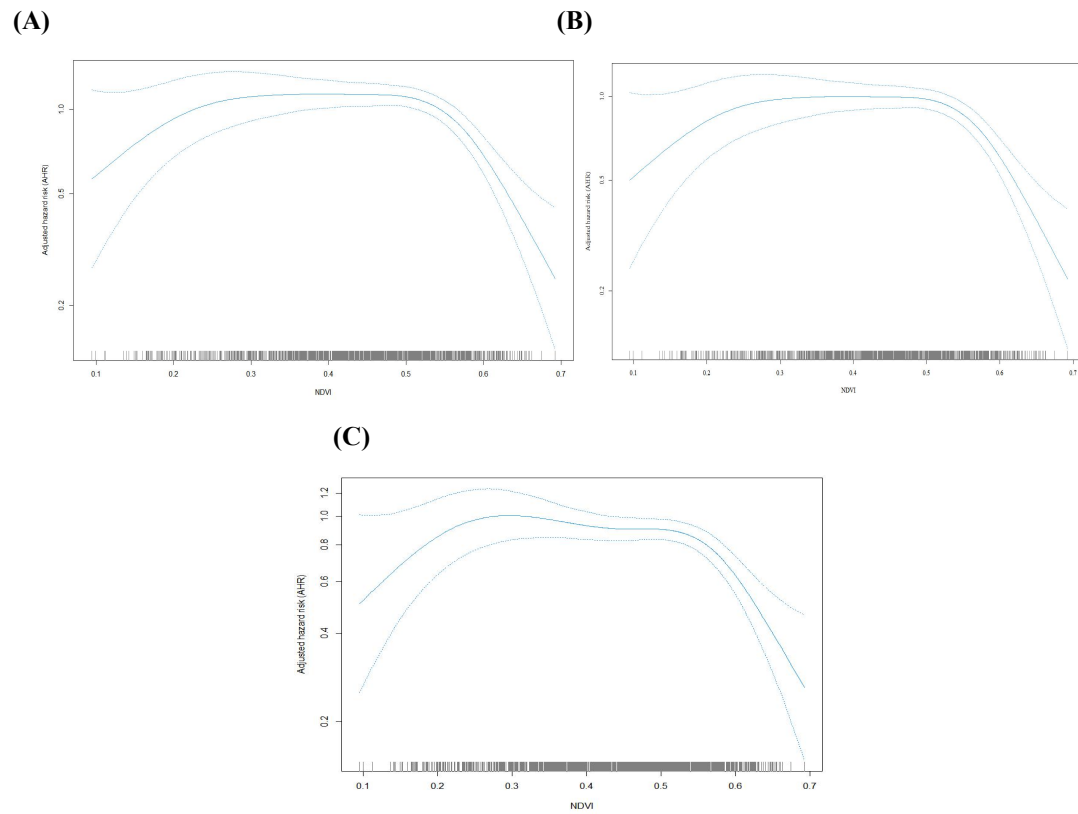


Fig. S3 Sensitivity analysis for the association between NDVI_{500m} and hypertension incidence risk in Cox models with penalized splines (change point as reference)^a. **A** The analysis was conducted after excluding participants who died during follow-up (P -value for nonlinearity test was 0.002; with its degrees of freedom set to 4), **B** The analysis was conducted after excluding participants who changed addresses (P -value for nonlinearity test was <0.001; with its degrees of freedom set to 4). **C** The analysis was conducted adjusted for PM_{2.5} concentrations contemporaneously with greenness exposure. (P -value for nonlinearity test was <0.001; with its degrees of freedom set to 4). ^a Adjusted for age, living arrangement, PM_{2.5}, regions, residence, gender, smoking, drinking, exercising, pension, marital status, education attainment, self-reported diabetes, personal outdoor activities, gardening and BMI.

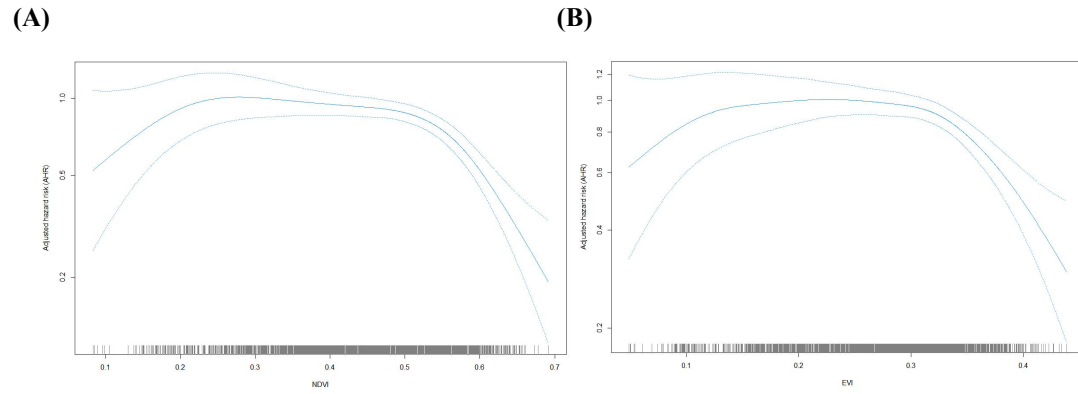


Fig. S4 Association of NDVI_{250m} and EVI_{250m} and hypertension incidence risk in Cox models with penalized splines (change point as reference) ^a. **A** NDVI_{250m} (P -value for nonlinearity test was <0.001 ; with its degrees of freedom set to 4), **B** EVI_{250m} (P -value for nonlinearity test was <0.001 ; with its degrees of freedom set to 4). ^a Adjusted for age, living arrangement, PM_{2.5}, regions, residence, gender, smoking, drinking, exercising, pension, marital status, education attainment, self-reported diabetes, personal outdoor activities, gardening and BMI.

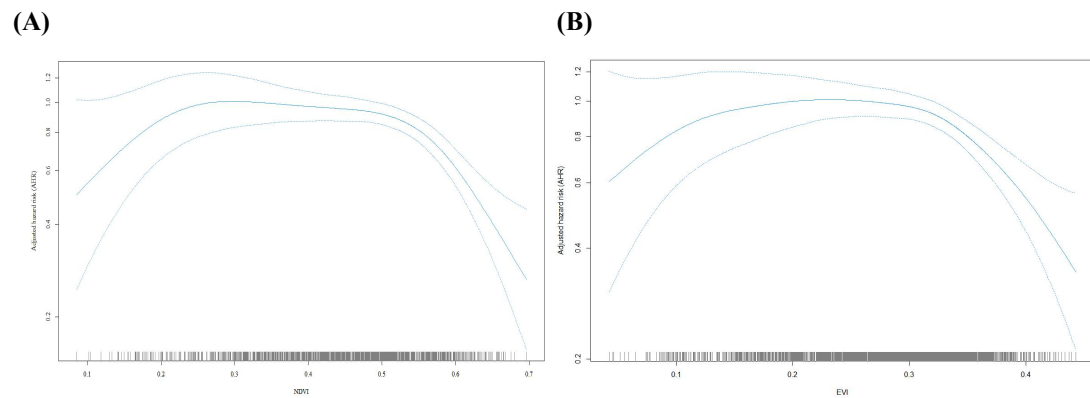


Fig. S5 Association of NDVI_{1000m} and EVI_{1000m} and hypertension incidence risk in Cox models with penalized splines (change point as reference) ^a. **A** NDVI_{1000m} (P -value for nonlinearity test was <0.001 ; with its degrees of freedom set to 4), **B** EVI_{1000m} (P -value for nonlinearity test was <0.001 ; with its degrees of freedom set to 4). ^a Adjusted for age, living arrangement, PM_{2.5}, regions, residence, gender, smoking, drinking, exercising, pension, marital status, education attainment, self-reported diabetes, personal outdoor activities, gardening and BMI.