# Flavonoid intakes associate with a lower risk of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in smokers 

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## Online Data Supplement



Figure E1. Participant flow diagram in the Danish Diet, Cancer, and Health study.

## METHODS

## Covariates:

Participants completed several questionnaires upon enrolment in the Danish Diet, Cancer and Health study, from which we obtained data on their sex, age, education, smoking habits, alcohol consumption, daily physical activity, and diet. In the present study, participants were defined as "current smokers" at baseline if they reported that they were currently smoking daily, "previous smokers" if they indicated that, at any stage in their life, they smoked daily for at least one year, or "never smokers" if they were neither of the above. Anthropometry was measured during a clinical visit at the study centers. Socio-economic status was represented using each participant's average annual income over the five years prior to study enrolment (defined as household income after taxation and interest, using the value of the Danish currency in 2015). Prevalent diabetes, chronic kidney disease, ischemic heart disease, and ischemic stroke were determined by self-reported data in combination with ICD-8, ICD-10, and Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) Classification codes (Table E1).

Table E1. Definitions of prevalent comorbidities at baseline

| Prevalent disease | Definition |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ischemic heart disease | Self-reported myocardial infarction, ICD-8 diagnosis |
|  | $[410-414]$ or ICD-10 diagnosis [I20-I25] prior to |
|  | enrolment |
| Ischemic stroke | Self-reported stroke, ICD-8 diagnosis [433-434] or ICD- |
|  | 10 diagnosis [I63] prior to enrolment |
| Diabetes | Self-reported diabetes or use of insulin and other glucose- |
|  | lowering medications [ATC; A10A, A10B] prior to |
|  | enrolment |
| Chronic kidney disease | ICD-8 diagnosis [580-584] or ICD-10 diagnosis [N02- |
|  | N08, N11-N12, N14, N18-N19, N26, N158-N160, N162- |
|  | N164, N168, Q61, E102, E112, E132, E142, I120, |
|  | M321B] prior to enrolment |
| ATC; Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification, ICD; International Classification of |  |
| Diseases [the $8^{\text {th }}$ revision (ICD-8) until 1993 and the 10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ revision (ICD-10) from 1994 to |  |
| present]. |  |

Table E2. Hazard ratios of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease by quintiles of flavonoid compound intakes

|  | Flavonoid intake quintiles |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q1 } \\ \mathrm{n}=\mathbf{1 1 , 0 8 3} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q2 } \\ \mathrm{n}=11,083 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q3 } \\ \mathrm{n}=\mathbf{1 1 , 0 8 2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q4 } \\ \mathrm{n}=11,083 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q5 } \\ \mathrm{n}=11,082 \end{gathered}$ |
| Flavonols |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kaempferol |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. events | 1722 | 1160 | 1074 | 846 | 755 |
| Intake ( $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{d})^{1}$ | 1 (0-1) | 2 (1-3) | 4 (3-8) | 18 (8-20) | 33 (20-68) |
| HR (95\% CI) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | ref. | 0.84 (0.81, 0.86) | 0.59 (0.55, 0.63) | 0.45 (0.42, 0.49) | 0.45 (0.42, 0.48) |
| Model 2 | ref. | 0.96 (0.94, 0.99) | 0.89 (0.83, 0.96) | 0.87 (0.81, 0.94) | 0.86 (0.79, 0.93) |
| Model 3 | ref. | 0.98 (0.95, 1.01) | 0.94 (0.88, 1.01) | 0.92 (0.86, 1.00) | 0.91 (0.84, 0.99) |
| Quercetin |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. events | 1653 | 1280 | 1002 | 874 | 748 |
| Intake (mg/d) ${ }^{1}$ | 12 (0-16) | 20 (16-24) | 29 (24-37) | 46 (37-58) | 78 (58-168) |
| HR (95\% CI) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | ref. | 0.73 (0.70, 0.76) | 0.57 (0.54, 0.61) | 0.47 (0.44, 0.50) | 0.42 (0.39, 0.45) |
| Model 2 | ref. | 0.93 (0.89, 0.97) | 0.88 (0.83, 0.93) | 0.85 (0.79, 0.91) | 0.82 (0.75, 0.88) |
| Model 3 | ref. | 0.94 (0.90, 0.99) | 0.91 (0.85, 0.97) | 0.89 (0.83, 0.96) | 0.87 (0.80, 0.95) |
| Flavanol monomers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Epicatechin |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. events | 1626 | 1293 | 1036 | 847 | 755 |
| Intake (mg/d) ${ }^{1}$ | 6 (0-9) | 12 (9-15) | 19 (15-25) | 31 (25-39) | 53 (39-155) |
| $\operatorname{HR}(95 \% \mathrm{CI}) \quad \mathrm{l}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | ref. | 0.71 (0.67, 0.74) | 0.54 (0.51, 0.58) | 0.45 (0.42, 0.48) | 0.41 (0.38, 0.44) |
| Model 2 | ref. | 0.93 (0.89, 0.97) | 0.87 (0.82, 0.93) | 0.82 (0.77, 0.88) | 0.79 (0.73, 0.85) |
| Model 3 | ref. | 0.94 (0.90, 0.99) | 0.90 (0.84, 0.96) | 0.86 (0.80, 0.92) | 0.83 (0.77, 0.90) |
| Flavanol oligo+polymers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proanthocyanidin dimers |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. events | 1671 | 1204 | 1069 | 833 | 780 |
| Intake (mg/d) ${ }^{1}$ | 25 (0-38) | 49 (38-62) | 78 (62-94) | 113 (94-138) | 177 (138-510) |
| HR (95\% CI) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | ref. | 0.69 (0.66, 0.72) | 0.53 (0.50, 0.56) | 0.47 (0.44, 0.50) | 0.43 (0.40, 0.47) |
| Model 2 | ref. | 0.94 (0.89, 0.98) | 0.88 (0.83, 0.93) | 0.82 (0.77, 0.88) | 0.76 (0.70, 0.82) |
| Model 3 | ref. | 0.95 (0.91, 1.00) | 0.90 (0.85, 0.96) | 0.85 (0.80, 0.92) | 0.80 (0.74, 0.87) |
| Proanthocyanidin trimers |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. events | 1667 | 1178 | 878 | 992 | 842 |
| Intake (mg/d) ${ }^{1}$ | 10 (0-14) | 17 (14-20) | 23 (20-29) | 35 (29-42) | 54 (42-320) |
| HR (95\% CI) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | ref. | 0.65 (0.62, 0.67) | 0.53 (0.50, 0.56) | 0.51 (0.48, 0.54) | 0.52 (0.48, 0.56) |
| Model 2 | ref. | 0.91 (0.87, 0.95) | 0.87 (0.82, 0.92) | 0.83 (0.78, 0.89) | 0.79 (0.73, 0.85) |
| Model 3 | ref. | 0.92 (0.88, 0.97) | 0.88 (0.83, 0.94) | 0.85 (0.80, 0.91) | 0.80 (0.74, 0.87) |
| Flavanones |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hesperidin |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. events | 1451 | 1069 | 1009 | 998 | 1030 |
| Intake (mg/d) ${ }^{1}$ | 2 (0-4) | 6 (4-9) | 12 (9-18) | 24 (18-38) | 54 (38-449) |
| $\operatorname{HR}(95 \% \mathrm{CI}) \quad 1{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | ref. | 0.79 (0.76, 0.83) | 0.66 (0.62, 0.71) | 0.64 (0.60, 0.69) | 0.70 (0.65, 0.75) |
| Model 2 | ref. | 0.96 (0.92, 1.00) | 0.93 (0.87, 1.00) | 0.93 (0.87, 0.99) | 0.95 (0.89, 1.02) |
| Model 3 | ref. | 0.96 (0.92, 1.00) | 0.93 (0.86, 1.00) | 0.93 (0.87, 0.99) | 0.95 (0.88, 1.02) |
| Flavones |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apigenin |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. events | 1495 | 1131 | 1022 | 920 | 989 |
| Intake (mg/d) ${ }^{1}$ | 2 (0-2) | 3 (2-4) | 5 (4-5) | 6 (5-8) | 10 (8-46) |

HR ( $95 \% \mathrm{CI}$ )
Model 1
Model 2
Model 3

| ref. | $0.73(0.70,0.77)$ | $0.61(0.58,0.65)$ | $0.56(0.53,0.60)$ | $0.57(0.53,0.62)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ref. | $0.92(0.88,0.97)$ | $0.88(0.83,0.93)$ | $0.86(0.80,0.91)$ | $0.86(0.80,0.93)$ |
| ref. | $0.93(0.88,0.98)$ | $0.88(0.83,0.94)$ | $0.86(0.80,0.92)$ | $0.87(0.80,0.95)$ |

## Anthocyanins

 CyanidinNo. events Intake (mg/d) ${ }^{1}$
HR (95\% CI) Model 1 Model 2 Model 3

## Delphinidin

No. events
Intake (mg/d) ${ }^{1}$
HR ( $95 \% \mathrm{CI}$ )
Model 1
Model 2
Model 3

## Malvidin

| No. events | 1819 | 1457 | 613 | 803 | 865 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Intake $(\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{d})^{1}$ | $0(0-1)$ | $2(1-6)$ | $6(6-6)$ | $11(6-14)$ | $35(14-114)$ |
| HR (95\% CI) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | ref. | $0.75(0.72,0.78)$ | $0.50(0.47,0.54)$ | $0.47(0.44,0.50)$ | $0.55(0.51,0.59)$ |
| Model 2 | ref. | $0.89(0.86,0.93)$ | $0.76(0.69,0.83)$ | $0.72(0.66,0.79)$ | $0.63(0.57,0.70)$ |
| Model 3 | ref. | $0.91(0.87,0.94)$ | $0.78(0.72,0.86)$ | $0.76(0.69,0.83)$ | $0.67(0.60,0.75)$ |

Hazard ratios $(95 \% \mathrm{CI})$ for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease during 23 years of follow up, obtained from restricted cubic splines based on Cox proportional hazards models. Model 1 adjusted for age and sex; Model 1b adjusted for age, sex, BMI, smoking status, smoking pack-years, physical activity, alcohol intake, education and socio-economic status (income); Model 2 adjusted for all covariates in Model $1 b$ plus energy intake and intakes of fish, red meat, processed meat, wholegrains, refined grains, polyunsaturated fatty acids, monounsaturated fatty acids and saturated fatty acids.
${ }^{1}$ Median; range in parentheses (all such values).

Table E3. Hazard ratios of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease by quintiles of flavonoid intake in current smokers ( $\mathrm{n}=\mathbf{1 9 , 9 2 2}$ )

## Flavonoid intake quintiles

| Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{n}=3985$ | $\mathrm{n}=3984$ | $\mathrm{n}=3984$ | $\mathrm{n}=3984$ | $\mathrm{n}=3985$ |

## Total Flavonoids

HR ( $95 \%$ CI)

Model 1
Model 1b
Model 2
ref. $\quad 0.83(0.79,0.88) \quad 0.73(0.67,0.78) \quad 0.64(0.59,0.69) \quad 0.58(0.53,0.63)$
ref. $\quad 0.95(0.89,1.01) \quad 0.90(0.83,0.97) \quad 0.83(0.77,0.90) \quad 0.77(0.70,0.84)$
ref. $\quad 0.97(0.91,1.03) \quad 0.93(0.86,1.01) \quad 0.88(0.80,0.96) \quad 0.82(0.74,0.90)$

## Flavonols

HR (95\% CI)
Model 1
Model 1b
Model 2

## Flavanol monomers

HR (95\% CI)

| Model 1 | ref. | $0.89(0.86,0.92)$ | $0.76(0.7,0.82)$ | $0.67(0.62,0.73)$ | $0.61(0.56,0.67)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model 1b | ref. | $0.95(0.92,0.99)$ | $0.90(0.83,0.97)$ | $0.86(0.80,0.94)$ | $0.82(0.74,0.90)$ |
| Model 2 | ref. | $0.97(0.94,1.01)$ | $0.94(0.87,1.02)$ | $0.92(0.84,1.00)$ | $0.88(0.79,0.96)$ |

Flavanol oligo+polymers
HR (95\% CI)

Model 1
Model 1b
Model 2
Anthocyanins
HR (95\% CI)
Model 1
Model 1b
Model 2

## Flavanones

HR (95\% CI)
Model 1
Model 1b
Model 2
ref. $\quad 0.81(0.76,0.86) \quad 0.69(0.64,0.74) \quad 0.63(0.58,0.68) \quad 0.58(0.53,0.63)$
ref. $\quad 0.93(0.88,0.99) \quad 0.87(0.81,0.94) \quad 0.81(0.75,0.88) \quad 0.75(0.69,0.82)$
ref. $\quad 0.95(0.89,1.01) \quad 0.90(0.83,0.97) \quad 0.85(0.78,0.93) \quad 0.79(0.72,0.87)$

## Flavones

HR ( $95 \%$ CI)
Model $1 \quad$ ref. $0.83(0.78,0.88) \quad 0.74(0.68,0.79) \quad 0.68(0.63,0.73) \quad 0.68(0.62,0.74)$
Model 1b ref. $0.93(0.88,0.99) \quad 0.88(0.82,0.95) \quad 0.84(0.78,0.91) \quad 0.83(0.76,0.91)$
Model $2 \quad$ ref. $0.95(0.89,1.01) \quad 0.91(0.84,0.99) \quad 0.87(0.80,0.94) \quad 0.85(0.77,0.94)$
Hazard ratios $(95 \% \mathrm{CI})$ for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease during 23 years of follow up, obtained from restricted cubic splines based on Cox proportional hazards models. Model 1 adjusted for age and sex; Model 1b adjusted for age, sex, BMI, smoking pack-years, physical activity, alcohol intake, education and socio-economic status (income); Model 2 adjusted for all covariates in Model 1b plus energy intake and intakes of fish, red meat, processed meat, wholegrains, refined grains, polyunsaturated fatty acids, monounsaturated fatty acids and saturated fatty acids.

Table E4. Hazard ratios of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease by quintiles of flavonoid intake in former smokers ( $\mathrm{n}=\mathbf{1 5 , 8 6 2}$ )

Flavonoid intake quintiles

| Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{n}=3173$ | $\mathrm{n}=3172$ | $\mathrm{n}=3172$ | $\mathrm{n}=3172$ | $\mathrm{n}=\mathbf{3 1 7 3}$ |

## Total Flavonoids

HR ( $95 \%$ CI)

| Model 1 | ref. | $0.82(0.73,0.92)$ | $0.73(0.63,0.84)$ | $0.70(0.60,0.82)$ | $0.63(0.53,0.74)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model 1b | ref. | $0.94(0.84,1.06)$ | $0.92(0.80,1.06)$ | $0.92(0.78,1.07)$ | $0.82(0.69,0.97)$ |
| Model 2 | ref. | $0.96(0.86,1.08)$ | $0.96(0.82,1.11)$ | $0.96(0.82,1.14)$ | $0.88(0.73,1.05)$ |

## Flavonols

HR (95\% CI)
Model 1
Model 1b
Model 2

## Flavanol monomers

HR (95\% CI)

| Model 1 | ref. | $0.91(0.85,0.96)$ | $0.74(0.63,0.88)$ | $0.67(0.57,0.78)$ | $0.67(0.57,0.79)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model 1b | ref. | $0.97(0.92,1.03)$ | $0.91(0.78,1.08)$ | $0.89(0.76,1.05)$ | $0.86(0.73,1.02)$ |
| Model 2 | ref. | $0.98(0.93,1.05)$ | $0.95(0.81,1.13)$ | $0.94(0.80,1.11)$ | $0.91(0.77,1.08)$ |

Flavanol oligo+polymers
HR (95\% CI)

Model 1
Model 1b
Model 2
Anthocyanins
HR (95\% CI)
Model 1
Model 1b
Model 2

## Flavanones

HR (95\% CI)
Model 1
Model 1b
Model 2
HR (95\% CI)
ref. $\quad 0.77(0.68,0.87) \quad 0.71(0.62,0.81) \quad 0.70(0.60,0.81) \quad 0.63(0.53,0.74)$
ref. $\quad 0.91(0.81,1.02) \quad 0.88(0.77,1.01) \quad 0.88(0.75,1.02) \quad 0.79(0.67,0.94)$
ref. $\quad 0.93(0.82,1.04) \quad 0.91(0.79,1.04) \quad 0.91(0.77,1.06) \quad 0.83(0.69,1.00)$

## Flavones

HR ( $95 \%$ CI)
Model 1
Model 1b
Model 2
ref. $\quad 0.74(0.66,0.83) \quad 0.65(0.56,0.76) \quad 0.69(0.59,0.79) \quad 0.79(0.67,0.93)$
ref. $\quad 0.91(0.80,1.03) \quad 0.87(0.74,1.03) \quad 0.89(0.75,1.04) \quad 0.94(0.78,1.13)$
ref. $\quad 0.92(0.81,1.04) \quad 0.89(0.75,1.06) \quad 0.91(0.76,1.07) \quad 0.97(0.80,1.16)$

| ref. | $0.77(0.69,0.85)$ | $0.66(0.57,0.77)$ | $0.67(0.58,0.78)$ | $0.62(0.52,0.73)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ref. | $0.87(0.78,0.97)$ | $0.82(0.71,0.96)$ | $0.89(0.76,1.04)$ | $0.82(0.69,0.98)$ |
| ref. | $0.90(0.80,1.00)$ | $0.87(0.74,1.02)$ | $0.95(0.80,1.12)$ | $0.89(0.74,1.06)$ |

Table E5. Hazard ratios of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease by quintiles of flavonoid compound intakes in current smokers $(\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{1 9 , 9 2 2}$ )

Flavonoid intake quintiles

| Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{n}=3985$ | $\mathrm{n}=3984$ | $\mathrm{n}=3984$ | $\mathrm{n}=3984$ | $\mathrm{n}=3985$ |

## Flavonols

## Kaempferol

HR ( $95 \% \mathrm{CI}$ )
Model $1 \quad$ ref. $\quad 0.90(0.87,0.93) \quad 0.75(0.69,0.81) \quad 0.67(0.61,0.72) \quad 0.61(0.56,0.67)$

Model 2
ref. $\quad 0.96(0.93,1.00) \quad 0.90(0.83,0.98) \quad 0.87(0.80,0.95) \quad 0.82(0.74,0.90)$
ref. $\quad 0.99(0.95,1.02) \quad 0.96(0.88,1.05) \quad 0.94(0.86,1.03) \quad 0.88(0.80,0.97)$

## Quercetin

HR (95\% CI)
Model 1
Model 2
ref. $\quad 0.86(0.81,0.91) \quad 0.76(0.70,0.81) \quad 0.65(0.61,0.70) \quad 0.58(0.53,0.63)$
Model 3
ref. $\quad 0.95(0.90,1.01) \quad 0.91(0.84,0.98) \quad 0.85(0.78,0.92) \quad 0.78(0.71,0.86)$
Flavanol monomers
Epicatechin
HR ( $95 \%$ CI)
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Model 1 } & \text { ref. } & 0.82(0.77,0.87) & 0.71(0.66,0.77) & 0.62(0.58,0.67) & 0.57(0.52,0.62) \\ \text { Model } 2 & \text { ref. } & 0.93(0.88,0.99) & 0.88(0.81,0.95) & 0.81(0.75,0.88) & 0.75(0.69,0.83)\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Model } 3 & \text { ref. } & 0.95(0.89,1.01) & 0.91(0.84,0.99) & 0.86(0.78,0.93) & 0.80(0.73,0.88)\end{array}$
Flavanol oligo+polymers

## Proanthocyanidin dimers

HR ( $95 \%$ CI)
Model 1
Model 2 ref.
Model 3 ref.

| $0.82(0.77,0.87)$ | $0.70(0.64,0.75)$ | $0.62(0.57,0.67)$ | $0.57(0.52,0.62)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $0.94(0.88,0.99)$ | $0.88(0.81,0.95)$ | $0.81(0.75,0.88)$ | $0.73(0.67,0.80)$ |
| $0.96(0.90,1.02)$ | $0.91(0.84,0.99)$ | $0.85(0.78,0.93)$ | $0.78(0.71,0.86)$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $0.62(0.58,0.67)$ | $0.60(0.55,0.65)$ |
| $0.77(0.73,0.81)$ | $0.66(0.62,0.71)$ | $0.63(0.76,0.90)$ | $0.77(0.70,0.85)$ |
| $0.90(0.85,0.95)$ | $0.85(0.79,0.92)$ | 0.83 |  |
| $0.92(0.87,0.97)$ | $0.88(0.81,0.95)$ | $0.86(0.79,0.93)$ | $0.79(0.72,0.88)$ |

## Flavanones

Hesperidin
HR (95\% CI)
Model 1
Model 2
Model 3

## Flavones

Apigenin
HR (95\% CI)
Model 1
Model 2
Model 3

## Anthocyanins

## Cyanidin

HR ( $95 \%$ CI)
Model 1
Model 2
Model 3
Delphinidin
HR ( $95 \%$ CI)
Model 1
Model 2

| ref. | $0.80(0.76,0.83)$ | $0.68(0.63,0.74)$ | $0.68(0.62,0.73)$ | $0.85(0.77,0.93)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ref. | $0.89(0.85,0.94)$ | $0.83(0.76,0.89)$ | $0.82(0.76,0.89)$ | $0.92(0.84,1.02)$ |
| ref. | $0.92(0.87,0.96)$ | $0.86(0.80,0.93)$ | $0.86(0.79,0.94)$ | $0.95(0.86,1.05)$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ref. | $0.78(0.74,0.81)$ | $0.64(0.59,0.69)$ | $0.65(0.60,0.71)$ | $0.84(0.77,0.92)$ |
| ref. | $0.88(0.84,0.93)$ | $0.80(0.73,0.88)$ | $0.81(0.74,0.89)$ | $0.91(0.82,1.00)$ |

Model $3 \quad$ ref. $\quad 0.90(0.85,0.94) \quad 0.82(0.75,0.90) \quad 0.83(0.76,0.91) \quad 0.93(0.85,1.02)$
Malvidin HR ( $95 \%$ CI)

Model $1 \quad$ ref. $\quad 0.87(0.84,0.89) \quad 0.58(0.53,0.63) \quad 0.55(0.50,0.59) \quad 0.56(0.51,0.61)$
Model 2
ref. $\quad 0.92(0.89,0.95) \quad 0.72(0.64,0.80) \quad 0.69(0.62,0.77) \quad 0.62(0.54,0.70)$
Model $3 \quad$ ref. $\quad 0.93(0.89,0.96) \quad 0.74(0.67,0.83) \quad 0.72(0.65,0.80) \quad 0.66(0.58,0.75)$
Hazard ratios $(95 \% \mathrm{CI})$ for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease during 23 years of follow up, obtained from restricted cubic splines based on Cox proportional hazards models. Model 1 adjusted for age and sex; Model 1b adjusted for age, sex, BMI, smoking pack-years, physical activity, alcohol intake, education and socio-economic status (income); Model 2 adjusted for all covariates in Model 1b plus energy intake and intakes of fish, red meat, processed meat, wholegrains, refined grains, polyunsaturated fatty acids, monounsaturated fatty acids and saturated fatty acids.

Table E6. Hazard ratios of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease by quintiles of flavonoid compound intakes in former smokers ( $\mathrm{n}=\mathbf{1 5 , 8 6 2 \text { ) }}$

Flavonoid intake quintiles

| Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{n}=3173$ | $\mathrm{n}=3172$ | $\mathrm{n}=3172$ | $\mathrm{n}=3172$ | $\mathrm{n}=3173$ |

## Flavonols

## Kaempferol

HR (95\% CI)
Model $1 \quad$ ref. $\quad 0.90(0.85,0.95) \quad 0.70(0.59,0.82) \quad 0.65(0.55,0.76) \quad 0.66(0.56,0.78)$
Model 2
ref. $\quad 0.97(0.91,1.02) \quad 0.89(0.75,1.05) \quad 0.88(0.75,1.03) \quad 0.86(0.73,1.01)$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Model } 3 & \text { ref. } 0.98(0.93,1.03) & 0.93(0.79,1.11) & 0.93(0.79,1.10) & 0.91(0.77,1.07)\end{array}$

## Quercetin

HR (95\% CI)
Model 1
Model 2
ref. $\quad 0.77(0.69,0.86) \quad 0.68(0.59,0.78) \quad 0.70(0.60,0.81) \quad 0.62(0.53,0.74)$
Model 3
ref. $\quad 0.86(0.78,0.96) \quad 0.83(0.72,0.96) \quad 0.90(0.77,1.05) \quad 0.82(0.69,0.97)$
Flavanol monomers
Epicatechin
HR (95\% CI)
Model $1 \quad$ ref. $\quad 0.82(0.73,0.93) \quad 0.72(0.62,0.84) \quad 0.69(0.59,0.8) \quad 0.62(0.52,0.73)$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Model } 2 & \text { ref. } & 0.95(0.84,1.06) & 0.91(0.78,1.06) & 0.89(0.76,1.03) & 0.8(0.67,0.95)\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Model } 3 & \text { ref. } & 0.96(0.86,1.08) & 0.94(0.81,1.1) & 0.93(0.79,1.09) & 0.85(0.71,1.02)\end{array}$
Flavanol oligo+polymers

## Proanthocyanidin dimers

HR ( $95 \%$ CI)
Model 1
Model 2 ref.
Model 3 ref.
Proanthocyanidin trimers
HR (95\% CI)
Model 1
Model 2
Model 3

## Flavanones

Hesperidin
HR (95\% CI)
Model 1
Model 2
Model 3

## Flavones

Apigenin
HR (95\% CI)
Model 1
Model 2
Model 3
Anthocyanins

## Cyanidin

HR ( $95 \%$ CI)
Model 1
Model 2
Model 3
Delphinidin
HR ( $95 \%$ CI)
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Model } 1 & \text { ref. } & 0.72(0.64,0.80) & 0.61(0.52,0.71) & 0.62(0.53,0.73) & 0.94(0.78,1.12)\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Model } 2 & \text { ref. } & 0.84(0.75,0.95) & 0.78(0.65,0.92) & 0.79(0.66,0.93) & 0.97(0.81,1.16)\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Model } 3 & \text { ref. } & 0.85(0.76,0.95) & 0.78(0.66,0.93) & 0.79(0.67,0.94) & 0.98(0.82,1.18)\end{array}$
Malvidin
HR ( $95 \%$ CI)
Model $1 \quad$ ref. $\quad 0.67(0.58,0.76) \quad 0.66(0.58,0.76) \quad 0.58(0.50,0.66) \quad 0.57(0.48,0.68)$
Model 2
ref. $\quad 0.81(0.69,0.96) \quad 0.81(0.69,0.96) \quad 0.73(0.61,0.88) \quad 0.60(0.47,0.76)$
Model $3 \quad$ ref. $\quad 0.83(0.70,0.99) \quad 0.83(0.70,0.98) \quad 0.76(0.63,0.92) \quad 0.63(0.49,0.80)$
Hazard ratios $(95 \% \mathrm{CI})$ for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease during 23 years of follow up, obtained from restricted cubic splines based on Cox proportional hazards models. Model 1 adjusted for age and sex; Model 1b adjusted for age, sex, BMI, smoking pack-years, physical activity, alcohol intake, education and socio-economic status (income); Model 2 adjusted for all covariates in Model 1b plus energy intake and intakes of fish, red meat, processed meat, wholegrains, refined grains, polyunsaturated fatty acids, monounsaturated fatty acids and saturated fatty acids.

Table E7. Hazard ratios of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease by quintiles of flavonoid intake excluding cases within the first 5 years of follow-up

Flavonoid intake quintiles

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q1 } \\ \mathrm{n}=\mathbf{1 1 , 0 8 3} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q2 } \\ \mathrm{n}=\mathbf{1 1 , 0 8 3} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q3 } \\ \mathrm{n}=\mathbf{1 1 , 0 8 2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q4 } \\ \mathrm{n}=\mathbf{1 1 , 0 8 3} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q5 } \\ \mathrm{n}=\mathbf{1 1 , 0 8 2} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Flavonoids |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | ref. | 0.72 (0.68, 0.76) | 0.56 (0.52, 0.59$)$ | 0.48 (0.44, 0.51$)$ | 0.44 (0.40, 0.47) |
| Model 1b | ref. | 0.94 (0.90, 0.99) | 0.89 (0.83, 0.95) | $0.84(0.78,0.91)$ | 0.81 (0.74, 0.88) |
| Model 2 | ref. | 0.96 (0.91, 1.01) | 0.92 (0.86, 0.99) | 0.88 (0.81, 0.95) | 0.85 (0.78, 0.93) |
| Flavonols |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | ref. | 0.74 (0.70, 0.77) | 0.58 (0.54, 0.62$)$ | 0.46 (0.43, 0.50) | 0.43 (0.39, 0.46) |
| Model 1b | ref. | 0.94 (0.89, 0.98) | 0.89 (0.83, 0.95) | 0.85 (0.79, 0.92) | 0.83 (0.76, 0.90) |
| Model 2 | ref. | 0.96 (0.91, 1.01) | 0.93 (0.87, 1.00) | 0.91 (0.84, 0.98) | 0.89 (0.82, 0.97) |
| Flavanol monomers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | ref. | $0.82(0.79,0.84)$ | 0.60 (0.55, 0.65) | 0.45 (0.42, 0.49) | 0.45 (0.42, 0.49) |
| Model 1b | ref. | 0.96 (0.93, 0.99) | 0.90 (0.84, 0.98) | 0.87 (0.81, 0.95) | 0.87 (0.80, 0.94) |
| Model 2 | ref. | 0.98 (0.94, 1.01) | 0.94 (0.87, 1.02) | 0.92 (0.85, 1.00) | 0.92 (0.84, 1.00) |
| Flavanol oligo+polymers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | ref. | 0.67 (0.64, 0.71) | 0.54 (0.51, 0.58) | 0.48 (0.45, 0.51$)$ | 0.44 (0.41, 0.48) |
| Model 1b | ref. | 0.93 (0.88, 0.98) | 0.87 (0.82, 0.93) | $0.82(0.76,0.88)$ | 0.78 (0.72, 0.85) |
| Model 2 | ref. | 0.94 (0.89, 1.00) | 0.90 (0.84, 0.96) | 0.85 (0.78, 0.91) | 0.81 (0.74, 0.89) |
| Anthocyanins |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | ref. | 0.65 (0.62, 0.69) | 0.55 (0.51, 0.59) | 0.61 (0.57, 0.65) | 0.73 (0.68, 0.79) |
| Model 1b | ref. | 0.92 (0.87, 0.97) | 0.88 (0.82, 0.96) | 0.90 (0.83, 0.96) | 0.91 (0.84, 0.99) |
| Model 2 | ref. | 0.93 (0.87, 0.98) | 0.90 (0.83, 0.97) | 0.92 (0.85, 0.99) | 0.93 (0.86, 1.02) |
| Flavanones |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | ref. | 0.78 (0.74, 0.82) | 0.65 (0.61, 0.71) | 0.65 (0.61, 0.70) | 0.71 (0.66, 0.76) |
| Model 1b | ref. | 0.94 (0.89, 0.98) | 0.90 (0.83, 0.97) | 0.92 (0.86, 0.99) | 0.96 (0.88, 1.03) |
| Model 2 | ref. | 0.94 (0.89, 0.99) | 0.90 (0.83, 0.98) | 0.92 (0.86, 0.99) | 0.96 (0.88, 1.04) |
| Flavones |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model 1 | ref. | 0.71 (0.67, 0.75) | 0.60 (0.56, 0.63) | 0.56 (0.53, 0.6) | 0.59 (0.55, 0.64) |
| Model 1b | ref. | 0.91 (0.87, 0.96) | 0.87 (0.82, 0.93) | 0.85 (0.8, 0.91) | 0.87 (0.80, 0.94) |
| Model 2 | ref. | 0.92 (0.87, 0.97) | 0.88 (0.82, 0.94) | 0.87 (0.8, 0.93) | 0.88 (0.81, 0.96) |

Hazard ratios ( $95 \% \mathrm{CI}$ ) for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease between 5 and 23 years of follow up, obtained from restricted cubic splines based on Cox proportional hazards models. Model 1 adjusted for age and sex; Model 1b adjusted for age, sex, BMI, smoking status, smoking pack-years, physical activity, alcohol intake, education and socioeconomic status (income); Model 2 adjusted for all covariates in Model 1 b plus energy intake and fish, red meat, processed meat, wholegrains, refined grains, polyunsaturated fatty acids, monounsaturated fatty acids and saturated fatty acids.

