Figure S1. Lung function measures by seasonally adjusted 25-hydroxyvitamin D quintiles stratified by cumulative tobacco consumption in pack years. Quintiles were chosen due to the reduced number of participants in each subgroup.
Figure S2. Lung function measures by seasonally adjusted 25-hydroxyvitamin D quintiles in participants with spirometrically defined COPD. Quintiles were chosen due to the reduced number of participants in each subgroup.
Figure S3. Age-related decline in lung function according to seasonally adjusted plasma 25-hydroxyvitamin D quintiles. Height adjusted FEV₁ and FVC decline was evaluated using repeated measures linear mixed models adjusted for gender and cumulative tobacco consumption.
Figure S4. Analysis restricted to participants with 2 or more spirometries (N=5819). Relationship between age-related changes in FEV₁ % predicted, FVC % predicted, and FEV₁/FVC according to quintiles of seasonally adjusted plasma 25-hydroxyvitamin D. Based on 2 to 3 spirometries spanning up to 20 years in 5819 participants from the Copenhagen City Heart Study.
Figure S5. Analysis stratified according to spirometrically defined COPD at baseline (FEV1/FVC <0.7). Relationship between age-related changes in FEV1 % predicted, FVC % predicted, and FEV1/FVC for bottom quintile vs. top 4 quintiles of seasonally adjusted plasma 25-hydroxyvitamin D. GOLD 1-4 categories were combined to increase power. Based on 1 to 3 spirometries spanning up to 20 years in 10,116 participants from the Copenhagen City Heart Study.