Gender differences in the association between adverse events in childhood or adolescence and the risk of premature mortality

Aline Fernanda de Souza, MSc¹, Roberta de Oliveira Máximo, PhD¹, Dayane Capra de Oliveira, PhD¹, Paula Camila Ramírez, PhD^{1,2}, Mariane Marques Luiz, MSc¹, Maicon Luis Bicigo Delinocente³, MSc, Jair Licio Ferreira Santos, PhD⁴, Andrew Steptoe, PhD⁵, Cesar de Oliveira, PhD⁵, Tiago da Silva Alexandre, PhD^{1,3,5,6*}

Affiliations:

¹ Graduate Program in Physical Therapy, Federal University of São Carlos, São Carlos, Brazil.

² Escuela de Fisioterapia, Universidad Industrial de Santander, Bucaramanga, Colômbia

³Graduate Program in Gerontology, Federal University of São Carlos, São Carlos, Brazil.

⁴ Department of Social Medicine, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil.

⁵ Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London, United Kingdom.

⁶ Gerontology Department, Federal University of São Carlos, São Carlos, Brazil.

*Corresponding author:

Department of Gerontology, Federal University of São Carlos, Rodovia Washington Luís, km 235, Sao Carlos, Sao Paulo 13565–905, E-mail: tiagoalexandre@ufscar.br / t.alexandre@ucl.ac.uk.

Supplementary material

Supplementary Table 1. Socioeconomic, behavioral, clinical and functional characteristics among individuals included in study and excluded due to missing data at baseline, ELSA study (2006).

	Included (N = 941)	Excluded (N = 834)
Socioeconomic aspects		
Age (mean), (SD)	$82.9~(8.0)^{*}$	$81.2(10.9)^{*}$
Race (non-white), %	0.6	1.7
Marital status (single), %	45.7^{*}	55.3*
Education years, %		
>13 years	21.9	23.0
12 – 13 years	18.7	18.5
0-11 years	59.4	58.5
Total household wealth (quintiles), %		
5 th quintile (top)	14.9	13.1
4 th quintile	20.3^*	14.4^{*}
3 rd quintile	21.4	20.1
2 nd quintile	19.9	20.5
1 st First quintile (lower)	22.4^{*}	29.9^{*}
Not declared	1.1	2.0
Health behaviors		
Smoking, %		
Non-smoker	31.6	28.1
Ex-smoker	52.7	52.2
Smoker	15.7	19.7
Alcohol intake, %		
Never or rarely	23.0	22.5
Frequently	38.0^{*}	27.6^{*}
Daily	25.7	22.3
Not declared	13.3*	27.6^{*}
Sedentary lifestyle (yes), %	12.0^{*}	17.0^{*}
Health conditions		
Stroke (yes), %	9.0	10.1
Heart disease (yes), %	37.4	35.4
Lung disease (yes), %	17.8	20.5
Cancer (yes), %	8.5^{*}	8.4^*
Osteoporosis (yes), %	12.6	11.0
Dementia (yes), %	0.6	1.4
Emotional/psychiatric problems (yes), %	4.9^{*}	8.2^*
Hypertension, (yes) %	55.1	54.5
Diabetes mellitus (yes), %	16.7	13.7
Fall in last 12 months (yes), %	35.4	39.5
Depressive symptoms (yes), %	17.3*	24.5*
Functioning		
Basic activities of daily living, (mean) (SD)	0.6 (1.2)	0.7 (1.2)
Instrumental activities of daily living, (mean) (SD)	$0.6(1.0)^{*}$	$0.7(1.2)^{*}$

Note. * Differences between included and excluded (p < 0.05).

	Included (N = 941)	Excluded (N = 834)
Childhood or adolescence socioeconomic		
characteristics		
Family structure, %		
Both biological parents	90.8^{*}	78.3^{*}
Mother and stepfather/father and stepmother	1.9	2.4
Only father or mother	4.2^{*}	11.2^{*}
Others	3.1*	8.1^{*}
Occupation of head of household (low occupational class), %	36.8	40.5
Housing conditions, %		
5 amenities	1.4	1.9
4 amenities	37.4	38.9
3 amenities	13.6	13.6
2 amenities	10.7	9.1
1 amenity	28.9	25.9
0 amenities	8.0	10.6
Number of rooms in home (mean), (SD)	5.2 (2.0)	5.2 (2.0)
Number of residents in home (mean), (SD)	2.9 (0.9)	2.9 (0.9)
Stress in childhood or adolescence		
– Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI)		
Care from mother (mean), (SD)	$7.2(1.6)^{*}$	6.7 (2.0)*
Care from father (mean), (SD)	6.8 (1.8)*	6.3 (1.9)*
Protection from mother (mean), (SD)	3.6 (1.9)	3.9 (1.9)
Protection from father (mean), (SD)	3.5 (1.8)*	3.7 (1.8)*
Infectious disease in childhood or adolescence		
Infectious disease (yes), %	87.4	84.9
Note * Differences between included and evaluated $(n < 0.05)$		

Supplementary Table 2. Adverse events in childhood or adolescence among individuals included in study and excluded due to missing data at baseline, ELSA study (2006).

Note. ^{*} Differences between included and excluded (p < 0.05).