

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

The Prevalence and Risk Factors Associated with Iodine Deficiency in Canadian Adults

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Table S1-Table S6, Figure S1

Table S1. Characteristics of PURE-24USE participants categorized by study regions, including Hamilton, Vancouver, Quebec City and Ottawa.

| Predictor Variable | Study Site | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Hamilton (n=217) | Vancouver (n=200) | Quebec City (n=200) | Ottawa (n=183) | Total (n=800) |
| 24 h iodine concentration (µg/L) – median ± IQR | 122 ± 115 | 91 ± 84 | 95 ± 87 | 128 ± 106 | 111 ± 98 |
| 24 h daily iodine excretion (µg/day) – median ± IQR | 272 ± 190 | 194 ± 170 | 191 ± 142 | 267 ± 242 | 226 ± 191 |
| 24 h thiocyanate concentration (µg/L) – median ± IQR ^a | 658 ± 779 | 649 ± 656 | 846 ± 841 | 668 ± 904 | 680 ± 811 |
| 24 h daily thiocyanate excretion (mg/day) – median ± IQR ^a | 1.3 ± 1.5 | 1.3 ± 1.0 | 1.7 ± 1.8 | 1.4 ± 1.9 | 1.4 ± 1.5 |
| 24 h nitrate concentration (mg/L) – median ± IQR | 67 ± 57 | 79 ± 72 | 82 ± 58 | 67 ± 71 | 74 ± 64 |
| 24 h daily nitrate excretion (mg/day) – median ± IQR | 133 ± 104 | 167 ± 154 | 164 ± 123 | 137 ± 132 | 150 ± 126 |
| 24 h sodium concentration (g/L) – median ± IQR | 1.5 ± 1.1 | 1.3 ± 1.1 | 1.8 ± 1.2 | 1.3 ± 1.0 | 1.4 ± 1.1 |
| 24 h daily sodium excretion (g/day) – median ± IQR | 3.0 ± 1.6 | 3.0 ± 1.7 | 3.7 ± 2.0 | 2.7 ± 1.4 | 3.1 ± 1.7 |
| Age – years, – median ± IQR | 62 ± 13 | 59 ± 12 | 59 ± 14 | 64 ± 13 | 61 ± 12 |
| BMI (kg/m ²) – median ± IQR ^b | 28 ± 7.0 | 26 ± 6.9 | 27 ± 6.4 | 27 ± 6.2 | 27 ± 6.7 |
| Sex – female:male | 113:104 | 103:97 | 96:104 | 100:83 | 412:388 |
| 24 h urine volume (L) | 2.1 ± 1.2 | 2.2 ± 1.1 | 2.1 ± 1.2 | 2.3 ± 1.4 | 2.1 ± 1.2 |
| Iodine supplement – no./total no. (%) | 41/217 (19) | 31/200 (16) | 3/200 (2) | 28/183 (15) | 103/800 (13) |
| Thyroxine (T4) intake – no./total no. (%) | 11/217 (5) | 11/200 (6) | 21/200 (11) | 18/183 (10) | 61/800 (8) |
| Hypertension/high blood pressure diagnosis – no./total no. (%) | 52/217 (24) | 35/200 (18) | 36/200 (18) | 44/183 (24) | 167/800 (21) |
| Dairy intake (g/day) – median ± IQR ^c | 345 ± 359 | 285 ± 330 | 379 ± 397 | 320 ± 321 | 329 ± 359 |
| Starch intake (g/day) – median ± IQR ^c | 299 ± 210 | 290 ± 193 | 299 ± 192 | 314 ± 237 | 299 ± 208 |
| Sodium intake from ffq (mg) – median ± IQR ^d | 2.8 ± 1.4 | 2.5 ± 1.3 | 3.0 ± 1.4 | 2.7 ± 1.2 | 2.7 ± 1.3 |
| Current alcohol consumer – no./total no. (%) | 176/217 (81) | 152/200 (76) | 170/200 (85) | 155/183 (85) | 653/800 (82) |
| Current smoker – no./total no. (%) | 19/216 (9) | 12/200 (6) | 16/200 (8) | 12/179 (7) | 59/800 (7) |
| AHEI Score ^e | 38 ± 11 | 42 ± 14 | 37 ± 12 | 41 ± 14 | 39 ± 13 |
| Location – urban:rural | 211:6 | 186:14 | 106:94 | 182:1 | 685:115 |

^a Hamilton: n=204, Vancouver: n=184, Quebec City: n=152, Ottawa: n=173, and total: n=713.

^b Hamilton: n=204, Vancouver: n=198, Quebec City: n=195, Ottawa: n=179, and total: n=776.

^c Hamilton: n=207, Vancouver: n=173, Quebec City: n=197, Ottawa: n=182, and total: n=759.

^d Hamilton: n=213, Vancouver: n=174, Quebec City: n=199, Ottawa: n=181, and total: n=767.

^e Hamilton: n=212, Vancouver: n=174, Quebec City: n=199, Ottawa: n=181, and total: n=766.

Table S2. Summary of figures of merit of CE assay for the determination of urinary iodide, nitrate and thiocyanate from PURE-24USE study participants (n=800).

| Figures of Merit | Iodide ^a | Nitrate ^b | Thiocyanate ^c |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| LOD (S/N = 3) | 0.020 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ | 0.64 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ | 0.12 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ |
| LOQ (S/N = 10) | 0.070 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ | 2.12 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ | 0.40 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ |
| Linearity (R^2) | 0.996 | 0.999 | 0.997 |
| Sensitivity ($\mu\text{mol/L}$) ⁻¹ | 0.045 | 0.006 | 0.014 |
| Reproducibility (CV) ^d | 5.7% | 7.7% | 5.3% |
| Missing data/Non-detects ^e | 2.0% | 0% | 11% |

^a Calibration curve was normalized to NDS (20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) over a 17-fold (6 calibrants) linear dynamic range, respectively. Calibrant concentrations were 0.15, 0.20, 0.50, 1.00, 1.80, 2.60 $\mu\text{mol/L}$.

^b Calibration curve was normalized to NDS (20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) over a 400-fold (6 calibrants) linear dynamic range, respectively. Calibrant concentrations were 0, 50, 100, 200, 300, 400 $\mu\text{mol/L}$.

^c Calibration curve was normalized to NDS (20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) over a 24-fold (6 calibrants) linear dynamic range, respectively. Calibrant concentrations were 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 4.0, 8.0, 12.0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$.

^d Reproducibility was assessed based on repeated analysis of a pooled urine samples from PURE as QC every batch of 10 runs.

^e Missing data due to concentrations below method detection limit or matrix spectral interferences from PURE cohort (n=800).

Table S3. Characteristics of PURE-24USE participants categorized by quintiles using 24 h UIE ($\mu\text{g/day}$).

| Predictor Variable | Quintiles | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| | Q1 (<133.5 $\mu\text{g/day}$; n=160) | Q2-5 (≥ 133.5 $\mu\text{g/day}$; n=640) |
| 24 h daily iodine excretion ($\mu\text{g/day}$) – median \pm IQR | 97 \pm 40 | 263 \pm 184 |
| 24 h daily thiocyanate excretion (mg/day) – median \pm IQR ^a | 1.1 \pm 1.0 | 1.5 \pm 1.6 |
| 24 h daily nitrate excretion (mg/day) – median \pm IQR | 148 \pm 139 | 151 \pm 122 |
| 24 h daily sodium excretion (g/day) – median \pm IQR | 2.7 \pm 1.5 | 3.2 \pm 1.7 |
| Age – years, – median \pm IQR | 60 \pm 13 | 61 \pm 13 |
| BMI (kg/m^2) – median \pm IQR ^b | 26 \pm 7 | 27 \pm 6 |
| Sex – female:male | 88:72 | 324:316 |
| 24 h urine volume (L) | 1.9 \pm 1.3 | 2.2 \pm 1.1 |
| Iodine supplement – no./total no. (%) | 6/160 (4) | 97/640 (15) |
| Thyroxine (T4) intake – no./total no. (%) | 4/160 (3) | 57/640 (9) |
| Dairy intake (g/day) – median \pm IQR^c | 246 \pm 303 | 352 \pm 368 |
| Starch intake (g/day) – median \pm IQR^c | 286 \pm 164 | 311 \pm 217 |
| <i>Study City:</i> | | |
| Hamilton – no./total no. (%) | 29/160 (18) | 188/640 (29) |
| Vancouver – no./total no. (%) | 59/160 (37) | 141/640 (22) |
| Quebec City – no./total no. (%) | 46/160 (29) | 154/640 (24) |
| Ottawa – no./total no. (%) | 26/160 (16) | 157/640 (25) |
| Sodium intake from FFQ (g) ^d – median \pm IQR ^d | 2.6 \pm 1.2 | 2.8 \pm 1.3 |
| Current alcohol consumer – no./total no. (%) | 136/160 (85) | 517/640 (81) |
| Current smoker – no./total no. (%) | 11/159 (7) | 48/636 (8) |
| AHEI Score ^e | 40 \pm 14 | 39 \pm 13 |
| Location – urban:rural | 138:22 | 547:93 |

^a Q1: n=135 and Q2-5: n=578.^b Q1: n=154 and Q2-5: n=622.^c Q1: n=150 and Q2-5: n=609.^d Q1: n=149 and Q2-5: n=618.^e Q1: n=149 and Q2-5: n=617.

Table S4. Spearman rank correlation analysis of dietary variables associated with daily iodine excretion ($\mu\text{g/day}$) of PURE-24USE participants from the four different sites in Canada after excluding for iodine supplement and/or T4 use.

| Dietary Intake | PURE Study Site | | | | | | | | Total (224 µg/day; n=611) | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Hamilton (257 µg/day; n=162) | | Vancouver (189 µg/day; n=137) | | Quebec City (191 µg/day; n=173) | | Ottawa (260 µg/day; n=139) | | | |
| | <i>r</i> | <i>p</i> -value | <i>r</i> | <i>p</i> -value | <i>r</i> | <i>p</i> -value | <i>r</i> | <i>p</i> -value | <i>r</i> | <i>p</i> -value |
| Dairy (g/day) | 0.39** | 2.15×10⁻⁷ | 0.15 | 7.30×10 ⁻² | 0.09 | 0.266 | 0.34** | 4.33×10⁻⁵ | 0.24** | 2.38×10⁻⁹ |
| Bread and cereal (g/day) | 0.18* | 2.02×10⁻² | 0.002 | 0.984 | 0.15* | 5.31×10⁻² | 0.05 | 0.586 | 0.10* | 1.63×10⁻² |
| Processed food (g/day) | 0.05 | 0.565 | 0.01 | 0.953 | 0.22** | 4.22×10⁻³ | 0.04 | 0.669 | 0.11** | 7.93×10⁻³ |
| Red and proc. meat (g/day) | 0.10 | 0.208 | 0.07 | 0.447 | 0.16* | 3.97×10⁻² | 0.01 | 0.902 | 0.06 | 0.151 |
| Red meat only (g/day) | 0.13 | 9.66×10 ⁻² | 0.08 | 0.338 | 0.14 | 6.05×10 ⁻² | -0.01 | 0.946 | 0.06 | 0.171 |
| Processed meat (g/day) | -0.07 | 0.378 | -0.04 | 0.613 | 0.12 | 0.118 | 0.06 | 0.508 | 0.02 | 0.679 |
| White meat only (g/day) | 0.03 | 0.679 | 0.03 | 0.701 | 0.04 | 0.569 | -0.03 | 0.746 | 0.02 | 0.607 |
| Vegetable (g/day) | 0.16* | 4.88×10⁻² | -0.07 | 0.440 | -0.01 | 0.910 | 0.04 | 0.686 | 0.01 | 0.802 |
| Green leafy veg. (g/day) | 0.12 | 0.125 | -0.16 | 5.92×10 ⁻² | -0.08 | 0.318 | 0.05 | 0.602 | -0.004 | 0.923 |
| Cruciferous veg. (g/day) | 0.11 | 0.156 | 0.02 | 0.779 | 0.08 | 0.316 | 0.07 | 0.437 | 0.03 | 0.467 |
| Dark leafy veg. (g/day) | 0.07 | 0.376 | -0.07 | 0.415 | 0.02 | 0.783 | -0.02 | 0.853 | -0.01 | 0.800 |
| Egg (g/day) | 0.05 | 0.568 | -0.02 | 0.842 | 0.12 | 0.129 | -0.08 | 0.345 | 0.05 | 0.239 |
| Fruit (g/day) | 0.04 | 0.605 | -0.03 | 0.729 | 0.004 | 0.961 | -0.09 | 0.270 | -0.02 | 0.676 |
| Fish (g/day) | -0.03 | 0.686 | -0.06 | 0.454 | 0.02 | 0.812 | 0.02 | 0.796 | -0.02 | 0.709 |
| Salty food (g/day) ^a | -0.01 | 0.914 | -0.14 | 0.107 | 0.10 | 0.183 | -0.02 | 0.844 | 0.004 | 0.925 |

Participants taking iodine containing supplements and thyroxine (T4) were excluded from the analysis, where *r* denotes the Spearman rank correlation coefficient.

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table S5. Spearman rank correlation analysis of dietary variables associated with daily thiocyanate excretion ($\mu\text{g/day}$) of participants across four different sites in the PURE-24USE study after excluding for current smokers, including Hamilton, Vancouver, Quebec City and Ottawa.

| Dietary Variable | Study Site | | | | | | | | Total (median=1354 µg/day; n=620) | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Hamilton (median=1251 µg/day; n=176) | | Vancouver (median=1272 µg/day; n=152) | | Quebec City (median=1718 µg/day; n=136) | | Ottawa (median=1281 µg/day; n=156) | | | |
| | <i>r</i> | <i>p</i> -value | <i>r</i> | <i>p</i> -value | <i>r</i> | <i>p</i> -value | <i>r</i> | <i>p</i> -value | <i>r</i> | <i>p</i> -value |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Processed meat intake (g/day) | 0.04 | 0.645 | 0.04 | 0.642 | 0.16 | 6.53×10 ⁻² | 0.12 | 0.136 | 0.10* | 1.85×10⁻² |
| Red and processed meat intake (g/day) | 0.04 | 0.613 | 0.09 | 0.280 | -0.01 | 0.889 | 0.13 | 0.108 | 0.09* | 2.03×10⁻² |
| Cruciferous vegetable intake (g/day) | 0.11 | 0.147 | 0.13 | 0.103 | 0.01 | 0.917 | 0.05 | 0.541 | 0.09* | 2.08×10⁻² |
| Egg intake (g/day) | 0.13 | 8.18×10 ⁻² | 0.08 | 0.352 | 0.18* | 3.86×10⁻² | 0.05 | 0.512 | 0.09* | 3.30×10⁻² |
| Starch (g/day) | 0.03 | 0.743 | 0.05 | 0.582 | -0.09 | 0.305 | 0.16* | 4.47×10⁻² | 0.050 | 0.232 |

Participants who self-reported as currently smoking were excluded from the analysis, where *r* denotes the Spearman rank correlation coefficient.

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Significant *p*-values at the 0.01 and 0.05 levels are bolded.

Table S6. Spearman rank correlation analysis of dietary variables associated with daily nitrate excretion (mg/day) of participants across from four different sites in the PURE-24USE study, including Hamilton, Vancouver, Quebec City and Ottawa.

| Dietary Variable | Study Site | | | | | | | | Total (median=147 mg/day; n=759) | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|---------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Hamilton (median=133 mg/day; n=207) | | Vancouver (median=157 mg/day; n=173) | | Quebec City (median=162 mg/day; n=197) | | Ottawa (median=137 mg/day; n=182) | | | |
| | r | p-value | r | p-value | r | p-value | r | p-value | r | p-value |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vegetable intake (g/day) | 0.27** | 1.14×10⁻⁴ | 0.09 | 0.217 | 0.14 | 5.90×10 ⁻² | 0.10 | 0.163 | 0.17** | 2.46×10⁻⁶ |
| Green leafy vegetable intake (g/day) | 0.25** | 3.42×10⁻⁴ | 0.10 | 0.173 | 0.14* | 4.86×10⁻² | 0.11 | 0.126 | 0.15** | 2.90×10⁻⁵ |
| Other vegetable intake (g/day) | 0.16* | 2.25×10⁻² | 0.07 | 0.359 | 0.12 | 9.69×10 ⁻² | 0.03 | 0.675 | 0.11** | 2.77×10⁻³ |
| Cruciferous vegetable intake (g/day) | 0.19** | 6.68×10⁻³ | -0.06 | 0.399 | 0.01 | 0.866 | 0.06 | 0.393 | 0.07* | 4.99×10⁻² |
| Fruit intake (g/day) | 0.13 | 6.49×10 ⁻² | -0.04 | 0.646 | 0.19** | 7.50×10⁻³ | 0.01 | 0.891 | 0.07* | 4.20×10⁻² |
| Processed meat intake (g/day) | -0.18** | 9.37×10⁻³ | -0.09 | 0.228 | 0.21** | 3.70×10⁻³ | -0.003 | 0.963 | -0.02 | 0.600 |
| Processed food intake (g/day) | -0.17* | 1.76×10⁻² | -0.02 | 0.812 | 0.04 | 0.540 | -0.07 | 0.355 | -0.08* | 3.97×10⁻² |
| Dark yellow vegetable intake (g/day) | 0.16* | 1.83×10⁻² | 0.03 | 0.734 | 0.02 | 0.811 | -0.06 | 0.417 | 0.06 | 0.105 |
| Starch intake (g/day) | 0.08 | 0.266 | -0.10 | 0.191 | 0.04 | 0.603 | 0.19** | 8.94×10⁻³ | 0.05 | 0.148 |

r denotes the Spearman rank correlation coefficient.

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

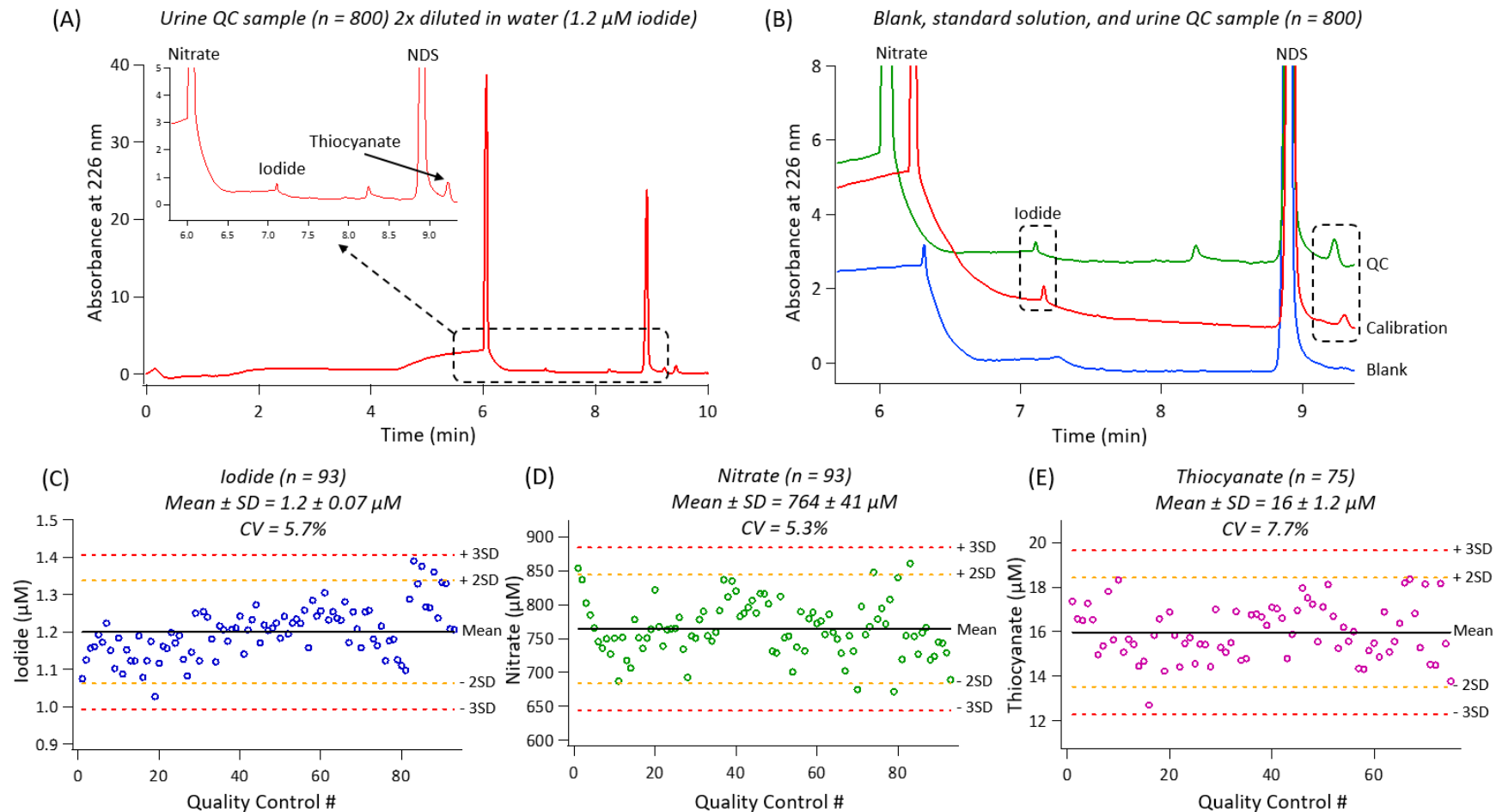


Figure S1. Representative electropherogram overlay of (A) a pooled quality control ($n=800$) and a comparison between a (B) quality control sample, calibrant solution, and blank solution. Also, control charts highlight reliable quantification of (C) iodide, (D) nitrate and (E) thiocyanate in 24 h urine samples with acceptable reproducibility (CV < 8%).