

Supplement 2. Stratified analysis for the association between serum HDL-C levels and high-frequency hearing loss after excluding those study subjects who reported taking lipid lowering agents (N=9,257)

Variable	No. of subjects	Quartile distribution of HDL-C				P trend*	P interaction†
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Age (y)							
40–64	6,560	1	0.81 (0.59–1.13)	0.85 (0.63–1.16)	0.86 (0.62–1.20)	0.628	0.606
≥65	2,697	1	0.74 (0.58–0.93)	0.67 (0.53–0.83)	0.72 (0.57–0.92)	0.003	
Sex							0.223
Men	4,095	1	0.84 (0.62–1.13)	0.88 (0.66–1.17)	0.75 (0.56–1.02)	0.315	
Women	5,162	1	0.70 (0.54–0.91)	0.68 (0.53–0.88)	0.81 (0.64–1.04)	0.016	
Hypertension							0.654
No	5,641	1	0.72 (0.57–0.92)	0.71 (0.56–0.91)	0.76 (0.60–0.95)	0.022	
Yes	3,616	1	0.85 (0.61–1.19)	0.92 (0.66–1.27)	0.83 (0.60–1.16)	0.687	
Diabetes							0.899
No	7,996	1	0.78 (0.63–0.97)	0.78 (0.63–0.96)	0.80 (0.65–0.98)	0.076	
Yes	1,076	1	0.67 (0.37–1.21)	0.76 (0.42–1.40)	0.62 (0.30–1.29)	0.473	
Smoking							0.275
Never	5,562	1	0.76 (0.58–0.99)	0.72 (0.57–0.93)	0.86 (0.67–1.09)	0.060	
Ever	3,672	1	0.78 (0.56–1.08)	0.83 (0.62–1.13)	0.69 (0.51–0.95)	0.134	
Alcohol							0.966
No	4,643	1	0.77 (0.59–1.01)	0.74 (0.57–0.96)	0.79 (0.60–1.05)	0.112	
Yes	4,550	1	0.77 (0.57–1.02)	0.80 (0.61–1.06)	0.79 (0.61–1.03)	0.273	
Regular physical activity							0.549
No	5,009	1	0.70 (0.54–0.91)	0.69 (0.53–0.91)	0.70 (0.53–0.91)	0.018	
Yes	4,222	1	0.86 (0.64–1.17)	0.89 (0.65–1.20)	0.91 (0.68–1.21)	0.813	
Noise exposure							0.260
No	6,334	1	0.74 (0.58–0.95)	0.81 (0.64–1.02)	0.86 (0.69–1.09)	0.122	
Yes	2,923	1	0.80 (0.57–1.13)	0.71 (0.51–0.99)	0.65 (0.47–0.91)	0.069	

Values are presented as OR (95% CI), unless otherwise stated. Statistically significant results are marked in bold. OR and 95% CI was estimated by multiple logistic regression analysis after adjusting for age, sex, hypertension, diabetes, smoking, alcohol consumption, education level, physical activity, household income, and noise exposure if applicable.

HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

*P trend was obtained by linear regression model in which quartile levels of HDL-C were included as an ordinal variable. †P for interaction was obtained by putting an interaction term (quartile level of HDL-C×each stratifying variable) in the by multiple logistic regression model.