



Protective Effect of Breastfeeding on the Adverse Health Effects Induced by Air Pollution: Current Evidence and Possible Mechanisms

Monika A. Zielinska 1* and Jadwiga Hamulka 1

Table S1. Characteristics of studies investigating the influence of breastfeeding on health effects induced by indoor air pollution exposure in the first 1,000 days of life.

		Air pollutants			Breastfeeding		Main Outcome			
Study	Туре	Exposure	Measurement	Definition	Data collecting	Туре	Age	Measurement	Data analysis	
CS (AMICS) UK and Spain n = 1611 [57]	• NO2	2 weeks at age 3 months	Passive diffusion tubes used for measurements in living room, colorimetric reaction	Duration of any BF	Questionnaire (duration of any BF)	Doctor-diagno sed LRI	1 st year of life	Questionnaire and examination of clinical records	Logistic regression analysis used to assess the association between AP exposure and LRI infections adjusted on BF duration	
CS (Teplice Program) Czech Republic n = 452 [58]	• AP from coal fuels and smoking	Prenatal period	Questionnaire (indoor heating and cooking fuel sources)	Ever or never BF	Questionnaire (duration of exclusive and any BF)	Doctor-diagno sed LRI	3 years of life	Examination of clinical records	Generalized estimating equations used to investigate the associations between LRI and coal heating or maternal smoking separately in ever or never BF children	
CC CSS Study China <i>n</i> = 360 [38]	 PM1 PM2.5 PM10 	2 months previous	Handheld particle counter used for measurements in living room and bedroom	Ever or never BF	questionnaire	Serum miR-155 concentrations	Average 10 years	Analysis by real-time PCR in asthmatic and healthy children	Logistic regression analysis used to assess the associations between AP and the risk of asthma and serum miR-155 level. BF was one of the predictors.	

Table S1. Cont.

		Air pollutants			Breastfeeding				
Study	Type	Exposure	Measurement	Definition	Data collecting	Туре	Age	Measurement	Data analysis
CS (INMA) Spain n = 1887 [71]	• AP from gas cooking	Prenatal period	Questionnaire (cooking fuel sources)	Any BF <6 or ≥ 6 months	questionnaire	Mental development	11–22 months of life	Bayley Scales of Infant Development	Linear regression used to examine the association between gas cooking and mental development score. BF was one of the predictors.
CSS (NDHS) Nigeria n = 38,522 [79]	• AP from solid fuels	Postnatal	Face-to-face interview (cooking fuel sources and kitchen location)	Currently BF	questionnaire	Under-five mortality	0–59 months	Self-reported by mother	Cox proportional hazards regression analysis used to examine the effect of several predictors (incl. BF) on mortality
CSS (DHS) 23 Sub-Saharan countries <i>n</i> = 783,691 [80]	• AP from cooking fuel	Postnatal	Face-to-face interview (cooking fuel sources and kitchen location)	Currently BF	questionnaire	Under-five mortality	0–59 months	Self-reported by mother	Cox proportional hazards regression analysis used to examine the effect of several predictors (incl. BF) on mortality
CSS (PDHS) Pakistan n = 11,507 [81]	• AP from cooking fuel	Postnatal	Face-to-face interview (cooking fuel sources and kitchen location)	Ever or never BF	questionnaire	Under-five mortality	0–59 months	Slf-reported by mother	Logistic regression analysis used to assess the effect of several predictors (incl. BF) on the risk of mortality

AMICS – Asthma Multicentre Infant Cohort Study; AP – air pollution; BF – breastfeeding; CC – case-control; CS – cohort study; CSS – cross-sectional study; DHS – Demographic and Health Survey; INMA – INfancia y Medio Ambiente, the Spanish for Childhood and Environment study; LRI –lower respiratory tract infections; NDHS – Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey; PDHS – Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey; UK – United Kingdom.

	Air pollutants			Breastfeeding		Main Outcome			
Design	Туре	Exposure	Measurement	Definition	Data collecting	Туре	Age	Measurement	Data analysis
CSS (SNECCS)	 PM10 SO2 NO2 		Calculated	Mainly BF for at least 3 months	Questionnaire	Respiratory conditions	2–14 years (previous 12 months)	Questionnaire	Logistic regression analysis
China		Previous 3	based on data						used to examine the effect of
n = 31,049		years	from monitoring						AP exposure separately in \geq
[11]	• O3		stations						3 mo and \leq 3 mo BF children
									Generalized additive mixed
									model used to examine the
CS			Calculated			Respiratory symptoms	First 27 weeks of life	Telephone interview using a standardized symptom score	association between AP
(BILD) Switzerland	• PM ₁₀	Lifetime	based on data	Duration of any	Telephone				exposure, several predictors
n = 436		exposure	from monitoring	ing BF	interview				(incl. BF) and respiratory
[83]			stations						symptoms also separately in
									BF and NBF children
									Logistic regression analysis
CSS (CCHH) China	• PM _{2.5}		Calculated	Any BF ≤ 6 or > 6 months	Questionnaire	Asthmatic and allergic symptoms	4.6 years		used to examine the
n = 30,759	(at	Previous 1 based	based on GDP				(previous 12 months)		association between AP
[63]	kindergarten)	years	years data						exposure and symptoms. BF
									was one of predictors.
									Logistic regression analysis
CSS	 PM10 NO2 SO2 		Calculated	Ever or never BF	Questionnaire	Asthma, rhinitis and	3–6 years	Questionnaire	used to examine the
China		• NO ₂	based on annual			respiratory			association between AP
n = 39,782		exposure	data for each city			symptoms			exposure and symptoms. BF
[64]			-						was one of the predictors.

Table S2. Characteristics of studies investigating the influence of breastfeeding on health effects induced by outdoor air pollution exposure in the first 1,000 days of life.

Table S2. Cont.

	Air pollutants			Breastfeeding		Main Outcome			
Design	Type	Exposure	Measurement	Definition	Data collecting	Туре	Age	Measurement	Data analysis
CSS (SNECCS) China n = 6740 [13]	 PM1 PM2.5 PM10 NO2 	Previous 4 years	Calculated based on data from monitoring stations	Mainly BF for at least 3 months	Questionnaire	Lung function	7–14 years	Spirometry	Logistic regression analysis used to examine the association between AP exposure and lung function separately in BF and NBF
CSS (SNECCS) China n = 9354 [84]	 PM10 SO2 NO2 O3 CO 	Previous 4 years	Calculated based on data from monitoring stations	Mainly BF for at least 3 months	Questionnaire	Blood pressure	5–17 years	Measurement	children Logistic regression analysis used to examine the association between AP exposure and hypertension and blood pressure separately in BF and NBF children
Cohort study (INMA) Spain n = 1889 [72]	• NO2 • benzene	Prenatal period	Calculated based on data from monitoring stations	Any BF never; <6 or ≥ 6 months	Face-to-face interview	Mental development	11–23 months of life	Bayley Scales of Infant Development	Linear regression used to examine the association between AP exposure and mental development score. BF was one of the predictors.
CS Poland n = 170 Jedrychowski et al. [73]	PAHs	Prenatal	Exposure measured by cord blood PAH-DNA adducts	Exclusive BF (EBF; WHO definition)	Face-to-face interview	Mental development	7 years	Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children-Revised	Binary regression used to examine the association between PAH-DNA adducts and verbal IQ score. BF was one of the predictors.

Table	S2.	Cont.
Iubic	U- .	com.

	Air pollutants			Breastfeeding					
Design	Туре	Exposure	Measurement	Definition	Data collecting	Туре	Age	Measurement	Data analysis
CS (INMA) Spain n = 438 [74]	• PM2.5 • NO2 • benzene	Prenatal	Calculated based on data from monitoring stations	$EBF \le 4 \text{ or } > 4$ months	Face-to-face interview	Mental development	2 nd year of life	Bayley Scales of Infant Development	Linear regression used to examine the association between AP exposure and mental development score. BF was one of the predictors.
CS (INMA) Spain <i>n</i> = 1119 [12]	• PM2.5 • NO2	Prenatal period	Calculated based on data from monitoring	Predominant BF ≤4 or >4 months	Face-to-face interview	Neuropsychological development	4–6 years	McCarthy scales	Linear regression used to examine the association between AP exposure and mental development score. The analysis was stratified by BF duration

AP – air pollution; BF – breastfeeding; BILD – Bern-Basel Infant Lung Development; CCHH – China, Children, Homes and Health study; EBF – exclusive breastfeeding; GBD – global burden disease; INMA – INfancia y Medio Ambiente, the Spanish for Childhood and Environment study; IQ – intelligence quotient; NBF – never breastfed; PAHs – polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons; SNECCS – Seven Northeastern Cities Chinese

Children's Study.