

Supplementary Materials



Figure S1. Distribution of meteorological monitoring stations and the hospital.

Notes: The green marks represent monitoring sites and the red flags represent hospitals; FAMGMU: The First Affiliated Hospital of Gannan Medical University; GPH: Ganzhou People's Hospital. a/b: Different hospital districts of the two hospitals.

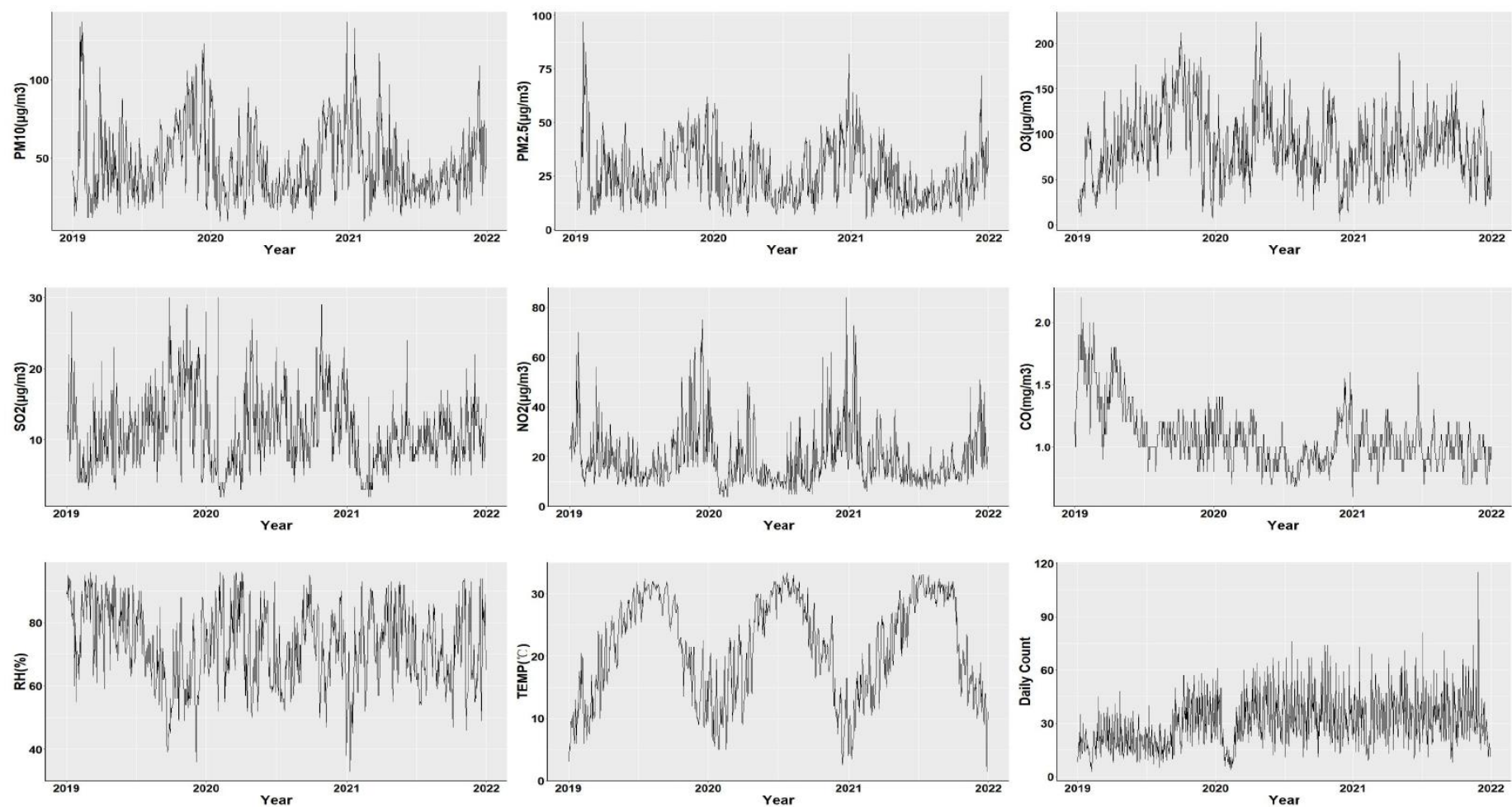


Figure S2. Time series graph to show the daily variation of CHD inpatients, concentrations of air pollutants and meteorological factors.

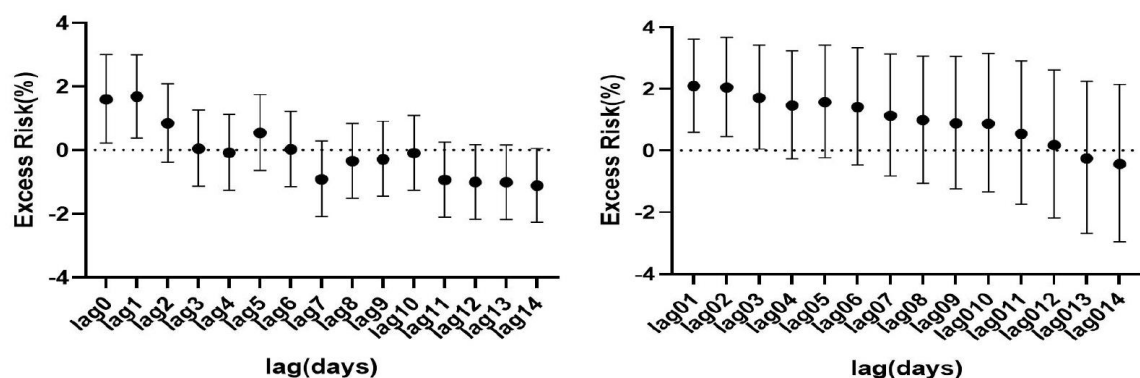


Figure S3. Sensitivity analyses showed the effect of PM₁₀ on single-day lag and cumulative lag effects on CHD hospitalizations from day0 to day14.

Table S1. Spearman's correlation between air pollutants and meteorological factors in Ganzhou during 2019–2021.

Factors	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO ₂	CO	O ₃	Temperature	Relative humidity
PM ₁₀	1.00	0.95 *	0.55 *	0.67 *	0.18 *	0.50 *	−0.12 *	−0.45 *
PM _{2.5}		1.00	0.47 *	0.62 *	0.26 *	0.43 *	−0.20 *	−0.31 *
SO ₂			1.00	0.40 *	−0.03	0.44 *	0.23 *	−0.48 *
NO ₂				1.00	0.28 *	0.10 *	−0.38 *	−0.14 *
CO					1.00	−0.04	−0.23 *	0.27 *
O ₃						1.00	0.44 *	−0.63 *
Temperature							1.00	−0.31 *
Relative humidity								1.00

* $p < 0.001$.

Table S2. Effects of PM₁₀ on CHD hospitalization at different time, temperature and relative humidity *df* values.

Variables	<i>df</i>	AIC	ER	95%CI
Time	3	10379.58	2.74	(1.50~4.00)
	4	10271.01	2.19	(0.92~3.47)
	5	10194.56	1.86	(0.58~3.16)
	6	10200.45	1.95	(0.67~3.25)
	7	10173.31	1.86	(0.57~3.16)
	8*	10131.72	1.69	(0.39~3.00)
Temperature	3	10138.31	1.68	(0.39~2.99)
	4*	10131.72	1.69	(0.39~3.00)
	5	10133.41	1.71	(0.41~3.02)
	6	10134.03	1.71	(0.42~3.02)
Relative humidity	3*	10131.72	1.69	(0.39~3.00)
	4	10131.72	1.69	(0.39~3.00)
	5	10131.72	1.69	(0.39~3.00)

ER means excess risk (%); All were statistically significant, * represents the degrees of freedom used in this study.