

Supplementary Table SIII Relative risk (RR) and 95% CI for the association between soy formula feeding and menstrual pain indicators, using a stricter definition of soy formula feeding exposure^a, Study of Environment, Lifestyle & Fibroids (SELF), 2010–2012 (N = 1442).

Characteristics	Soy formula feeding		Age-adjusted RR (95% CI)	MV-adjusted RR (95% CI) ^b
	Ever n = 87 n (%)	Never n = 1355 n (%)		
Medication use for menstrual pain				
Ever use of medication for menstrual pain ^c				
No	23 (26)	400 (30)		
Yes	64 (74)	955 (70)	1.0 (0.9–1.2)	1.0 (0.9–1.2)
First use <5 years after menarche	49 (56)	616 (46)	1.2 (1.0–1.4) ^h	1.2 (1.0–1.4) ^h
First use ≥5 years after menarche	15 (17)	330 (25)	0.8 (0.5–1.2)	0.7 (0.5–1.2)
Missing	0	9		
Current use of medication for menstrual pain ^d				
No	44 (51)	752 (56)		
Yes	43 (49)	603 (45)	1.1 (0.9–1.4)	1.1 (0.9–1.4)
Ever use of hormonal contraception for menstrual pain ^e				
No	66 (76)	1158 (85)		
Yes	21 (24)	197 (15)	1.6 (1.1–2.4)	1.6 (1.1–2.4)
First use <5 years after menarche ^f	10 (11)	72 (5)	2.0 (1.1–3.8)	2.0 (1.1–3.8)
First use ≥5 years after menarche ^f	11 (13)	124 (9)	1.4 (0.8–2.5)	1.4 (0.8–2.5)
Missing	0	1		
Current use of hormonal contraception for menstrual pain ^{e,f}				
No	79 (91)	1294 (96)		
Yes	8 (9)	61 (5)	1.9 (0.9–3.9)	1.9 (0.9–3.8)
<i>Menstrual pain, ages 18–22^g</i>				
Frequency of moderate/severe menstrual pain				
Rarely or never	17 (24)	380 (34)		
Occasional periods	8 (11)	226 (20)	0.6 (0.3–1.1)	0.6 (0.3–1.1)
Most periods	20 (29)	197 (18)	1.6 (1.1–2.4)	1.6 (1.1–2.4)
Every period	25 (36)	311 (28)	1.3 (0.9–1.8)	1.3 (0.9–1.7)

^aThe stricter definition of soy formula feeding required a feeding duration of at least four months and use beginning within two months of birth.

^bAdjusted for participant age and maternal education.

^cMedication use includes any prescription or over-the-counter medication to treat or prevent menstrual cramps, pelvic pain or discomfort.

^dDefined as current use of medication to treat or prevent menstrual cramps, pelvic pain, or discomfort at least for some periods.

^eHormonal contraceptive methods include birth control pills, hormonal implant such as Norplant or Implanon, hormonal patch, hormonal vaginal ring, hormone shots like Depo-Provera, and intrauterine device (IUD). Participants reported menstrual pain as reason for use of the specific hormonal contraceptive method; the reason for use specifically at first use or current use was not collected.

^fIf hormonal contraception was ever used for menstrual pain.

^gAmong 1184 participants who reported having menstrual periods during times which they did not use hormonal contraception when ages 18–22 years (70 exposed, 1114 unexposed).

^hThe association was not statistically significant at $P < 0.05$.