

Supplementary Table SVI Relative risk (RR) and 95% CI for the association between soy formula feeding and impact of menstrual pain on quality of life in past 12 months among subset with menses and not taking medication that alters menses or treats menstrual pain^a, Study of Environment, Lifestyle & Fibroids (SELF), 2010–2012, (N = 422).

| Characteristics | Soy formula feeding | | Age-adjusted RR (95% CI) | MV-adjusted RR (95% CI) ^b |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| | Ever n = 48 n (%) | Never n = 374 n (%) | | |
| Problem with menstrual cramps or discomfort | | | | |
| Not a problem/small problem | 33 (69) | 284 (76) | | |
| Medium/Big problem | 15 (31) | 90 (24) | 1.3 (0.8–2.1) | 1.3 (0.8–2.1) |
| Interference from menstrual cramps and discomfort with being able to do things | | | | |
| Not at all/a little | 35 (73) | 318 (85) | | |
| Some/A lot | 13 (27) | 56 (15) | 1.8 (1.1–3.1) | 1.8 (1.1–3.1) |
| Number of days missed work or stopped home activities due to menstrual cramps or discomfort | | | | |
| No days | 36 (75) | 312 (83) | | |
| Any days | 12 (25) | 62 (17) | 1.5 (0.9–2.6) | 1.5 (0.9–2.6) |

^aAmong 422 participants who (i) had a menstrual period in the year before the study interview and last menstrual period, (ii) were not using hormonal birth control or medication that alters menses at any time in the year before the last menstrual period or currently, and (iii) were not currently taking medications to treat or prevent menstrual pain.

^bAdjusted for participant age and maternal education.