



UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

This is a repository copy of *Soy intake and vasomotor menopausal symptoms among midlife women: a pooled analysis of five studies from the InterLACE consortium*.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:  
<http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/141153/>

Version: Supplemental Material

---

**Article:**

Dunneram, Y [orcid.org/0000-0002-1012-7350](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1012-7350), Chung, H-F, Cade, JE [orcid.org/0000-0003-3421-0121](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3421-0121) et al. (8 more authors) (2019) Soy intake and vasomotor menopausal symptoms among midlife women: a pooled analysis of five studies from the InterLACE consortium. *European Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, 73. pp. 1501-1511. ISSN 0954-3007

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41430-019-0398-9>

---

© Springer Nature Limited 2019. This is a post-peer-review, pre-copyedit version of an article published in *European Journal of Clinical Nutrition*. The final authenticated version is available online: <http://doi.org/10.1038/s41430-019-0398-9>

**Reuse**

Items deposited in White Rose Research Online are protected by copyright, with all rights reserved unless indicated otherwise. They may be downloaded and/or printed for private study, or other acts as permitted by national copyright laws. The publisher or other rights holders may allow further reproduction and re-use of the full text version. This is indicated by the licence information on the White Rose Research Online record for the item.

**Takedown**

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing [eprints@whiterose.ac.uk](mailto:eprints@whiterose.ac.uk) including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.



[eprints@whiterose.ac.uk](mailto:eprints@whiterose.ac.uk)  
<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/>

Table 3. Prospective association of soy product and soy milk consumption frequency with the presence of vasomotor menopausal symptoms at the follow-up survey

<b>Soy consumption</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>VMS<sup>a</sup> (%)</b>	<b>Crude OR (95% CI)</b>	<b>Model 1<sup>b</sup> OR (95% CI)</b>	<b>Model 2<sup>c</sup> OR (95% CI)</b>
<b>Soy products</b>					
<b>ALSWH (n=2,852)</b>					
Less frequent <sup>d</sup>	2688	35.5	Reference	Reference	Reference
Frequent	164	26.2	0.65 (0.45 to 0.92)	0.63 (0.44 to 0.91)	0.63 (0.44 to 0.90)
<b>HOW, WHITEHALL (n=,1670)</b>					
Less frequent	1625	12.4	Reference	Reference	Reference
Frequent	45	6.7	0.56 (0.17 to 1.85)	0.58 (0.18 to 1.91)	0.60 (0.18 to 1.97)
<b>OVERALL (n=4,522)</b>					
Less frequent	4313	26.8	Reference	Reference	Reference
Frequent	209	22.0	0.64 (0.45 to 0.90)	0.63 (0.45 to 1.88)	0.63 (0.45 to 0.89)
<b>Soy milk</b>					
<b>ALSWH (n=2,849)</b>					
Less frequent	2608	34.9	Reference	Reference	Reference
Frequent	241	35.7	1.04 (0.79 to 1.37)	1.05 (0.79 to 1.38)	1.04 (0.79 to 1.38)
<b>HOW, WHITEHALL (n=1,655)</b>					
Less frequent	1614	12.2	Reference	Reference	Reference
Frequent	41	17.1	2.01 (0.85 to 4.78)	2.08 (0.86 to 4.99)	2.18 (0.91 to 5.23)
<b>OVERALL (n=4,504)</b>					
Less frequent	4222	26.2	Reference	Reference	Reference
Frequent	282	33.0	1.09 (0.84 to 1.43)	1.10 (0.84 to 1.43)	1.11 (0.85 to 1.45)

Logistic regression models were used to estimate odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI).

<sup>a</sup> VMS was defined as “presence of VMS” for ‘never’ and ‘rarely/mild’ VMS and “absence of VMS” for ‘sometimes/moderate’ and ‘often/severe’ VMS

<sup>b</sup> Model 1 was adjusted for menopausal status and current use of menopausal hormone therapy at follow-up

<sup>c</sup> Model 2 was adjusted for model 1 along with other covariates including smoking status, and education level

<sup>d</sup> Soy consumption frequency was defined as “frequent” for ‘daily’ and ‘weekly’ consumption and “less frequent” for ‘monthly’ and ‘never/rarely’ consumption

