Supplemental Digital Table. Summary of association between blood lead levels (BLLs) and IQ in children

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| **Paper** | **Population** | **Study design** | **IQ-lead Relationship** | **ΔIQ/ΔBLL** |
| Schwartz, 1994 | N/A | Meta-analysis | linear1 | 0.26 |
| Tong et al., 1996 | Age: 11-13 | Cohort | linear | 0.3 |
| Canfield et al., 2003 | Age: 3 and 5 | Cohort | linear | 0.46 |
| Kim et al., 2009 | Age: 8-11 | Cross-sectional | linear | 0.174 |
| Chen et al., 2005 | Age: 2-7 | Multicenter, randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial | linear | 0.29 (at age 5)  0.33 (at age 7) |
| Surkan et al., 2007 | Age: 6-10 | Cohort | Categorical2:  5-10 µg/dl vs. 1-2 µg/dl | 5 |
| Jusko et al., 2008 | Age: 6 months-6 | Cohort | Categorical3:  5-9.9 µg/dl vs. <5 µg/dl | 4.9 |
| Lanphear et al., 2005 | Age: 5-10 | Cohort | Log-linear4 | 2.7 |
| Lucchini et al., 2012 | Age: 11-14 | Cross-sectional | Log-linear | 3.483 |
| Huang et al., 2011 | Age: 2-3, 5-6, and 8-9 | Cohort | Log-linear | 5.97 |
| Rothenberg, 2005 | Age: 7 | Meta-analysis | Log-linear | 2.7 |

Note:

1. For linear IQ-lead relationship, Reduction in ΔIQ= ΔIQ/ΔBLL× ΔBLL
2. Compared with children with blood lead levels of 1-2 µg/dl, children with BLLs of 5-10 µg/dl have 5 points lower IQ.
3. Compared with children with blood lead levels < 5 µg/dl, children with BLLs of 5-9.9 µg/dl have 4.9 points lower IQ.
4. For Log-linear IQ-lead relationship, Reduction in ΔIQ= ΔIQ/ΔBLL × ln(ΔBLL)