Supplementary Table 2: Investigating the associations between a) hearing and age/disease duration and b) the odds of an attack per unit increase in each of the four individual symptoms.

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| a) | **Demographic factor** | | | | | | | |
| **Hearing variable tested** | Linear regression coefficient (95%CI) representing the change in hearing severity per year increase in age | | | Linear regression coefficient (95%CI) representing the change in hearing severity per year increase in disease duration | | | Change in hearing ability in individuals diagnosed for more than 5 years when compared to those diagnosed for 5 years or less | |
| Hearing baseline | 0.08 (0.07, 0.08) | | <0.001 | 0.15 (0.15, 0.16) | <0.001 | | 2.55 (2.43, 2.67) | <0.001 |
| Daily hearing severity^ | 0.05 (0.03, 0.08) | | <0.001 | 0.13 (0.10, 0.16) | <0.001 | | 1.81 (1.24, 2.37) | <0.001 |
| b) | | |
| **Symptom** | | | **Odds ratio (95% CI) for reporting an attack per unit increase in each symptom** | | | | **P** | | | |
| Aural fullness | | | 1.73 (1.65, 1.81) | | | | <0.001 | | | |
| Dizziness | | | 2.80 (2.61, 3.01) | | | | <0.001 | | | |
| Hearing | | | 1.59 (1.51, 1.68) | | | | <0.001 | | | |
| Tinnitus | | | 1.69 (1.61, 1.79) | | | | <0.001 | | | |

All models adjusted for age and sex. In table a) positive regression coefficients indicate poorer hearing.

^based on the daily data – analysed in the panel data framework.