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# **Supplemental sections**

## Supplemental section 1 – Childhood Trauma Interview

The Childhood Trauma Interview (De Graaf et al., 2002) evaluates four dimensions of childhood trauma: psychological abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, and emotional neglect. All dimensions are assessed with at least one question concerning the frequency of occurrence of the abuse in the respondent’s first 16 years of life. Emotional neglect is evaluated with the question: “were you emotionally neglected, meaning nobody ever listened to you at home, your problems and experiences were ignored and you felt that there was no attention or support from your parents?”. Psychological abuse is assessed with the question: “were you psychologically abused, meaning being yelled at, called names, punished without reason, discriminated against your siblings or being blackmailed?”. Physical abuse is measured with the question: “were you being abused physically, meaning being hit, kicked, beaten up or other types of physical abuse?”. Finally, sexual abuse is evaluated with the questions: “were you sexually abused, meaning being touched or having to touch someone in a sexual way against your will?”, and “were you sexually abused, meaning being touched or having to touch someone in a sexual way against your will after the age of 16?”. Responses are reported on a six-point Likert-scale assessing the frequency of each item. As done in previous studies (Kuzminskaite et al., 2020; Wiersma et al., 2009), the questions’ answer option “never happened” was assigned a score of 0; “happened once” and “happened sometimes” were assigned a score of 1; and “regularly”, “often”, and “very often” were assigned a score of 2. Subsequently the sum of experienced number and frequency of childhood trauma was calculated across the four trauma types to obtain a total index, the CTI, with range 0-8. In addition, childhood trauma severity groups are created in the following fashion: CTI = 0 corresponds to no childhood trauma, 1 ≤ CTI ≤ 3 corresponds to mild childhood trauma, and 4 ≤ CTI ≤ 8 corresponds to severe childhood trauma.

## Supplemental section 2 – Childhood Trauma Questionnaire-Short Form (CTQ-SF)

The Childhood Trauma Questionnaire-Short Form (CTQ-SF; Bernstein et al., 2003) is a self-report instrument which retrospectively assesses experiences of neglect and abuse in childhood and adolescence. The validity and reliability of its scales (Bernstein et al., 2003; Thombs, Bernstein, Lobbestael, & Arntz, 2009) and total score (Bernstein, Ahluvalia, Pogge, & Handelsman, 1997; Kongerslev et al., 2019) have been supported. It contains 28 items, among which 25 measure five subtypes of childhood trauma: physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, physical neglect, and emotional neglect. Responses are reported on a five-point Likert-scale assessing the frequency of each item (1 = “never true”, 2 = “rarely true”, 3 = “sometimes”, 4 = “often true”, and 5 = “very often true”). Each childhood trauma subtype is represented by a subscale receiving a score between 5 and 25.

References

Kongerslev, M. T., Bach, B., Rossi, G., Trauelsen, A. M., Ladegaard, N., Løkkegaard, S. S., & Bo, S. (2019). Psychometric validation of the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire-Short Form (CTQ-SF) in a Danish clinical sample. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 94, 104026.

Thombs, B. D., Bernstein, D. P., Lobbestael, J., & Arntz, A. (2009). A validation study of the Dutch Childhood Trauma Questionnaire-Short Form: Factor structure, reliability, and known-groups validity. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 33(8), 518–523.

## Supplemental section 3 – R-script of the primary models

## Primary longitudinal models - count of clinical MetS components

### Run models  
# Model to test main effect of CTI on MetS\_comp (count of MetS components), minimal adjustment  
fit\_MetS\_comp\_main <- glmer(MetS\_comp ~ CTI + age\_baseline + time + sex + educ + (1 | id), data = long\_data, family = "poisson")  
  
# Model to test main effect of CTI on waist, full adjustment  
fit\_MetS\_comp\_main\_lifestyle <- glmer(MetS\_comp ~ CTI + age\_baseline + time + sex + educ + alcohol + smoking + activity + (1 | id), data = long\_data, family = "poisson")  
  
# Model to test CTI-by-time interaction effect, full adjustment  
fit\_MetS\_comp\_interaction <- glmer(MetS\_comp ~ CTI + time + CTI\*time + age\_baseline + sex + educ + alcohol + smoking + activity + (1 | id), data = long\_data, family = "poisson")  
  
### Re-run models after rescaling and centering continuous variables  
*# Rescale and centre continuous variables*  
long\_data$MetS\_comp <- as.character(long\_data$MetS\_comp) #MetS\_comp should not be rescaled as it is a count variable. Make it a temporary character variable  
nums <- unlist(lapply(long\_data, is.numeric))  
dfs <- long\_data  
dfs[,nums] <- scale(dfs[,nums])  
dfs$MetS\_comp <- as.numeric(dfs$MetS\_comp)

# Re-run model*s* with scaled and centered continuous variables  
m1\_main <- update(fit\_MetS\_comp\_main, data=dfs)  
m1\_main\_lifestyle <- update(fit\_MetS\_comp\_main\_lifestyle, data=dfs)  
m1\_interaction\_lifestyle <- update(fit\_MetS\_comp\_interaction, data=dfs)  
  
### Re-run models bumping up maximum number of iterations and with different optimizer  
m2\_main <- update(m1\_main, control = glmerControl(optimizer = "bobyqa", optCtrl = list(maxfun=2e5)))  
m2\_main\_lifestyle <- update(m1\_main\_lifestyle, control = glmerControl(optimizer = "bobyqa", optCtrl = list(maxfun=2e5)))  
m2\_interaction <- update(m1\_interaction, control = glmerControl(optimizer = "bobyqa", optCtrl = list(maxfun=2e5)))

## 

## Primary longitudinal models - waist circumference

# Model to test main effect of CTI on waist, minimal adjustment  
fit\_waist\_main <- lmer(waist ~ CTI + age\_baseline + time + sex + educ + (1 | id), data = long\_data, REML = F)  
  
# Model to test main effect of CTI on waist, full adjustment  
fit\_waist\_main\_lifestyle <- lmer(waist ~ CTI + age\_baseline + time + sex + educ + alcohol + smoking + activity + (1 | id), data = long\_data, REML = F)   
  
# Model to test CTI-by-time interaction effect, full adjustment  
fit\_waist\_interaction <- lmer(waist ~ CTI + time + CTI\*time + age\_baseline + sex + educ + alcohol + smoking + activity + (1 | id), data = long\_data, REML =F)

## 

## Primary longitudinal models - triglycerides

# Model to test main effect of CTI on triglycerides, minimal adjustment  
fit\_trig\_main <- lmer(triglycerides ~ CTI + age\_baseline + time + sex + educ + (1 | id), data = long\_data, REML = F)  
  
# Model to test main effect of CTI on triglycerides, full adjustment  
fit\_trig\_main\_lifestyle <- lmer(triglycerides ~ CTI + age\_baseline + time + sex + educ + alcohol + smoking + activity + (1 | id), data = long\_data, REML = F)  
  
# Model to test CTI-by-time interaction effect, full adjustment  
fit\_trig\_interaction <- lmer(triglycerides ~ CTI + time + CTI\*time + age\_baseline + sex + educ + alcohol + smoking + activity + (1 | id), data = long\_data, REML =F)

## 

## Primary longitudinal models - HDL cholesterol

# Model to test main effect of CTI on HDL, minimal adjustment  
fit\_HDL\_main <- lmer(HDL ~ CTI + age\_baseline + time + sex + educ + (1 | id), data = long\_data, REML = F)  
  
# Model to test main effect of CTI on HDL, full adjustment  
fit\_HDL\_main\_lifestyle <- lmer(HDL ~ CTI + age\_baseline + time + sex + educ + alcohol + smoking + activity + (1 | id), data = long\_data, REML = F)   
  
# Model to test CTI-by-time interaction effect, full adjustment  
fit\_HDL\_interaction <- lmer(HDL ~ CTI + time + CTI\*time + age\_baseline + sex + educ + alcohol + smoking + activity + (1 | id), data = long\_data, REML =F)

## 

## Primary longitudinal models - glucose

# Model to test main effect of CTI on glucose, minimal adjustment  
fit\_glucose\_main <- lmer(glucose ~ CTI + age\_baseline + time + sex + educ + (1 | id), data = long\_data, REML = F)   
  
# Model to test main effect of CTI on glucose, full adjustment  
fit\_glucose\_main\_lifestyle <- lmer(glucose ~ CTI + age\_baseline + time + sex + educ + alcohol + smoking + activity + (1 | id), data = long\_data, REML = F)   
  
# Model to test CTI-by-time interaction effect, full adjustment  
fit\_glucose\_interaction <- lmer(glucose ~ CTI + time + CTI\*time + age\_baseline + sex + educ + alcohol + smoking + activity + (1 | id), data = long\_data, REML =F)

## 

## Primary longitudinal models - systolic BP

# Model to test main effect of CTI on SBP, minimal adjustment  
fit\_SBP\_main <- lmer(SBP ~ CTI + age\_baseline + time + sex + educ + (1 | id), data = long\_data, REML = F)  
  
# Model to test main effect of CTI on SBP, full adjustment  
fit\_SBP\_main\_lifestyle <- lmer(SBP ~ CTI + age\_baseline + time + sex + educ + alcohol + smoking + activity + (1 | id), data = long\_data, REML = F)   
  
# Model to test CTI-by-time interaction effect, full adjustment  
fit\_SBP\_interaction <- lmer(SBP ~ CTI + time + CTI\*time + age\_baseline + sex + educ + alcohol + smoking + activity + (1 | id), data = long\_data, REML =F)

## 

## Primary longitudinal models - diastolic BP

# Model to test main effect of CTI on DBP, minimal adjustment  
fit\_DBP\_main <- lmer(DBP ~ CTI + age\_baseline + time + sex + (1 | id), data = long\_data, REML = F)  
  
# Model to test main effect of CTI on DBP, full adjustment  
fit\_DBP\_main\_lifestyle <- lmer(DBP ~ CTI + age\_baseline + time + sex + educ + alcohol + smoking + activity + (1 | id), data = long\_data, REML = F)   
  
# Model to test CTI-by-time interaction effect, full adjustment  
fit\_DBP\_interaction <- lmer(DBP ~ CTI + time + CTI\*time + age\_baseline + sex + educ + alcohol + smoking + activity + (1 | id), data = long\_data, REML =F)

# **Supplemental tables**

## Table S1. Correlation matrix of MetS components at baseline.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Waist | Triglycerides | HDL cholesterol | Glucose | Systolic BP | Diastolic BP |
| Waist | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Triglycerides | .429\*\*\* | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| HDL cholesterol | -.384\*\*\* | -.371\*\*\* | 1 |  |  |  |
| Glucose | .425\*\*\* | .271\*\*\* | -.175\*\*\* | 1 |  |  |
| Systolic BP | .417\*\*\* | .316\*\*\* | -.102\*\*\* | .351\*\*\* | 1 |  |
| Diastolic BP | .413\*\*\* | .334\*\*\* | -.085\*\*\* | .300\*\*\* | .785\*\*\* | 1 |

*Note*. Pearson correlations. \*\*\* p < .001  
*Abbreviations*. MetS = metabolic syndrome. HDL = High-density lipoprotein. BP = blood pressure.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | CTI x 2 years | | | | CTI x 6 years | | | |  | CTI x 9 years | | |
| Outcomes | n | *b* | SE | *p* | *q* | *b* | SE | *p* | *q* | *b* | SE | *p* | *q* |
| Count of MetS components | 2,747 | 0.023 | .024 | .335 |  | 0.008 | .025 | .753 |  | 0.018 | .026 | .500 |  |
| Waist | 2,757 | 0.060 | .074 | .419 | .702 | -0.025 | .081 | .759 | .877 | -0.046 | .086 | .592 | .819 |
| Triglycerides | 2,752 | 0.008 | .006 | .190 | .490 | 0.005 | .007 | .419 | .702 | -0.002 | .007 | .828 | .877 |
| HDL cholesterol | 2,753 | -0.002 | .003 | .429 | .702 | -0.003 | .003 | .287 | .646 | 0.006 | .003 | .080 | .361 |
| Glucose | 2,751 | 0.004 | .006 | .493 | .739 | 0.012 | .007 | .067 | .361 | 0.009 | .007 | .182 | .490 |
| Systolic BP | 2,760 | -0.007 | .136 | .957 | .957 | 0.060 | .149 | .687 | .877 | 0.733 | .158 | **<.001** | **<.001** |
| Diastolic BP | 2,760 | 0.020 | .082 | .808 | .877 | -0.126 | .089 | .158 | .490 | 0.236 | .094 | **.012** | .111 |

## Table S2. Interaction effects of CTI and time on the various MetS components.

*Note*. The model is adjusted for age, sex, and education, alcohol consumption, smoking status and physical activity. Models have random-intercepts at the individual level.

*Abbreviations*. CTI = Childhood Trauma Index. n = sample size. *b* = regression coefficient. *q* = false discovery rate-corrected *p*-value. SE = standard error. MetS = metabolic syndrome. HDL = High-density lipoprotein. BP = blood pressure.

## Table S3. Main effects of CT severity group on metabolic outcomes in minimally and fully adjusted models.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Model 1, minimally adjusted | | | | | | | |
|  |  | Mild CT vs. No CT | | | | Severe CT vs. No CT | | | |
| Outcomes | n | *b* | SE | *p* | *q* | *b* | SE | *p* | *q* |
| Count of MetS components | 2,942 | 0.03 | .03 | .336 |  | 0.13 | .04 | **<.001** |  |
| Waist | 2,955 | 0.12 | .49 | .813 | .813 | 1.96 | .54 | **<.001** | **.002** |
| Triglycerides | 2,949 | 0.02 | .03 | .523 | .627 | 0.05 | .03 | .130 | .200 |
| HDL cholesterol | 2,950 | 0.02 | .02 | .239 | .318 | -0.04 | .02 | **.031** | .061 |
| Glucose | 2,948 | 0.08 | .03 | **.020** | .061 | 0.13 | .03 | **<.001** | **.002** |
| Systolic BP | 2,958 | -1.46 | .63 | **.020** | .061 | -1.49 | .69 | **.030** | .061 |
| Diastolic BP | 2,958 | -0.12 | .37 | .758 | .813 | 0.61 | .41 | .134 | .200 |
|  |  | Model 2, fully adjusted | | | | | | | |
|  |  | Mild CT vs. No CT | | | | Severe CT vs. No CT | | | |
| Outcomes | n | *b* | SE | *p* | *q* | *b* | SE | *p* | *q* |
| Count of MetS components | 2,747 | 0.02 | .034 | .583 |  | 0.11 | .04 | **.002** |  |
| Waist | 2,757 | -0.02 | .50 | .963 | .970 | 1.87 | .56 | **<.001** | **.009** |
| Triglycerides | 2,752 | -0.00 | .03 | .970 | .970 | 0.02 | .03 | .454 | .606 |
| HDL cholesterol | 2,753 | 0.03 | .02 | .109 | .218 | -0.03 | .02 | .128 | .219 |
| Glucose | 2,751 | 0.07 | .03 | **.027** | .081 | 0.11 | .04 | **.002** | **.009** |
| Systolic BP | 2,760 | -1.69 | .64 | **.009** | **.035** | -1.36 | .71 | .057 | .136 |
| Diastolic BP | 2,760 | -0.24 | .39 | .531 | .637 | 0.48 | .43 | .260 | .390 |

*Note*. The minimally adjusted model, model 1, is adjusted for age, sex, and education. The fully adjusted model, model 2, is adjusted for age, sex, education, alcohol consumption, smoking status, and physical activity. All models have a random intercept at the individual level.

*Abbreviations*. CT = childhood trauma. n = sample size. *b* = regression coefficient. *q* = false discovery rate-corrected *p*-value. SE = standard error. MetS = metabolic syndrome. HDL = high-density lipoprotein. BP = blood pressure.

## Table S4. Standardized pairwise contrasts of metabolic outcomes’ estimated means between CT groups per timepoint from fully adjusted models.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Time (years) |  | No CT - mild CT | |  | No CT - severe CT | |  | Mild CT - severe CT | |
| Outcomes |  | Cohen’s d | SE |  | Cohen’s d | SE |  | Cohen’s d | SE |
| Count of MetS components | 0 |  | -.01 | .05 |  | -.08 | .05 |  | -.06 | .06 |
| 2 |  | -.05 | .05 |  | **-.14\*** | .06 |  | -.09 | .06 |
|  | 6 |  | .00 | .05 |  | -.11 | .06 |  | -.11 | .06 |
|  | 9 |  | -.01 | .06 |  | -.13 | .07 |  | -.12 | .07 |
| Waist | 0 |  | .03 | .10 |  | **-.34\*\*** | .12 |  | **-.36\*** | .14 |
|  | 2 |  | -.07 | .11 |  | **-.39\*\*** | .13 |  | **-.33\*** | .14 |
|  | 6 |  | -.04 | .11 |  | **-.36\*\*** | .13 |  | **-.32\*** | .14 |
|  | 9 |  | .11 | .11 |  | **-.36\*** | .14 |  | **-.47\*\*** | .16 |
| Triglycerides | 0 |  | -.00 | .08 |  | -.02 | .08 |  | -.02 | .09 |
|  | 2 |  | -.04 | .08 |  | -.12 | .09 |  | -.08 | .10 |
|  | 6 |  | .08 | .09 |  | -.09 | .10 |  | -.16 | .11 |
|  | 9 |  | -.01 | .09 |  | -.01 | .10 |  | -.00 | .11 |
| HDL cholesterol | 0 |  | -.19 | .10 |  | .12 | .10 |  | **.31\*** | .12 |
|  | 2 |  | -.06 | .10 |  | .18 | .11 |  | .24 | .13 |
|  | 6 |  | -.08 | .10 |  | .21 | .11 |  | **.30\*** | .13 |
|  | 9 |  | -.19 | .11 |  | .04 | .12 |  | .24 | .13 |
| Glucose | 0 |  | -.18 | .09 |  | -.18 | .10 |  | .00 | .10 |
|  | 2 |  | **-.21\*** | .09 |  | **-.25\*** | .10 |  | -.04 | .11 |
|  | 6 |  | -.21 | .10 |  | **-.39\*\*\*** | .12 |  | -.18 | .12 |
|  | 9 |  | -.01 | .10 |  | **-.38\*\*** | .12 |  | **-.37\*\*** | .13 |
| Systolic BP | 0 |  | .16 | .08 |  | **.22\*** | .09 |  | .06 | .09 |
|  | 2 |  | **.20\*** | .09 |  | **.22\*** | .09 |  | .02 | .10 |
|  | 6 |  | **.26\*\*** | .09 |  | .15 | .10 |  | -.11 | .11 |
|  | 9 |  | .07 | .09 |  | -.20 | .10 |  | **-.27\*** | .12 |
| Diastolic BP | 0 |  | .00 | .08 |  | -.06 | .08 |  | -.06 | .09 |
|  | 2 |  | .03 | .08 |  | -.07 | .09 |  | -.10 | .10 |
|  | 6 |  | .17 | .09 |  | .03 | .09 |  | -.14 | .11 |
|  | 9 |  | .00 | .09 |  | **-.31\*\*** | .11 |  | **-.31\*** | .12 |

*Note*. Asterisks show pairwise contrasts between CT severity groups at specific timepoints: \* < .05, \*\* < .01, \*\*\* < .001.

*Abbreviations*. CT = childhood trauma. SE = standard error. MetS = metabolic syndrome. HDL = high-density lipoprotein. BP = blood pressure.

## Table S5. CTI-by-sex interaction effects on the various MetS components over time.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | CTI x sex | | | |
| Outcomes | n | *b* | SE | *p* |
| Count of MetS components | 2,747 | 0.016 | 0.014 | .276 |
| Waist | 2,955 | 0.059 | 0.217 | .786 |
| Triglycerides | 2,752 | -0.015 | 0.013 | .244 |
| HDL cholesterol | 2,753 | -0.003 | 0.007 | .649 |
| Glucose | 2,751 | -0.031 | 0.014 | **.029** |
| Systolic BP | 2,760 | 0.519 | 0.289 | .073 |
| Diastolic BP | 2,760 | 0.067 | 0.174 | .701 |

*Notes.* The model is adjusted for age, sex, education, alcohol consumption, smoking status and physical activity. Models have random-intercepts at the individual level. Males were coded as 0 and females as 1.

*Abbreviations*. CTI = Childhood Trauma Index. n = sample size. *b* = regression coefficient. SE = standard error. MetS = metabolic syndrome. HDL = high-density lipoprotein. BP = blood pressure.

## Table S6. CTI-by-current psychopathology at baseline interaction effects on the various MetS components over time.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | CTI x baseline current psychopathology | | | |
| Outcomes | n | *b* | SE | *p* |
| Count of MetS components | 2,747 | -0.009 | 0.030 | .775 |
| Waist | 2,757 | -0.018 | 0.223 | .936 |
| Triglycerides | 2,752 | 0.011 | 0.013 | .412 |
| HDL cholesterol | 2,753 | -0.003 | 0.007 | .675 |
| Glucose | 2,751 | -0.006 | 0.014 | .687 |
| Systolic BP | 2,760 | 0.228 | 0.284 | .421 |
| Diastolic BP | 2,760 | -0.060 | 0.170 | .725 |

*Note*. The model is adjusted for age, sex, education, alcohol consumption, smoking status, and physical activity. Models have random-intercepts at the individual level.

*Abbreviations*. CTI = Childhood Trauma Index. n = sample size. *b* = regression coefficient. SE = standard error. MetS = metabolic syndrome. HDL = high-density lipoprotein. BP = blood pressure.

## Table S7. Main effects of CT types on MetS components over time.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Physical abuse | | | Emotional abuse | | | Sexual abuse | | | Emotional neglect | | |
| Outcomes | *b* | SE | *p* | *b* | SE | *p* | *b* | SE | *p* | *b* | SE | *p* |
| Count of MetS components | 0.076 | 0.042 | .071 | 0.110 | 0.034 | **.001** | 0.095 | 0.040 | **.017** | 0.034 | 0.030 | .263 |
| Waist | 1.236 | 0.656 | .060 | 1.520 | 0.535 | **.005** | 1.890 | 0.593 | **.001** | 0.456 | 0.458 | .319 |
| Triglycerides | 0.035 | 0.038 | .362 | 0.026 | 0.031 | .406 | 0.037 | 0.035 | .269 | -0.243 | 0.026 | .355 |
| HDL cholesterol | -0.011 | 0.020 | .578 | -0.013 | 0.017 | .422 | -0.029 | 0.019 | .116 | 0.014 | 0.015 | .347 |
| Glucose | 0.070 | 0.040 | .077 | 0.117 | 0.033 | **<.001** | 0.078 | 0.036 | **.032** | 0.083 | 0.028 | **.003** |
| Systolic BP | -1.924 | 0.821 | **.019** | -1.218 | 0.677 | .072 | -1.069 | 0.755 | .157 | -1.880 | 0.586 | **.001** |
| Diastolic BP | -0.296 | 0.502 | .556 | 0.312 | 0.409 | .445 | 0.208 | 0.454 | .647 | 0.001 | 0.351 | .972 |

*Notes*. The model is adjusted for age, sex, education, alcohol consumption, smoking status and physical activity. Models have random-intercepts at the individual level. CT type cases were compared to individuals with no CT.

*Abbreviations*. *b* = regression coefficient. SE = standard error. MetS = metabolic syndrome. HDL = high-density lipoprotein. BP = blood pressure.

## Table S8. Main effects of the CTQ-SF total score and CTI on MetS components over time.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Main effect of the CTQ-SF | | | Main effect of the CTI | | |
| Outcomes | n | *b* | SE | *p* | *b* | SE | *p* |
| Count of MetS components | 2,153 | 0.055 | 0.016 | **<.001** | 0.041 | 0.160 | **.011** |
| Waist circumference | 2,160 | 0.743 | 0.247 | **.003** | 0.669 | 0.245 | .**006** |
| Triglycerides | 2,155 | 0.043 | 0.014 | **.002** | 0.020 | 0.014 | .151 |
| HDL cholesterol | 2,155 | -0.016 | 0.008 | **.037** | -0.009 | 0.008 | .239 |
| Glucose | 2,155 | 0.040 | 0.015 | **.010** | 0.042 | 0.015 | **.006** |
| Systolic BP | 2,161 | -0.521 | 0.315 | .098 | -0.737 | 0.312 | **.018** |
| Diastolic BP | 2,161 | 0.256 | 0.187 | .170 | 0.123 | 0.185 | .506 |

Notes. The model is adjusted for age, sex, education, alcohol consumption, smoking status and physical activity. Models have random-intercepts at the individual level. These analyses were carried out on a sample with data available on both the CTI and CTQ-SF. Also, the CTQ-SF total score and CTI have been standardized to be able to compare effect sizes.

*Abbreviations*. CTI = Childhood Trauma Index. n = sample size. *b* = regression coefficient. SE = standard error. MetS = metabolic syndrome. HDL = high-density lipoprotein. BP = blood pressure.

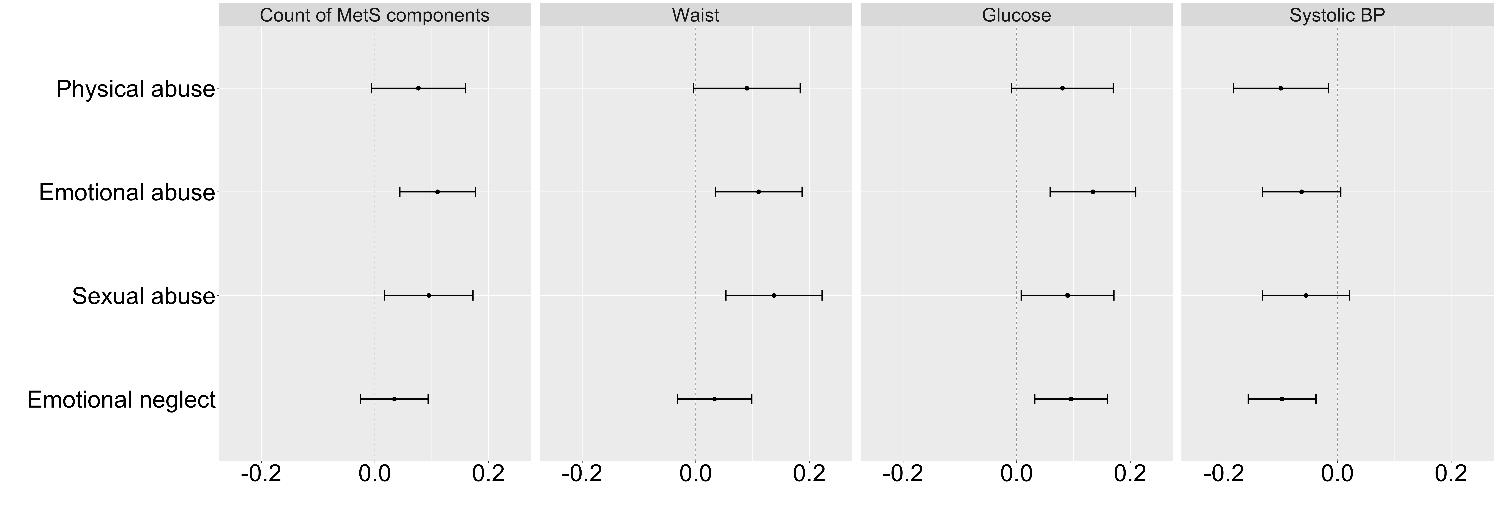
## Table S9. Main effects of the CTI on MetS components over time in sample without TCA users.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Outcomes | n | *b* | SE | *p* |
| Count of MetS components | 2,674 | 0.041 | 0.015 | **.005** |
| Waist circumference | 2,684 | 0.312 | 0.105 | **.003** |
| Triglycerides | 2,679 | 0.005 | 0.006 | .453 |
| HDL cholesterol | 2,680 | -0.006 | 0.003 | .086 |
| Glucose | 2,678 | 0.019 | 0.007 | **.004** |
| Systolic BP | 2,687 | -0.307 | 0.134 | **.022** |
| Diastolic BP | 2,687 | 0.041 | 0.081 | .615 |

*Note*. The model is adjusted for age, sex, education, alcohol consumption, smoking status and physical activity. Models have random-intercepts at the individual level.

*Abbreviations*. n = sample size. *b* = regression coefficient. SE = standard error. MetS = metabolic syndrome. HDL = high-density lipoprotein. BP = blood pressure.

# **Supplemental figure**



*Supplemental Figure 1*. Forest plot of the univariate regression coefficients between CT types and metabolic outcomes for those outcomes that show an association with overall CT in fully adjusted models.

*Abbreviations*. CT – childhood trauma. MetS – metabolic syndrome. BP – blood pressure.  
*Note*. Regression coefficients are standardized for the continuous metabolic outcomes.