

Supplemental File: Batty et al. The Truth About Cats and Dogs: Associations of Pet Ownership with Biomarkers of Ageing in the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing

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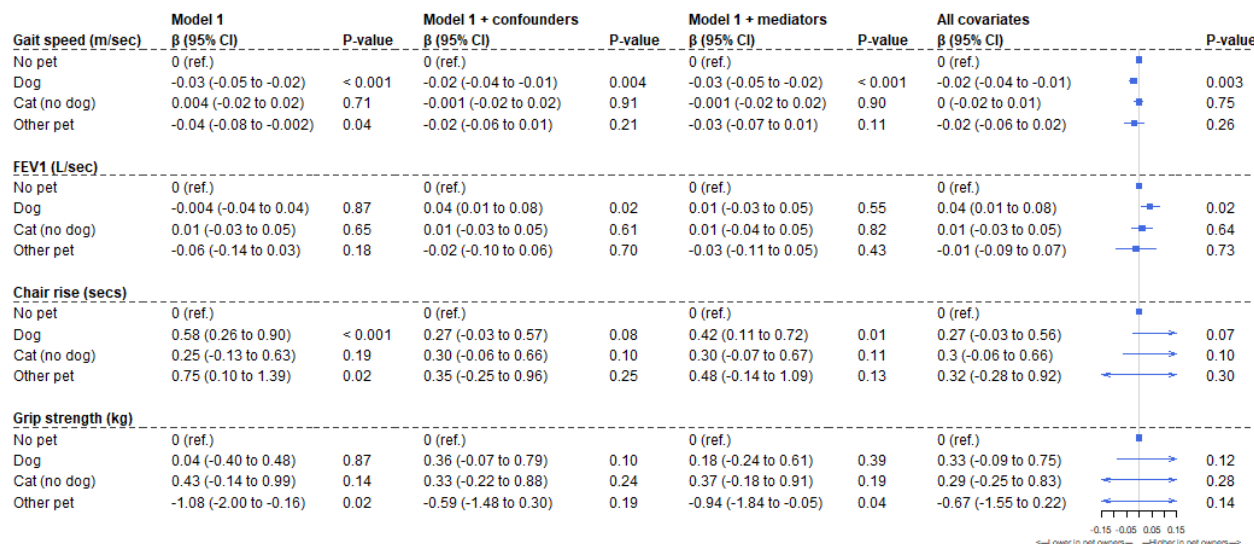
Figure 7: Association of pet ownership with other later health indices

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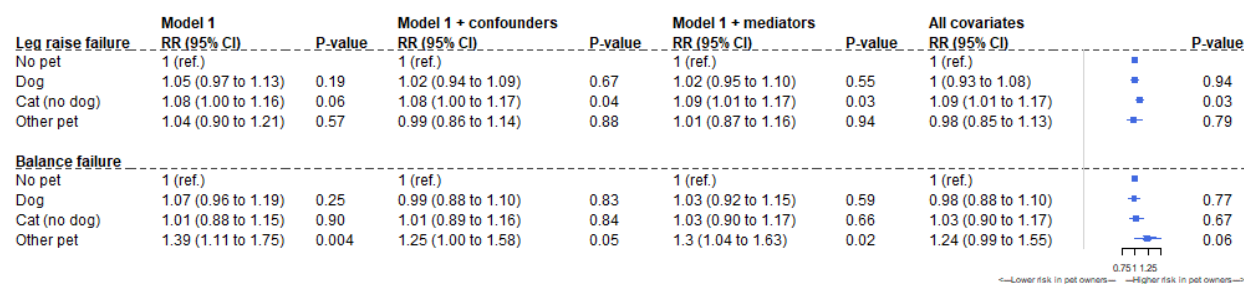
Impact of separate adjustment for confounding and mediating variables on the association of pet ownership with biomarkers of ageing

Supplemental Figure 1. Beta coefficients (part A) and relative risks (part B) for the relation of pet ownership with ageing biomarkers: physical functioning (N=8785)

Part A.

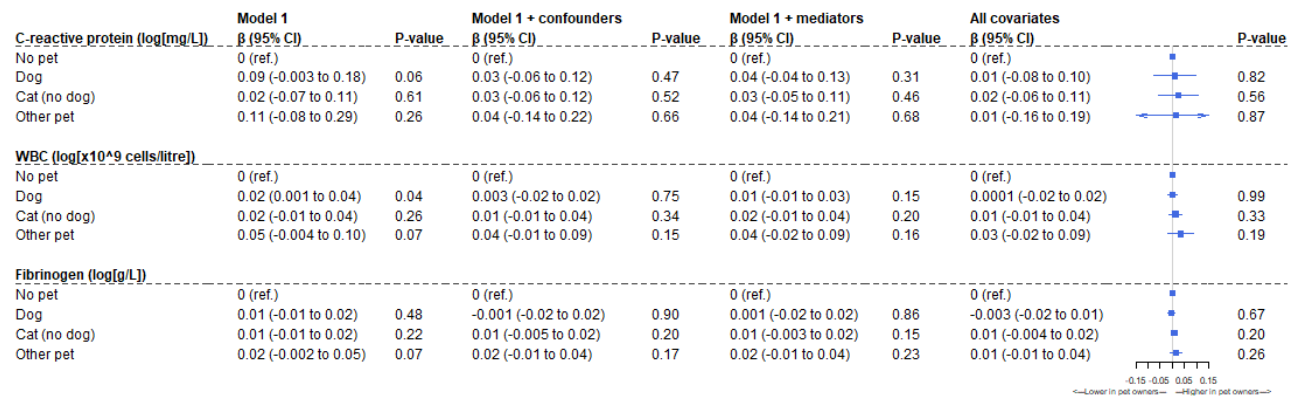


Part B.



Model 1: age and sex; Confounders: wealth, self-reported health, smoking status, and alcohol consumption; Mediators: social isolation, loneliness, physical activity, and body mass index; All covariates: all above covariates

Supplemental Figure 2. Beta coefficients (95% confidence interval) for the relation of pet ownership with ageing biomarkers: immune functioning (N=8785)



Model 1: age and sex; Confounders: wealth, self-reported health, smoking status, and alcohol consumption; Mediators: social isolation, loneliness, physical activity, and body mass index; All covariates: all above covariates

Supplemental Figure 3. Beta coefficients (part A) and relative risks (part B) for the relation of pet ownership with biomarkers of ageing: psychological functioning (N=8785)

Part A.

	Model 1		Model 1 + confounders		Model 1 + mediators		All covariates	
Memory	β (95% CI)	P-value	β (95% CI)	P-value	β (95% CI)	P-value	β (95% CI)	P-value
No pet	0 (ref.)		0 (ref.)		0 (ref.)		0 (ref.)	
Dog	-0.31 (-0.52 to -0.09)	0.01	-0.15 (-0.37 to 0.06)	0.16	-0.23 (-0.45 to -0.02)	0.03	-0.16 (-0.37 to 0.06)	0.15
Cat (no dog)	0.10 (-0.15 to 0.35)	0.43	0.05 (-0.18 to 0.29)	0.66	0.08 (-0.16 to 0.32)	0.53	0.05 (-0.19 to 0.28)	0.69
Other pet	-0.28 (-0.70 to 0.14)	0.19	-0.05 (-0.46 to 0.35)	0.79	-0.18 (-0.59 to 0.23)	0.39	-0.06 (-0.46 to 0.34)	0.78

Part B.

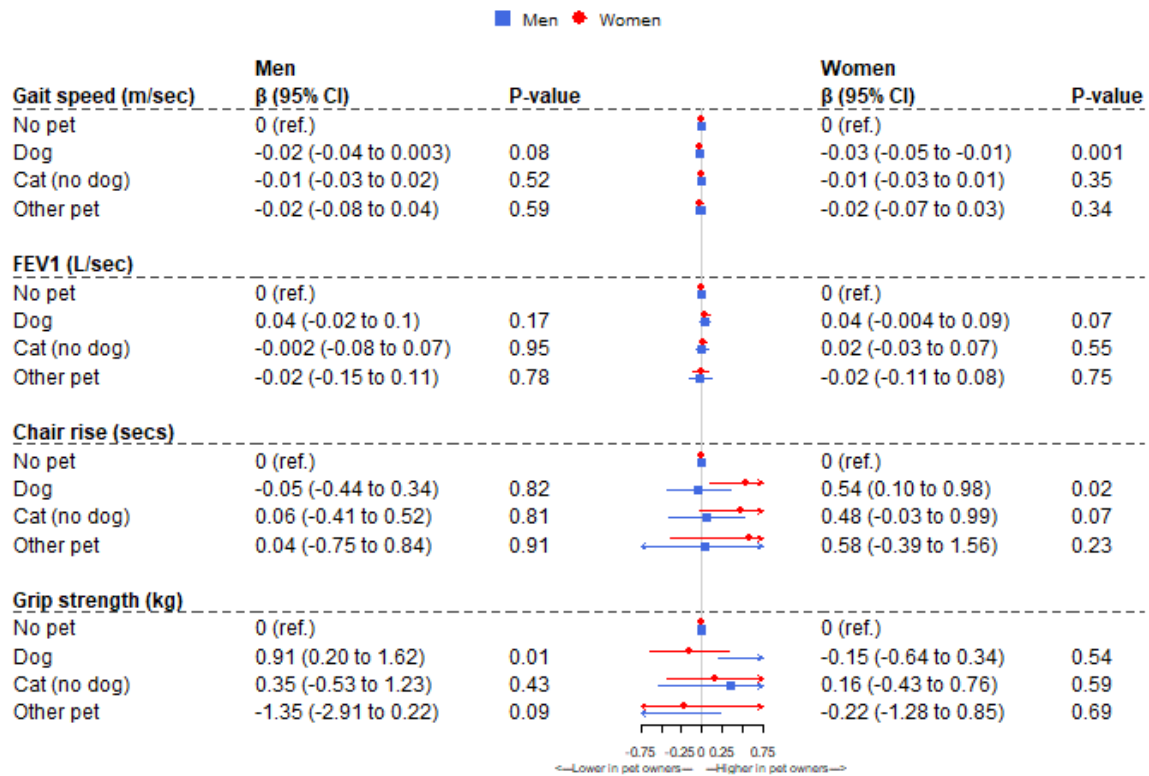
	Model 1		Model 1 + confounders		Model 1 + mediators		All covariates	
Depressive symptoms	RR (95% CI)	P-value	RR (95% CI)	P-value	RR (95% CI)	P-value	RR (95% CI)	P-value
No pet	1 (ref.)		1 (ref.)	0	1 (ref.)	0	1 (ref.)	
Dog	1.28 (1.14 to 1.44)	< 0.001	1.13 (1.01 to 1.27)	0.03	1.16 (1.04 to 1.30)	0.01	1.09 (0.98 to 1.22)	0.13
Cat (no dog)	1.05 (0.90 to 1.22)	0.54	1.06 (0.92 to 1.22)	0.43	1.05 (0.91 to 1.21)	0.47	1.05 (0.92 to 1.21)	0.47
Other pet	1.24 (0.95 to 1.60)	0.11	1.08 (0.84 to 1.39)	0.56	1.14 (0.91 to 1.44)	0.26	1.09 (0.87 to 1.37)	0.45

Model 1: age and sex; Confounders: wealth, self-reported health, smoking status, and alcohol consumption; Mediators: social isolation, loneliness, physical activity, and body mass index; All covariates: all above covariates

Effect modification by gender in the association of pet ownership with biomarkers of ageing

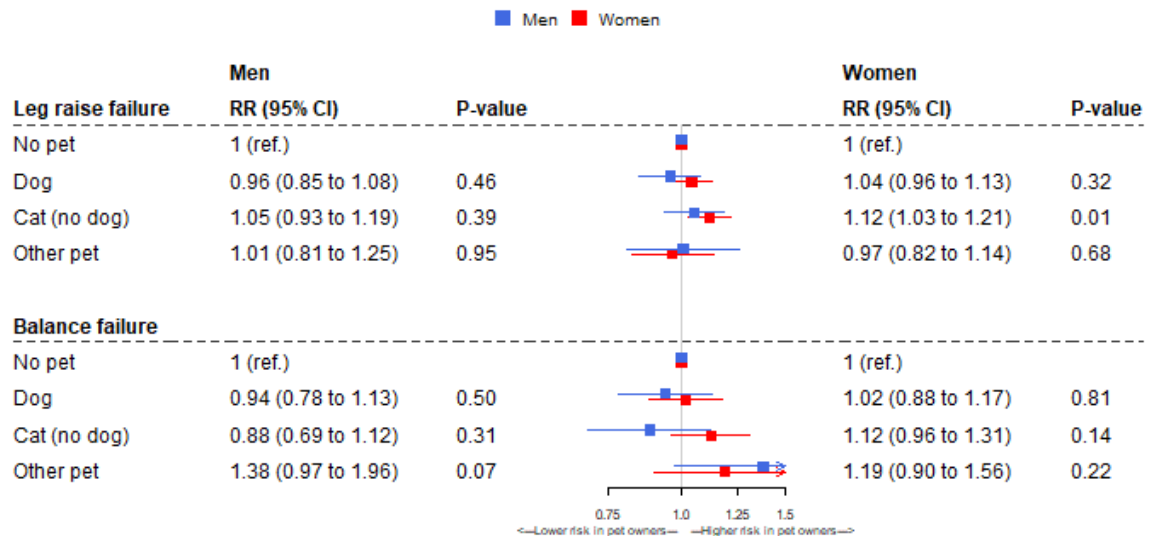
Supplemental Figure 4. Beta coefficients (part A) and relative risks (part B) for the relation of pet ownership with ageing biomarkers: physical functioning according to gender (3922 men, 4863 women)

Part A.



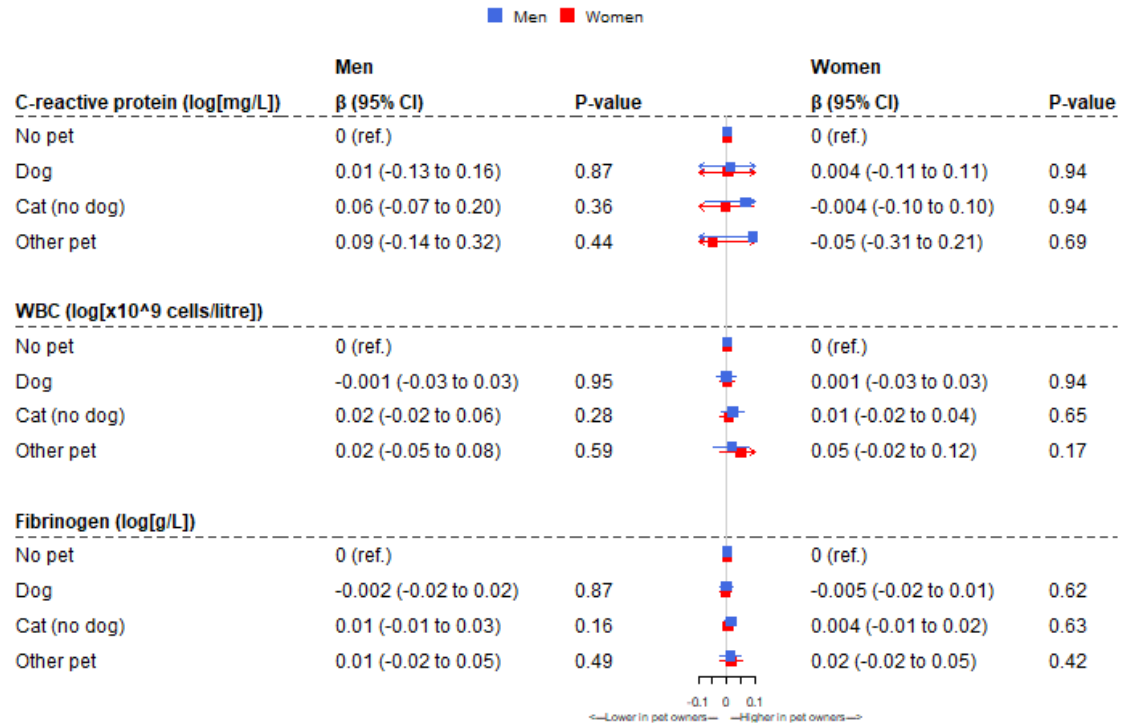
FEV1, Forced Expiratory Volume in one second

Part B.



Effect estimates are adjusted for all covariates (as in Supplemental Figure 3)

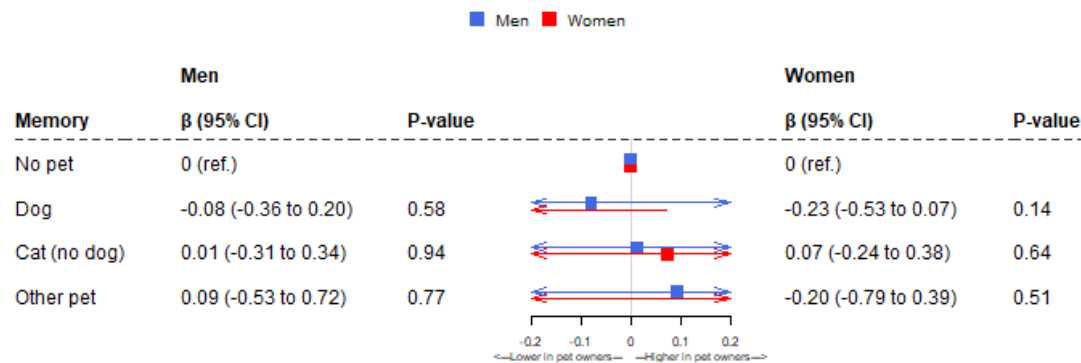
Supplemental Figure 5. Beta coefficients (95% confidence interval) for the relation of pet ownership with ageing biomarkers: immune functioning according to gender (3922 men, 4863 women)



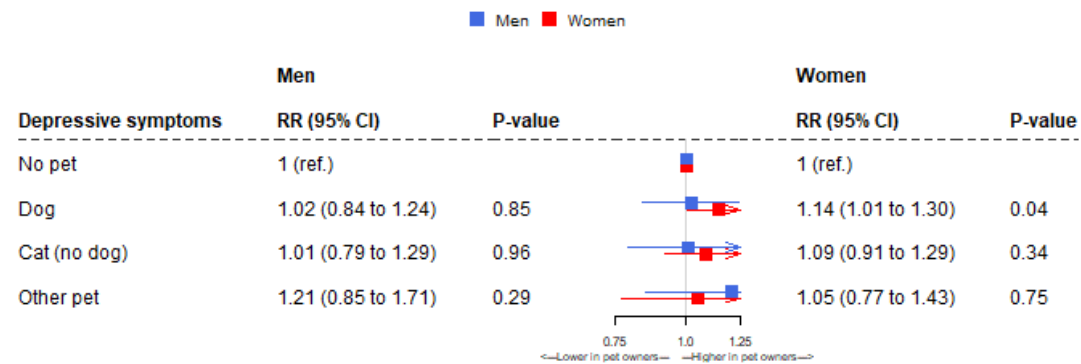
Effect estimates are adjusted for all covariates (as in Supplemental Figure 3). WBC, white blood cell count

Supplemental Figure 6. Beta coefficients (part A) and relative risks (part B) for the relation of pet ownership with biomarkers of ageing: psychological functioning according to gender (3922 men, 4863 women)

Part A.



Part B.

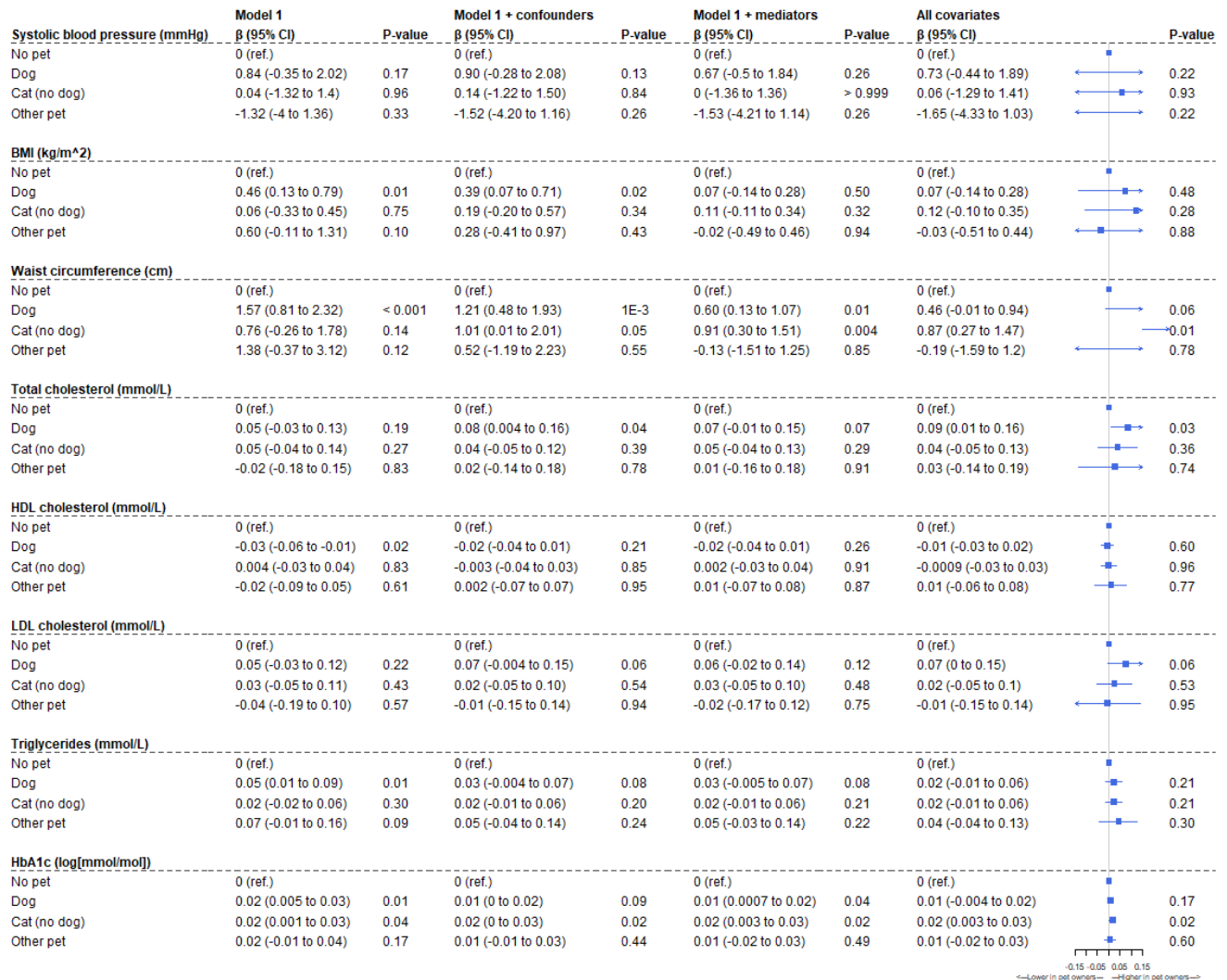


Effect estimates are adjusted for all covariates (as in Supplemental Figure 3)

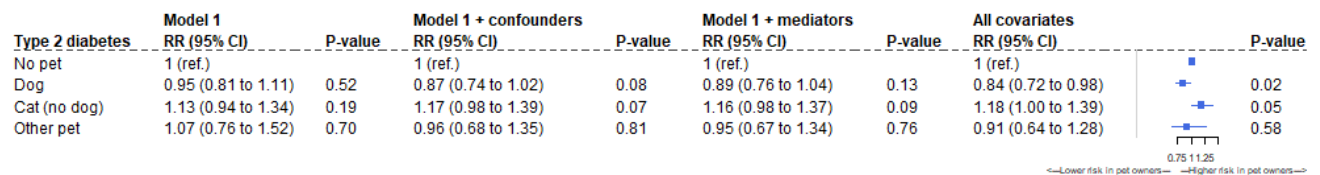
Association of pet ownership with other later health indices

Supplemental Figure 7. Beta coefficients (part A) and relative risks (part B) for the relation of pet ownership with later risk indices (N=8785)

Part A.



Part B.

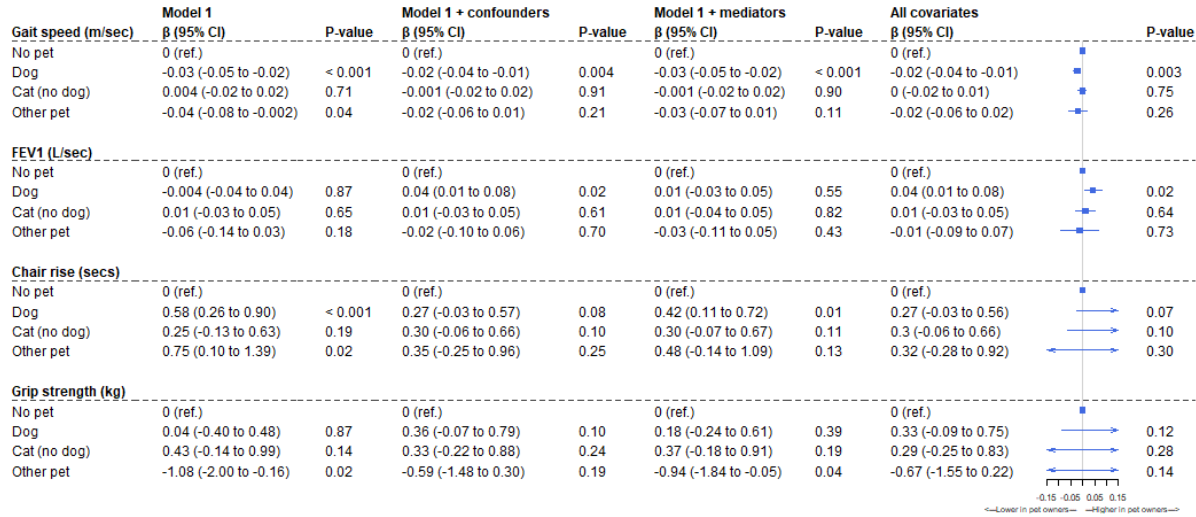


Model 1: age and sex; Confounders: wealth, self-reported health, smoking status, and alcohol consumption; Mediators: social isolation, loneliness, physical activity, and body mass index; All covariates: all above covariates. BMI, body mass index; HDL, High-density lipoprotein; LDL, Low-density lipoprotein; HbA1c, Glycated haemoglobin

Impact of adjustment of baseline assessment of each ageing biomarker on the association of pet ownership with biomarkers of ageing

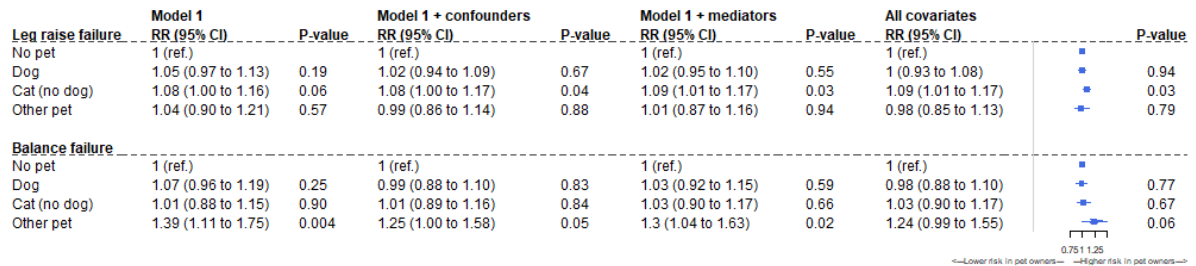
Supplemental Figure 8. Beta coefficients (part A) and relative risks (part B) for the relation of pet ownership with ageing biomarkers: physical functioning (N=8785)

Part A.



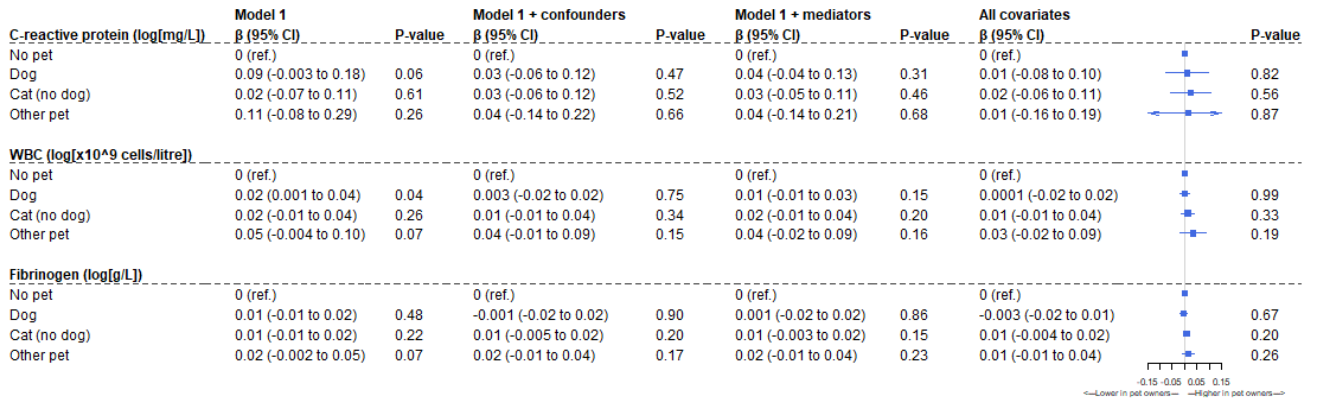
FEV1, Forced Expiratory Volume in one second

Part B.



Model 1: age, sex, and baseline (wave 4) assessment of biomarker outcome; Confounders: wealth, self-reported health, smoking status, and alcohol consumption; Mediators: social isolation, loneliness, physical activity, and body mass index; All covariates: all above covariates.

Supplemental Figure 9. Beta coefficients (95% confidence interval) for the relation of pet ownership with ageing biomarkers: immune functioning (N=8785)



Model 1: age, sex, and baseline (wave 4) assessment of biomarker outcome; Confounders: wealth, self-reported health, smoking status, and alcohol consumption; Mediators: social isolation, loneliness, physical activity, and body mass index; All covariates: all above covariates.

Supplemental Figure 10. Beta coefficients (part A) and relative risks (part B) for the relation of pet ownership with biomarkers of ageing: psychological functioning (N=8785)

Part A.

	Model 1		Model 1 + confounders		Model 1 + mediators		All covariates	
Memory	β (95% CI)	P-value	β (95% CI)	P-value	β (95% CI)	P-value	β (95% CI)	P-value
No pet	0 (ref.)		0 (ref.)		0 (ref.)		0 (ref.)	
Dog	-0.31 (-0.52 to -0.09)	0.01	-0.15 (-0.37 to 0.06)	0.16	-0.23 (-0.45 to -0.02)	0.03	-0.16 (-0.37 to 0.06)	0.15
Cat (no dog)	0.10 (-0.15 to 0.35)	0.43	0.05 (-0.18 to 0.29)	0.66	0.08 (-0.16 to 0.32)	0.53	0.05 (-0.19 to 0.28)	0.69
Other pet	-0.28 (-0.70 to 0.14)	0.19	-0.05 (-0.46 to 0.35)	0.79	-0.18 (-0.59 to 0.23)	0.39	-0.06 (-0.46 to 0.34)	0.78

-0.15 -0.05 0.05 0.15
←Lower in pet owners→ →Higher in pet owners→

Part B.

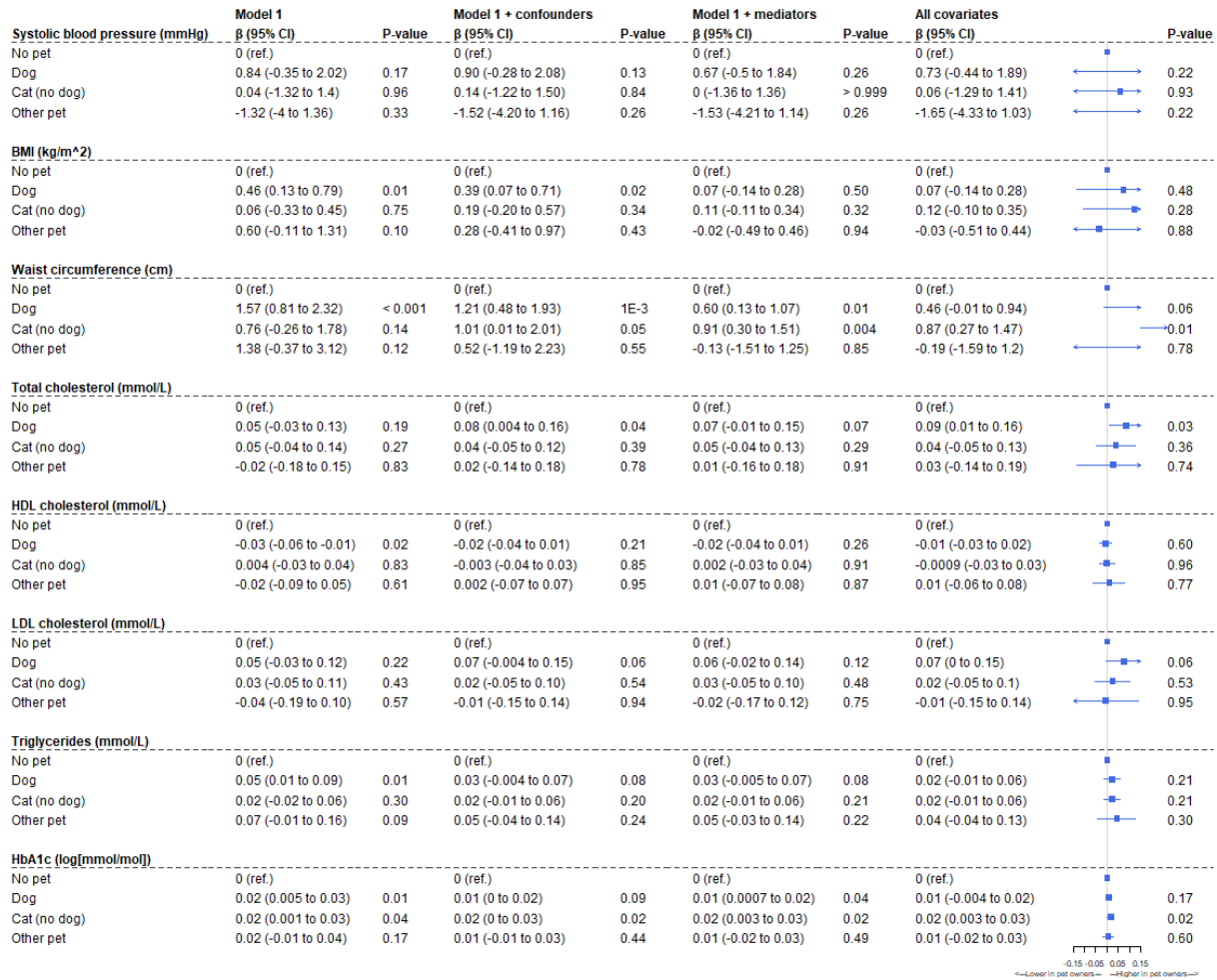
	Model 1		Model 1 + confounders		Model 1 + mediators		All covariates	
Depressive symptoms	RR (95% CI)	P-value	RR (95% CI)	P-value	RR (95% CI)	P-value	RR (95% CI)	P-value
No pet	1 (ref.)		1 (ref.)		1 (ref.)		1 (ref.)	
Dog	1.28 (1.14 to 1.44)	< 0.001	1.13 (1.01 to 1.27)	0.03	1.16 (1.04 to 1.30)	0.01	1.09 (0.98 to 1.22)	0.13
Cat (no dog)	1.05 (0.90 to 1.22)	0.54	1.06 (0.92 to 1.22)	0.43	1.05 (0.91 to 1.21)	0.47	1.05 (0.92 to 1.21)	0.47
Other pet	1.24 (0.95 to 1.60)	0.11	1.08 (0.84 to 1.39)	0.56	1.14 (0.91 to 1.44)	0.26	1.09 (0.87 to 1.37)	0.45

0.75 1.125
←Lower in pet owners→ →Higher in pet owners→

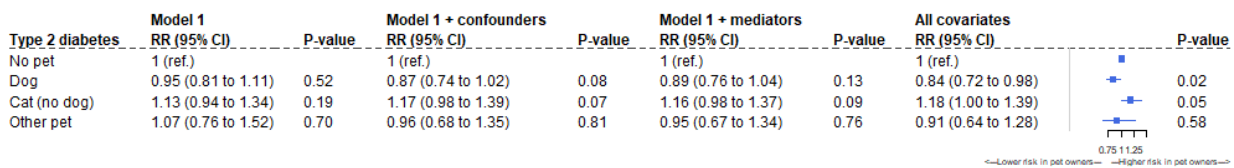
Model 1: age, sex, and baseline (wave 4) assessment of biomarker outcome; Confounders: wealth, self-reported health, smoking status, and alcohol consumption; Mediators: social isolation, loneliness, physical activity, and body mass index; All covariates: all above covariates.

Supplemental Figure 11. Beta coefficients (part A) and relative risks (part B) for the relation of pet ownership with later risk indices (N=8785)

Part A.



Part B.



Model 1: age, sex, and baseline (wave 4) assessment of biomarker outcome; Confounders: wealth, self-reported health, smoking status, and alcohol consumption; Mediators: social isolation, loneliness, physical activity, and body mass index; All covariates: all above covariates. BMI, body mass index; HDL, High-density lipoprotein; LDL, Low-density lipoprotein; HbA1c, Glycated haemoglobin