Supplemental Information

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 6 Epidemiological Formulas Used in KOACH Analyses

Statistic	Formula	Description
AR	$(\text{Incidence}_{exposed}) - (\text{incidence}_{unexposed})$	Also called excess risk; the difference in the rate of asthma incidence between an exposed population (with obesity) and an unexposed (without obesity) population; also the portion of the incidence in the exposed (with obesity) population due to the exposure (obesity), which would be eliminated if obesity were not present in the population
AR%	$([\text{Incidence}_{exposed}] - [\text{incidence}_{unexposed}])/\text{incidence}_{exposed}$	The percent of the incidence of asthma in the population with obesity that is due to obesity or the percent of the incidence of asthma in the population with obesity that would be eliminated if obesity were eliminated
PAR	$(\text{Incidence}_{population}) - (\text{incidence}_{unexposed})$	PAR is the portion of the incidence of asthma in the population (with and without obesity) that is due to obesity or the incidence of asthma in the population that would be eliminated if obesity were eliminated.
PAR%	$([\text{Incidence}_{population}] - [\text{incidence}_{unexposed}])/\text{incidence}_{population}$	The percent of the incidence of asthma in the population (with or without obesity) that is due to obesity; the percent of the incidence of asthma in the population that would be eliminated if obesity were eliminated

AR%, attributable risk percent; KOACH, Key Determinants on the Path from Obesity to Asthma in Children study; PAR%, population attributable risk percent.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 7 Asthma Medications

Type of Medication	Asthma Medications
Controller	Fluticasone propionatea,[a] beclomethasone dipropionatea, flunisolide inhalant, budesonidea, [a] mometasonea,[a] ciclesonide, montelukast, zafirlukast, and zileuton
Systemic steroid	Prednisone, prednisolone, and dexamethasone

[a] Includes individual products and those with combination long-acting β-agonists.