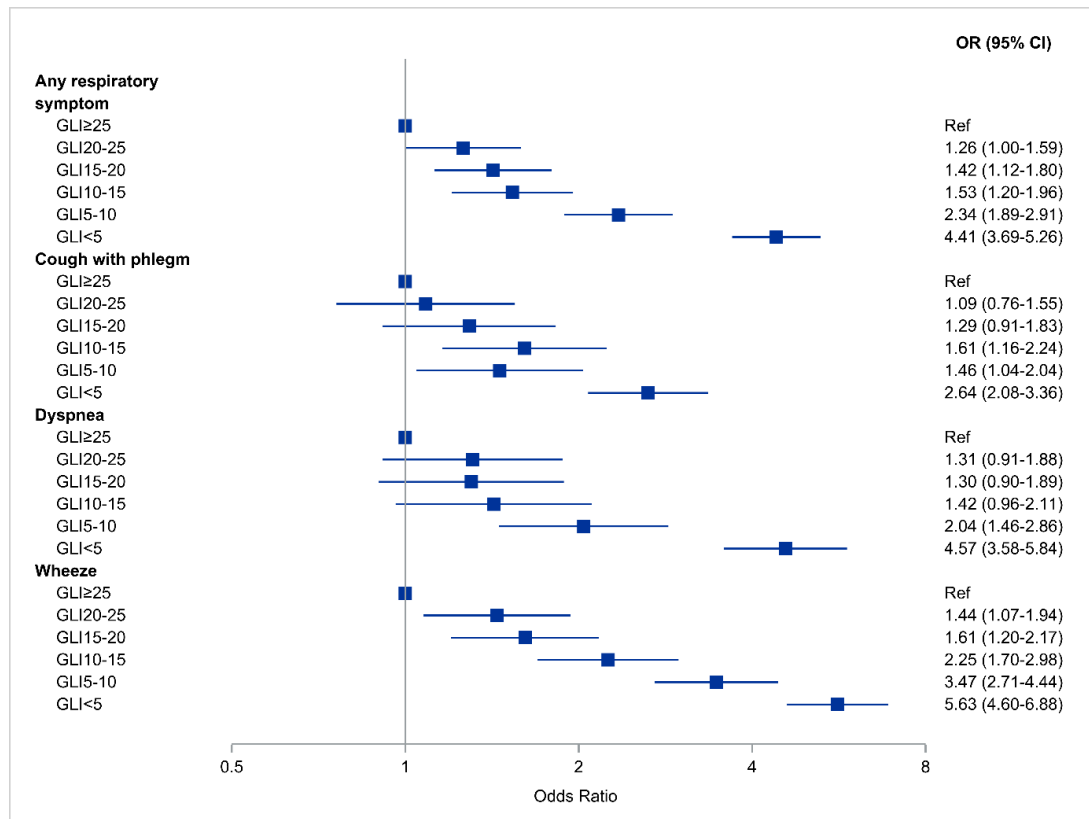


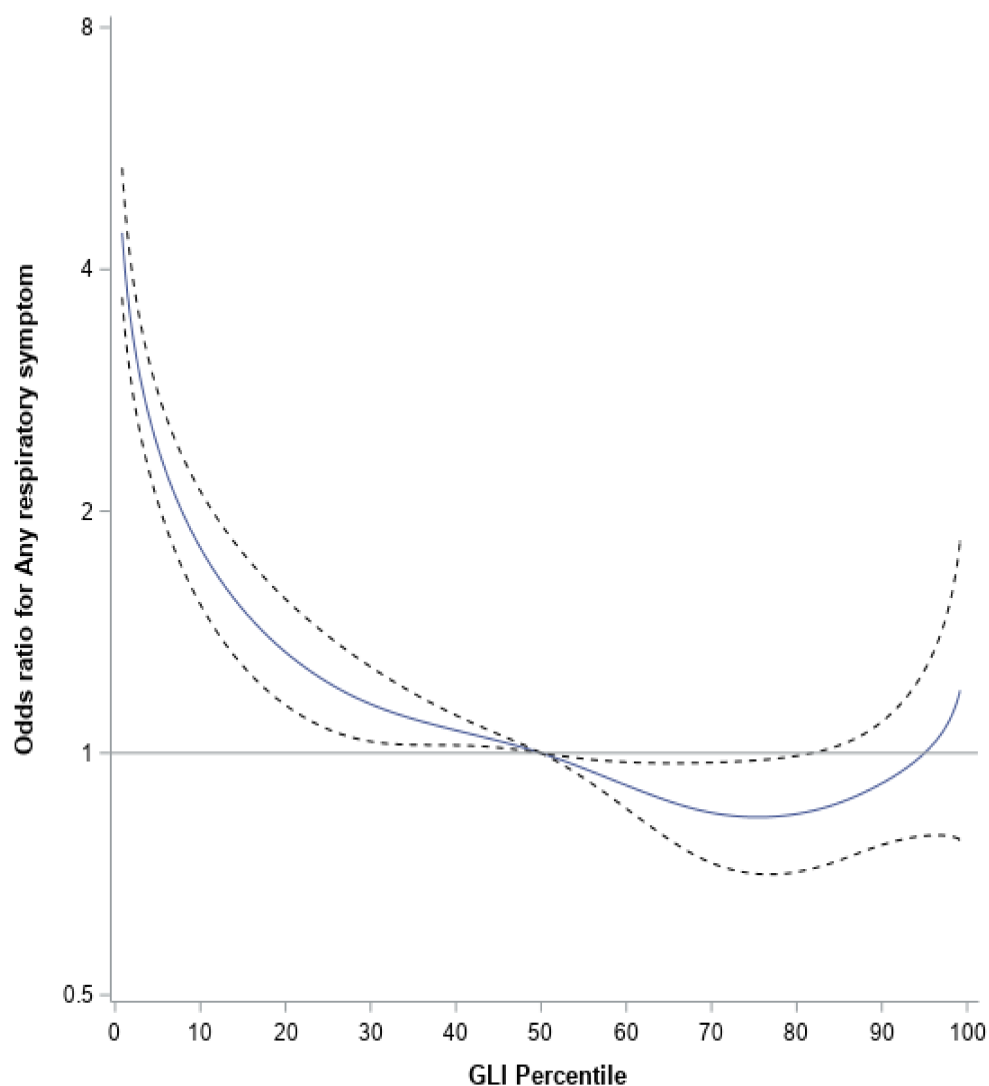
Supplementary material

Chronic airflow limitation and its relation to respiratory symptoms among ever-smokers and never-smokers: a cross-sectional study

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Supplementary Fig 1. Forest plot of odds ratios (OR) among all subjects for *any respiratory symptom*, cough with phlegm, dyspnea, or wheeze according to the Global Lung Initiative (GLI)-based lower limit of normal (LLN) for the forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁)/forced vital capacity (FVC) at successively higher percentiles. All models are adjusted for age, sex, body-mass index, asthma, and pack-years, but not for current smoking.



Supplementary Figure 2. Odds ratios (ORs) from multivariable logistic regression models for *any respiratory symptom* among all subjects in relation to the ratio of forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁)/forced vital capacity (FVC) ratio at successively higher percentiles. We used the Global Lung Initiative (GLI) reference equations with the 50th percentile as the reference point. All models are adjusted for age, sex, body-mass index and asthma, and pack-years, but not for current smoking.