| Gender | Quartile of C8 PFOA | AGE GROUP | Diagnosis of Sjogren's Sydrome | Population in Quartile | Num of Reported | Percent in Quartile |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Female | 1 | 30-50 | No | 3012 | 3009 | 99.90\% |
| Female | 1 | 30-50 | Yes | 3012 | 3 | 0.10\% |
| Female | 1 | 51-older | No | 2738 | 2725 | 99.53\% |
| Female | 1 | 51-older | Yes | 2738 | 13 | 0.47\% |
| Female | 2 | 30-50 | No | 3036 | 3032 | 99.87\% |
| Female | 2 | 30-50 | Yes | 3036 | 4 | 0.13\% |
| Female | 2 | 51-older | No | 2749 | 2736 | 99.53\% |
| Female | 2 | 51-older | Yes | 2749 | 13 | 0.47\% |
| Female | 3 | 30-50 | No | 3015 | 3010 | 99.83\% |
| Female | 3 | 30-50 | Yes | 3015 | 5 | 0.17\% |
| Female | 3 | 51-older | No | 2744 | 2732 | 99.56\% |
| Female | 3 | 51-older | Yes | 2744 | 12 | 0.44\% |
| Female | 4 | 30-50 | No | 3022 | 3012 | 99.67\% |
| Female | 4 | 30-50 | Yes | 3022 | 10 | 0.33\% |
| Female | 4 | 51-older | No | 2739 | 2729 | 99.63\% |
| Female | 4 | 51-older | Yes | 2739 | 10 | 0.37\% |
| Male | 1 | 30-50 | No | 2601 | 2601 | 100.0\% |
| Male | 1 | 51-older | No | 2668 | 2668 | 100.0\% |
| Male | 2 | 30-50 | No | 2621 | 2621 | 100.0\% |
| Male | 2 | 51-older | No | 2649 | 2648 | 99.96\% |
| Male | 2 | 51-older | Yes | 2649 | 1 | 0.04\% |
| Male | 3 | 30-50 | No | 2603 | 2603 | 100.0\% |
| Male | 3 | 51-older | No | 2662 | 2662 | 100.0\% |
| Male | 4 | 30-50 | No | 2608 | 2608 | 100.0\% |
| Male | 4 | 51-older | No | 2659 | 2659 | 100.0\% |

NOTE:All results reported here are based on information as reportedby participants and were not independently verified. The association between self-reported Sjogren's Sydrome and C8/PFOA is unadjusted for any potential confounders or covariates.Caution in interpretation is warranted.

Self- Reported Diagnosis of Sjogren's Sydrome in Female Adults Stratified by Age


Self- Reported Diagnosis of Sjogren's Sydrome in Male Adults Stratified by Age


