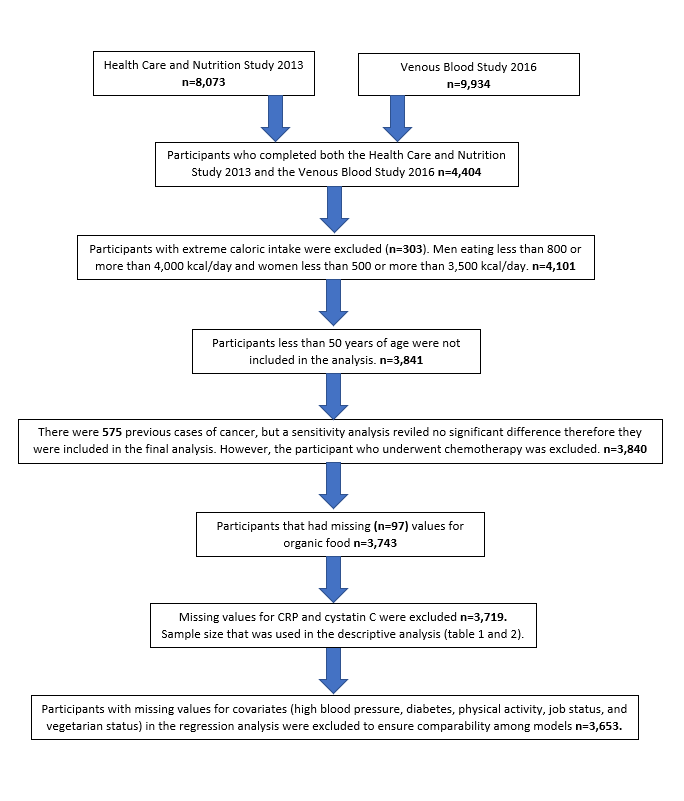
**Supplemental Figure 1 Sample Size Flow Diagram**



Participants with CRP>10 **(n=319)** excluded for CRP regression analysis **n=3,334**

Participants in the cystatin C regression analysis **n=3,653**

**Supplemental Table 1 Linear regression analysis for the association between organic food consumption and log CRP(n=3,175)/log CysC (n=3,481) excluding participants that had their organic food variable recoded.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Predictor** | | **Organic Foods Consumption** | **95% Confidence Interval** | **Vegetarian** | **95% Confidence Interval** | **Alternative Mediterranean diet score** | **95% Confidence Interval** |
| CRP | Model 1[1](#Table3_1) | -0.174 | **(-0.240, -0.108)** | - | - | - | - |
| Model 2[2](#Table3_2) | -0.107 | **(-0.174, -0.040)** | - | - | - | - |
| Model 3[3](#Table3_3) | -0.098 | **(-0.166, -0.031)** | -0.138 | (-0.297, 0.021) | - | - |
| Model 4[4](#Table3_4) | -0.092 | **(-0.160, -0.024)** | - | - | -0.018 | **(-0.035, -0.001)** |
| CysC | Model 1[1](#Table3_1) | -0.104 | **(-0.127, -0.080)** | - | - | - | - |
| Model 2[2](#Table3_2) | -0.040 | **(-0.058, -0.021)** | - | - | - | - |
| Model 3[3](#Table3_3) | -0.042 | **(-0.061, -0.023)** | 0.031 | (-0.026, 0.088) | - | - |
| Model 4[4](#Table3_4) | -0.026 | **(-0.046, -0.006)** | - | - | -0.017 | **(-0.022, -0.012)** |

1Model 1: unadjusted; all values are weighted for the complex sample design.

2Model 2: Adjusted for age, BMI, gender, race, blood pressure, diabetes, alcohol consumption, physical activity, job status, total net worth, education, and daily caloric intake; all values are weighted for the complex sample design.

3Model 3: Adjusted for age, BMI, gender, race, blood pressure, diabetes, alcohol consumption, physical activity, job status, total net worth, education, daily caloric intake, and vegetarian status; all values are weighted for the complex sample design.

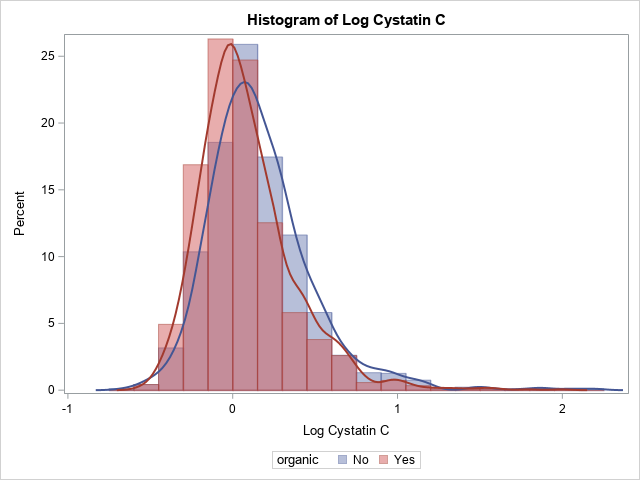
4Model 4: Adjusted for age, BMI, gender, race, blood pressure, diabetes, alcohol consumption, physical activity, job status, total net worth, education, daily caloric intake, and A-MedDiet; all values are weighted for the complex sample design.

**Supplemental Table 2 The Alternative Mediterranean diet gender-specific median cut points**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Component** (servings/day) | **Criteria for Maximum Score (1)** | |
|  | **Men** | **Women** |
| Fruit | >1.46 | >1.65 |
| Vegetables | >2.02 | >2.28 |
| Whole grains | >0.67 | >0.67 |
| Red/processed meats | <0.81 | <0.60 |
| Alcohol | >.5, <=2 | >.5, <=1.5 |
| Nuts | >0.47 | >0.42 |
| Legumes | >0.22 | >.23 |
| Fish | >0.13 | >.11 |
| MUFA[1](#sup1_1)/SFA[2](#sup1_2) | >1.06 | >1.04 |
| 1MUFA: monounsaturated fats  2SFA: saturated fats | | |

**Supplemental Figure 2 Overlaid histograms of Log CRP and Log Cystatin C for those who consume and don’t consume organic foods**

A picture containing door

Description automatically generated ****

**Supplemental Table 3 Linear regression analysis for the association between organic food consumption and log CRP / log CysC (n=3,653).**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Predictor** | | **Organic Foods Consumption** | **95% Confidence Interval** | **Vegetarian** | **95% Confidence Interval** | **Alternative Mediterranean diet score** | **95% Confidence Interval** |
| CRP | Model 1[1](#Table3_1) | -0.165 | **(-0.240, -0.089)** | - | - | - | - |
|  | Model 2[2](#Table3_2) | -0.083 | **(-0.154, -0.013)** | - | - | - | - |
|  | Model 3[3](#Table3_3) | -0.076 | **(-0.147, -0.006)** | -0.123 | (-0.270, 0.024) | - | - |
|  | Model 4[4](#Table3_4) | -0.062 | (-0.133, 0.009) | - | - | -0.029 | **(-0.046, -0.013)** |
| CysC | Model 1[1](#Table3_1) | -0.092 | **(-0.1160, -0.0683)** | - | - | - | - |
|  | Model 2[2](#Table3_2) | -0.033 | **(-0.051, -0.015)** | - | - | - | - |
|  | Model 3[3](#Table3_3) | -0.034 | **(-0.053, -0.016)** | 0.025 | (-0.031, 0.081) | - | - |
|  | Model 4[4](#Table3_4) | -0.019 | (-0.039, 0.000) | - | - | -0.019 | **(-0.024, -0.013)** |

1Model 1: unadjusted.

2Model 2: Adjusted for age, BMI, gender, race, blood pressure, diabetes, alcohol consumption, physical activity, job status, total net worth, education, and daily caloric intake.

3Model 3: Adjusted for age, BMI, gender, race, blood pressure, diabetes, alcohol consumption, physical activity, job status, total net worth, education, daily caloric intake, and vegetarian status.

4Model 4: Adjusted for age, BMI, gender, race, blood pressure, diabetes, alcohol consumption, physical activity, job status, total net worth, education, daily caloric intake, and A-MedDiet.

**Supplemental Table 4 Linear regression analysis for the association between organic food consumption and log CRP (n=3,333) /log CysC (n=3,649) without influential points.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Predictor** | | **Organic Foods Consumption** | **95% Confidence Interval** | **Vegetarian** | **95% Confidence Interval** | **Alternative Mediterranean diet score** | **95% Confidence Interval** |
| CRP | Model 1[1](#Table3_1) | -0.155 | **(-0.219, -0.091)** | - | - | - | - |
| Model 2[2](#Table3_2) | -0.100 | **(-0.164, -0.035)** | - | - | - | - |
| Model 3[3](#Table3_3) | -0.092 | **(-0.158, -0.026)** | -0.133 | (-0.289, 0.023) | - | - |
| Model 4[4](#Table3_4) | -0.085 | **(-0.151, -0.019)** | - | - | -0.020 | **(-0.036, -0.003)** |
| CysC | Model 1[1](#Table3_1) | -0.097 | **(-0.120, -0.073)** | - | - | - | - |
| Model 2[2](#Table3_2) | -0.039 | **(-0.056, -0.021)** | - | - | - | - |
| Model 3[3](#Table3_3) | -0.041 | **(-0.058, -0.023)** | 0.030 | (-0.025, 0.085) | - | - |
| Model 4[4](#Table3_4) | -0.026 | **(-0.045, -0.007)** | - | - | -0.018 | **(-0.023, -0.013)** |

1Model 1: unadjusted; all values are weighted for the complex sample design.

2Model 2: Adjusted for age, BMI, gender, race, blood pressure, diabetes, alcohol consumption, physical activity, job status, total net worth, education, and daily caloric intake; all values are weighted for the complex sample design.

3Model 3: Adjusted for age, BMI, gender, race, blood pressure, diabetes, alcohol consumption, physical activity, job status, total net worth, education, daily caloric intake, and vegetarian status; all values are weighted for the complex sample design.

4Model 4: Adjusted for age, BMI, gender, race, blood pressure, diabetes, alcohol consumption, physical activity, job status, total net worth, education, daily caloric intake, and A-MedDiet; all values are weighted for the complex sample design.