Lifetime Adversity Leads to Blunted Stress Axis Reactivity: Studies from the Oklahoma Family Health Patterns Project

Supplemental Information
**Figure S1.** Left Panel shows cortisol on a resting control day and a stress day at two baseline measures and two measures during stress and corresponding rest periods. The effect of the stressor was significant as shown by the Day x Period interaction, \( F (3, 1050) = 44.83, p < 0.0001 \). Right Panel shows heart rate on a resting control day and a stress day at averaged over the baseline periods and two speech preparation periods and corresponding rest periods. The effect of the stressor was significant as shown by the Day x Period interaction, \( F (1, 334) = 317, p < 0.0001 \).
Figure S2. Saliva cortisol at 10 time points on a nonstress control day taken at home upon awakening and on arrival at the lab, and at the following intervals timed to correspond to time points on the stress day protocol: min 10 and 20 of baseline, min 15, 30, and 45 corresponding to the stress protocol, and 15 and 30 min poststress, and at home at bedtime. Analysis showed a
significant diurnal variation in cortisol concentration, $F(9, 2667) = 185, p < .0001$, with no sex or adversity group differences across rest day samples, $Fs = 0.00$ and $0.22, ps$ NS, and no sex or adversity interactions with period, $Fs < 0.13, ps$ NS. NS, non-significant.