

Supplementary Table 3. *Post hoc* analysis for the risk of metabolic syndrome components between the four groups

	High BP ^a	Hyperglycemia ^b	Hypertriglyceridemia ^c	Low HDL-C ^d
Men				
Group B vs. Group C ^e	1.63 (1.27–2.07)	1.92 (1.48–2.49)	1.32 (1.04–1.66)	1.34 (1.04–1.72)
Group B vs. Group D ^e	2.32 (1.71–3.15)	2.21 (1.64–2.97)	2.23 (1.67–2.98)	2.76 (2.08–3.68)
Group C vs. Group D ^f	1.41 (1.08–1.83)	1.19 (0.89–1.59)	1.75 (1.35–2.27)	2.02 (1.58–2.59)
Women				
Group B vs. Group C ^e	1.16 (0.76–1.78)	1.61 (1.12–2.32)	1.39 (0.95–2.07)	1.25 (0.85–1.81)
Group B vs. Group D ^e	2.21 (1.27–3.84)	3.06 (1.73–5.42)	2.44 (1.52–3.92)	2.13 (1.34–3.38)
Group C vs. Group D ^f	1.81 (1.17–2.8)	1.62 (1.07–2.46)	1.85 (1.28–2.65)	1.84 (1.3–2.6)

Values are presented as odds ratio (95% confidence interval). Adjusted for age, estimated glomerular filtration rate, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, alcohol intake, smoking status, physically active, household income, education levels, menopausal status. Group A: hyperuricemia (–) and abdominal obesity (–). Group B: hyperuricemia (+) and abdominal obesity (–). Group C: hyperuricemia (–) and abdominal obesity (+). Group D: hyperuricemia (+) and abdominal obesity (+).

BP, blood pressure; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

^aSystolic BP \geq 130 mmHg and/or diastolic BP \geq 85 mmHg or use of antihypertensive medications, ^bFasting plasma glucose \geq 100 mg/dL or use of antidiabetic medications, ^cTriglyceride \geq 150 mg/dL or medication use, ^dHDL-C $<$ 40 mg/dL in men and $<$ 50 mg/dL in women or medication use, ^eReference: Group B, ^fReference: Group C.