

Supplementary Table 3. HRs and 95% CIs for the incidence of myocardial infarction, stroke, and all-cause death during follow-up according to the ranges of LDL-C level among older adults with triglyceride level ≥ 150 mg/dL

Variable	Ranges of LDL-C, mg/dL					
	LDL-C <55 (n=14,840)	55 ≤ LDL-C <70 (n=21,499)	70 ≤ LDL-C <100 (n=96,620)	100 ≤ LDL-C <130 (n=140,548)	130 ≤ LDL-C <160 (n=103,913)	160 ≤ LDL-C (n=58,669)
Myocardial infarction						
No. of events	551	799	3,804	5,818	4,742	3,027
Follow-up duration, person-years	109,963.78	161,574.43	731,095.89	1,068,550.7	791,317.91	445,495.15
Incidence rate, /1,000 person-years	5.01	4.95	5.2	5.44	5.99	6.79
HR (95% CI) in model 1	0.86 (0.79–0.94)	0.86 (0.80–0.93)	0.94 (0.90–0.97)	1 (reference)	1.13 (1.09–1.17)	1.31 (1.25–1.36)
HR (95% CI) in model 2	0.85 (0.78–0.93)	0.86 (0.80–0.92)	0.93 (0.89–0.97)	1 (reference)	1.13 (1.09–1.18)	1.32 (1.26–1.38)
Stroke						
No. of events	1,096	1,396	6,420	9,652	7,367	4,279
Follow-up duration, person-years	108,289.09	159,766.95	723,129.91	1,055,815.27	782,172.96	441,219.99
Incidence rate, /1,000 person-years	10.12	8.73	8.88	9.14	9.42	9.7
HR (95% CI) in model 1	0.99 (0.93–1.05)	0.89 (0.84–0.94)	0.94 (0.91–0.97)	1 (reference)	1.07 (1.04–1.10)	1.14 (1.10–1.18)
HR (95% CI) in model 2	0.98 (0.92–1.05)	0.89 (0.84–0.94)	0.94 (0.91–0.97)	1 (reference)	1.07 (1.04–1.11)	1.15 (1.11–1.19)
All-cause death						
No. of events	3,416	4,084	16,282	22,390	16,290	9,434
Follow-up duration, person-years	123,062.74	181,621.37	823,818	1,205,805.8	894,332.76	504,976.9
Incidence rate, /1,000 person-years	27.76	22.49	19.76	18.57	18.21	18.68
HR (95% CI) in model 1	1.25 (1.21–1.30)	1.09 (1.06–1.13)	1.02 (1.00–1.04)	1 (reference)	1.04 (1.02–1.06)	1.14 (1.12–1.17)
HR (95% CI) in model 2	1.25 (1.20–1.29)	1.09 (1.05–1.13)	1.02 (1.00–1.04)	1 (reference)	1.04 (1.02–1.06)	1.15 (1.12–1.06)

Model 1: adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, current smoking, heavy alcohol consumption, regular exercise, low-income status, diabetes, hypertension, and statin use; Model 2: adjusted for Model 1 plus Charlson Comorbidity Index. To account for the changes in LDL-C level and statin use during the follow-up period, a time-dependent Cox regression analysis was performed calculating the HRs for outcomes.
 HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol.