

Supplementary Table 4. 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 = 14,371)	55 ≤ LDL-C < 70 (n = 35,284)	70 ≤ LDL-C < 100 (n = 213,865)	100 ≤ LDL-C < 130 (n = 342,612)	130 ≤ LDL-C < 160 (n = 236,362)	160 ≤ LDL-C (n = 113,033)
Myocardial infarction						
No. of events	531	1,257	7,269	11,840	8,628	4,487
Follow-up duration, person-years	102,747.03	256,019.93	1,583,277.08	2,583,393.61	1,800,201.69	866,187.29
Incidence rate, /1,000 person-years	5.17	4.91	4.59	4.58	4.79	5.18
HR (95% CI) in model 1	1.01 (0.93–1.11)	0.98 (0.93–1.04)	0.96 (0.93–0.99)	1 (reference)	1.09 (1.06–1.13)	1.23 (1.19–1.28)
HR (95% CI) in model 2	0.99 (0.91–1.08)	0.97 (0.91–1.02)	0.95 (0.92–0.98)	1 (reference)	1.10 (1.07–1.13)	1.25 (1.20–1.29)
Stroke						
No. of events	833	2,073	11,855	19,070	13,572	6,611
Follow-up duration, person-years	101,756.31	253,782.37	1,569,439.03	2,560,485.59	1,783,607.57	859,073.17
Incidence rate, /1,000 person-years	8.19	8.17	7.55	7.45	7.61	7.7
HR (95% CI) in model 1	0.98 (0.92–1.05)	1.01 (0.97–1.06)	0.97 (0.95–0.99)	1 (reference)	1.08 (1.06–1.10)	1.16 (1.13–1.19)
HR (95% CI) in model 2	0.97 (0.91–1.04)	1.01 (0.96–1.05)	0.97 (0.94–0.99)	1 (reference)	1.08 (1.06–1.11)	1.16 (1.13–1.20)
All-cause death						
No. of events	3,914	8,386	42,937	57,181	34,494	15,155
Follow-up duration, person-years	114,793.66	286,669.9	1,776,624.28	2,906,066.77	2,029,827.89	978,939.44
Incidence rate, /1,000 person-years	34.1	29.25	24.17	19.68	16.99	15.48
HR (95% CI) in model 1	1.45 (1.40–1.50)	1.30 (1.27–1.33)	1.12 (1.11–1.13)	1 (reference)	0.97 (0.96–0.99)	1.01 (0.99–1.03)
HR (95% CI) in model 2	1.44 (1.39–1.48)	1.28 (1.26–1.31)	1.12 (1.10–1.13)	1 (reference)	0.98 (0.96–0.99)	1.02 (1.00–1.03)

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.