

Supplementary Table 6. HRs (95% CIs) for the composite outcome of incident diabetic nephropathy or retinopathy associated with 10-year ASCVD risk

Variable	10-Year ASCVD risk category				10-Year ASCVD risk score, per 1% increment
	Low risk	Medium risk	High risk	<i>P</i> trend	
GDES cohort					
Cases/Person-years	53/595	130/1,346	178/1,412	-	361/3,353
Crude model	1.00 (reference)	1.07 (0.77–1.48)	1.43 (1.05–1.96)	0.005	1.045 (1.023–1.067)
Adjusted model	1.00 (reference)	1.09 (0.78–1.52)	1.41 (1.02–1.95)	0.011	1.040 (1.018–1.063)
SDES cohort					
Cases/Person-years	33/337	96/765	170/1,132	-	299/2,234
Crude model	1.00 (reference)	1.39 (0.93–2.08)	1.55 (1.06–2.27)	0.026	1.015 (0.996–1.034)
Adjusted model	1.00 (reference)	1.26 (0.84–1.90)	1.45 (0.99–2.14)	0.049	1.014 (0.995–1.035)
Pooled					
Cases/Person-years				-	
Crude model	1.00 (reference)	1.19 (0.92–1.53)	1.48 (1.16–1.88)	-	1.028 (1.014–1.043)
Adjusted model	1.00 (reference)	1.16 (0.89–1.50)	1.43 (1.11–1.83)	-	1.026 (1.011–1.041)

Crude model refers to Cox proportional hazard model with no adjustment. Adjusted model refers to multivariable-adjusted Cox proportional hazard model in which education level, regular drinking, duration of diabetes, use of insulin, and glycosylated hemoglobin were included as co-variables. Cohort-specific results were pooled using inverse variance-weighted, fixed-effect meta-analyses. The 10-year ASCVD risk estimated by the Prediction for ASCVD Risk in China (China-PAR) equations was categorised into low risk (<5.0%), medium risk (≥5.0 to 9.9%), and high risk (≥10.0%).

HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; GDES, Guangzhou Diabetic Eye Study; SDES, Shao-guan Diabetic Eye Study.