E*n*M

Supplemental Table S5. Hazard Ratios for All Cause Mortality according to Triglyceride-Glucose Index

Variable	Univariate			Multivariate		
	HR	95% CI	P value	HR	95% CI	P value
TyG index quartile						
Q1	Reference			Reference		
Q2	1.01	0.8–1.28	0.933	0.97	0.76–1.24	0.811
Q3	1.04	0.82–1.33	0.732	1.12	0.86–1.44	0.406
Q4	0.96	0.75–1.22	0.720	0.97	0.74–1.28	0.841
Age	1.11	1.10–1.12	<0.001	1.1	1.09–1.12	<0.001
Sex	0.42	0.35–0.50	<0.001	0.48	0.38–0.61	<0.001
Body mass index	0.90	0.88–0.93	<0.001	0.96	0.93–0.99	0.005
Diabetes mellitus	2.32	1.83–2.94	<0.001	2.06	1.59–2.66	<0.001
Hypertension	1.69	1.42–2.01	<0.001	1.43	1.18–1.73	<0.001
Total cholesterol	0.997	0.994–0.999	0.015	1.000	1.000–1.000	0.167
Smoking	1.96	1.65–2.34	<0.001	1.35	1.10–1.68	0.005
Alcohol	1.61	1.33–1.95	<0.001	0.96	0.77–1.19	0.685
Exercise	0.77	0.62–0.96	0.017	0.95	0.76–1.19	0.667
hsCRP	1.07	0.99–1.15	0.085	1.08	0.98–1.19	0.106

HRs of all cause mortality ($n=4,259$; 553 [13.0%] deceased) for median 15.7 years of follow-up were evaluated with Cox proportional hazard model. Each variable including quartiles of TyG index was evaluated for the risk of incident cardiovascular disease in univariate analysis. Multivariate analysis was adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, total cholesterol, smoking, alcohol, exercise, and hsCRP.
HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; TyG, triglyceride-glucose; hsCRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein.