

Supplemental Table S6. Hazard Ratios for Cause-Specific Mortality according to Triglyceride-Glucose Index

TyG index quartile	Univariate			Multivariate		
	HR	95% CI	<i>P</i> value	HR	95% CI	<i>P</i> value
Overall						
Q1	Reference			Reference		
Q2	1.01	0.80–1.28	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	0.72	0.97	0.74–1.28	0.841
CVD						
Q1	Reference			Reference		
Q2	1.06	0.57–1.95	0.858	0.85	0.45–1.59	0.604
Q3	1.16	0.63–2.12	0.634	0.87	0.45–1.67	0.677
Q4	0.94	0.50–1.76	0.851	0.63	0.31–1.29	0.205
Cancer						
Q1	Reference			Reference		
Q2	0.71	0.48–1.06	0.098	0.74	0.49–1.13	0.165
Q3	0.82	0.55–1.21	0.308	1.02	0.67–1.55	0.932
Q4	0.85	0.59–1.25	0.413	1.03	0.66–1.61	0.898

HRs of all cause, CVD-related, cancer-related mortality ($n=4,259$; a total of 553 [13.0%] deceased, 82 [14.8%], and 194 [35.1%] deceased due to CVD-related and cancer-related cause, respectively) for median 15.7 years of follow-up were evaluated with Cox proportional hazard model. Univariate analysis was unadjusted for covariates and multivariate analysis was adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, total cholesterol, smoking, alcohol, exercise, and high-sensitivity C-reactive protein.

TyG, triglyceride-glucose; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; CVD, cardiovascular disease.