**Supplementary Tables**

**Supplementary Table 1.** Multivariate Cox regression analysis of the relationship between participants’ diabetes history and CVD events.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | *β* | SE | Wald test | *P-value* | HR (95% CI) |
|
| Diabetes history | 0.86 | 0.28 | 9.67 | <0.01 | 2.37 (1.38–4.08) |
| Female | −0.25 | 0.27 | 0.89 | 0.35 | 0.78 (0.46–1.32) |
| Age | 0.05 | 0.01 | 18.00 | <0.01 | 1.06 (1.03–1.08) |
| High school or above | −0.41 | 0.19 | 4.78 | 0.03 | 0.66 (0.46–0.96) |
| Not married | 0.17 | 0.23 | 0.56 | 0.45 | 1.19 (0.76–1.87) |
| BMI |  |  |  |  |  |
| <23.0 kg/m2 | Ref. |  |  |  |  |
| 23.0–24.9 kg/m2 | −0.04 | 0.23 | 0.03 | 0.87 | 0.96 (0.61–1.51) |
| ≥25 kg/m2 | −0.03 | 0.21 | 0.02 | 0.90 | 0.97 (0.64–1.47) |
| Smoking status |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonsmoker | Ref. |  |  |  |  |
| Former smoker | −0.30 | 0.40 | 0.59 | 0.44 | 0.74 (0.34–1.61) |
| Current smoker | 0.14 | 0.29 | 0.23 | 0.63 | 1.15 (0.65–2.02) |
| Current drinking | −0.04 | 0.22 | 0.03 | 0.86 | 0.96 (0.63–1.47) |
| Family history of cancer and diabetes | −0.12 | 0.21 | 0.34 | 0.56 | 0.88 (0.58–1.34) |
| Hypertension | 0.66 | 0.20 | 10.79 | <0.01 | 1.94 (1.31–2.88) |
| Hyperlipidemia | −0.09 | 0.27 | 0.12 | 0.73 | 0.91 (0.54–1.54) |
| Cancer | −0.06 | 0.51 | 0.01 | 0.91 | 0.94 (0.34–2.57) |
| Liver diseases | 0.61 | 0.27 | 5.02 | 0.03 | 1.84 (1.08–3.14) |
| Gallbladder diseases | 0.26 | 0.19 | 1.77 | 0.18 | 1.30 (0.88–1.90) |
| Pancreatitis | −0.82 | 1.01 | 0.65 | 0.42 | 0.44 (0.06–3.19) |
| Gastrointestinal diseases | 0.41 | 0.25 | 2.74 | 0.10 | 1.51 (0.93–2.46) |
| Renal diseases | 0.26 | 0.32 | 0.64 | 0.42 | 1.29 (0.69–2.42) |
| Lung diseases | 0.34 | 0.32 | 1.11 | 0.29 | 1.40 (0.75–2.63) |
| Optimal blood pressure | −0.31 | 0.19 | 2.57 | 0.11 | 0.74 (0.51–1.07) |
| Optimal HbA1c level | 0.38 | 0.25 | 2.39 | 0.12 | 1.47 (0.90–2.38) |
| Optimal lipid level | 0.07 | 0.19 | 0.14 | 0.71 | 1.07 (0.74–1.57) |

BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence interval; CVD, cardiovascular disease; HbA1c, glycated hemoglobin A1c; HR, hazard ratio; SE, standard error

**Supplementary Table 2.** Association of blood pressure with CVD events among different participants.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category | N | Person-years | Cases | HR (95% CI) 1 | HR (95% CI)2 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| High blood pressure | 2,434 | 7,622 | 68 | 1.00 (Ref.) | 1.00 (Ref.) |
| Optimal blood pressure | 4,763 | 14,965 | 66 | 0.64 (0.45–0.90) | 0.75 (0.52–1.09) |
| No diabetes |  |  |  |  |  |
| High blood pressure | 2,179 | 6,832 | 51 | 1.00 (Ref.) | 1.00 (Ref.) |
| Optimal blood pressure | 4,428 | 13,914 | 58 | 0.74 (0.50–1.09) | 0.89 (0.59–1.35) |
| Diabetes |  |  |  |  |  |
| High blood pressure | 255 | 790 | 17 | 1.00 (Ref.) | 1.00 (Ref.) |
| Optimal blood  pressure | 355 | 1,051 | 8 | 0.36 (0.16–0.85) | 0.35 (0.14–0.86) |

1adjusted for age, sex, education, and marital status using Cox regression. 2 adjusted for age, sex, education, marital status, BMI, smoking status, alcohol drinking, family history of cancer and diabetes, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, cancer, liver diseases, gallbladder diseases, pancreatitis, gastrointestinal diseases, renal diseases, and lung diseases using Cox regression. BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence interval; CVD, cardiovascular disease; HR, hazard ratio; Ref., reference

**Supplementary Table 3.** Association of HbA1c levels with CVD events among different participants.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category | N | Person-years | Cases | HR (95% CI) 1 | HR (95% CI)2 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| High HbA1c level | 1,476 | 4,639 | 34 | 1.00 (Ref.) | 1.00 (Ref.) |
| Optimal HbA1c level | 5,721 | 17,948 | 100 | 0.96 (0.65–1.43) | 1.03 (0.69–1.54) |
| No diabetes |  |  |  |  |  |
| High HbA1c level | 998 | 3,144 | 16 | 1.00 (Ref.) | 1.00 (Ref.) |
| Optimal HbA1c level | 5,609 | 17,602 | 93 | 1.29 (0.76–2.20) | 1.36 (0.79–2.34) |
| Diabetes |  |  |  |  |  |
| High HbA1c level | 478 | 1,495 | 18 | 1.00 (Ref.) | 1.00 (Ref.) |
| Optimal HbA1c level | 112 | 346 | 7 | 1.78 (0.73–4.33) | 1.67 (0.68–4.14) |

1adjusted for age, sex, education, and marital status using Cox regression. 2 adjusted for age, sex, education, marital status, BMI, smoking status, alcohol drinking, family history of cancer and diabetes, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, cancer, liver diseases, gallbladder diseases, pancreatitis, gastrointestinal diseases, renal diseases, and lung diseases using Cox regression. BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence interval; CVD, cardiovascular disease; HbA1c, glycated hemoglobin A1c; HR, hazard ratio; Ref., reference

**Supplementary Table 4.** Association of lipid levels with CVD events among different participants.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category | N | Person-years | Cases | HR (95% CI) 1 | HR (95% CI)2 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| High lipid level | 4,831 | 15,448 | 92 | 1.00 (Ref.) | 1.00 (Ref.) |
| Optimal lipid level | 2,232 | 7,139 | 42 | 1.02 (0.71–1.48) | 1.08 (0.74–1.57) |
| No diabetes |  |  |  |  |  |
| High lipid level | 4,477 | 14,059 | 72 | 1.00 (Ref.) | 1.00 (Ref.) |
| Optimal lipid level | 2,130 | 6,686 | 37 | 1.12 (0.75–1.66) | 1.15 (0.77–1.73) |
| Diabetes |  |  |  |  |  |
| High lipid level | 426 | 1,389 | 20 | 1.00 (Ref.) | 1.00 (Ref.) |
| Optimal lipid level | 139 | 453 | 5 | 0.76 (0.29–2.03) | 0.71 (0.24–2.10) |

1adjusted for age, sex, education, and marital status using Cox regression. 2 adjusted for age, sex, education, marital status, BMI, smoking status, alcohol drinking, family history of cancer and diabetes, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, cancer, liver diseases, gallbladder diseases, pancreatitis, gastrointestinal diseases, renal diseases, and lung diseases using Cox regression. BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence interval; CVD, cardiovascular disease; HR, hazard ratio; Ref., reference