

### **Extra analysis for age-stratified results**

**Table S10.** Multivariable-adjusted association between LV diastolic function indexes and CAC score.

CAC group	E/A ratio		Septal-lateral e' (cm/s)		Septal-lateral E/e' ratio		LAVI	
	Effect size ± SE	P value	Effect size ± SE	P value	Effect size ± SE	P value	Effect size ± SE	P value
<i>Age &lt;50 years</i>								
CAC = 0 (n=842)	reference		reference		reference		reference	
CAC >0 and ≤2.17 (n=56)	-0.036±0.038	0.35	-0.26±0.18	0.15	0.054±0.14	0.71	-0.78±0.55	0.16
CAC >2.17 and ≤14.1 (n=56)	0.074±0.12	0.52	0.12±0.53	0.83	0.029±0.42	0.95	1.02±1.76	0.56
CAC >14.1 (n=56)	-0.17±0.17	0.30	-0.49±0.79	0.54	-0.34±0.63	0.58	-0.84±2.51	0.74
<i>Age ≥50 years</i>								
CAC = 0 (n=409)	reference		reference		reference		reference	
CAC >0 and ≤39.9 (n=221)	-0.020±0.027	0.46	-0.43±0.12	0.001	0.54±0.19	0.004	-0.65±0.57	0.26
CAC >39.9 and ≤249 (n=221)	0.037±0.036	0.30	-0.30±0.16	0.063	0.58±0.25	0.020	0.26±0.76	0.73
CAC >249 (n=221)	-0.020±0.036	0.58	-0.73±0.16	<0.001	1.21±0.25	<0.001	0.36±0.75	0.64

The subgrouping of individuals with CAC > 0 was based on CAC tertile limits. Effect sizes were adjusted for clinical correlates identified in stepwise linear regression, including age and age<sup>2</sup> (Table 2). CAC, coronary artery calcium; LAVI, left atrial volume index; SE, standard error.