

Table S5. Multivariable-adjusted risk for LV diastolic dysfunction (Project Baseline Health Study criteria) by CAC score (0 and tertiles).

CAC group	LV diastolic dysfunction			
	Grade II (n=321)		Grade I and II (n=554)	
	Odds ratio (5-95% CI)	P value	Odds ratio (5-95% CI)	P value
Unadjusted model				
CAC = 0 (n=1251)	<i>reference</i>		<i>reference</i>	
CAC >0 and ≤17.5 (n=277)	3.63 (2.53 to 5.22)	<0.001	2.58 (1.93 to 3.46)	<0.001
CAC >17.5 and ≤176 (n=277)	4.21 (2.95 to 6.00)	<0.001	3.07 (2.31 to 4.09)	<0.001
CAC >176 (n=277)	9.45 (6.83 to 13.1)	<0.001	6.79 (5.13 to 9.00)	<0.001
Age- and sex-adjusted model				
CAC = 0 (n=1251)	<i>reference</i>		<i>reference</i>	
CAC >0 and ≤17.5 (n=277)	2.66 (1.79 to 3.97)	<0.001	2.10 (1.54 to 2.85)	<0.001
CAC >17.5 and ≤176 (n=277)	1.75 (1.17 to 2.61)	0.006	1.71 (1.23 to 2.37)	<0.001
CAC >176 (n=277)	3.49 (2.32 to 5.22)	<0.001	3.10 (2.19 to 4.40)	<0.001
Fully adjusted model				
CAC = 0 (n=1251)	<i>reference</i>		<i>reference</i>	
CAC >0 and ≤17.5 (n=277)	2.25 (1.47 to 3.44)	<0.001	1.64 (1.18 to 2.28)	0.003
CAC >17.5 and ≤176 (n=277)	1.26 (0.81 to 1.94)	0.30	1.23 (0.86 to 1.76)	0.25
CAC >176 (n=277)	1.94 (1.23 to 3.04)	0.004	1.73 (1.17 to 2.55)	0.006

Individuals with CAC >0 were classified based on CAC tertile limits. The fully adjusted model included clinical correlates identified in a stepwise logistic regression. CAC, coronary artery calcium; LV, left ventricular.