

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Table S1. Disease diagnosis from NHANES database.

Disease	Section	English Text	Value Description for Diagnosis Yes
Angina	Questionnaire Data	Has a doctor or other health professional ever told {you/SP} that {you/s/he} . . .had angina (angi-na), also called angina pectoris?	Yes
Heart attack	Questionnaire Data	Has a doctor or other health professional ever told {you/SP} that {you/s/he} . . .had a heart attack (also called myocardial infarction (my-o-car-dee-al in-fark-shun))?	Yes
	Questionnaire Data	Has a doctor or other health professional ever told {you/SP} that {you/he/she} had ...?	a heart attack
Stroke	Questionnaire Data	Has a doctor or other health professional ever told {you/SP} that {you/s/he} . . .had a stroke?	Yes
	Questionnaire Data	Has a doctor or other health professional ever told {you/SP} that {you/he/she} had . . .?	a stroke
Coronary disease	heart Questionnaire Data	Has a doctor or other health professional ever told {you/SP} that {you/s/he} . . .had coronary (kor-o-nare-ee) heart disease?	Yes
Self-reported diabetes	Questionnaire Data	{Other than during pregnancy, {have you/has SP}/ {Have you/Has SP}} ever been told by a doctor or health professional that {you have/{he/she/SP} has} diabetes or sugar diabetes?	Yes
Diabetes	Laboratory Data	Glycohemoglobin	≥6.5%
	Laboratory Data	Fasting glucose	≥126 mg/dL
	Questionnaire Data	The next questions are about specific medical conditions. {Other than during pregnancy, {have you/has SP}/ {Have you/Has SP}} ever been told by a doctor or health professional that {you have/{he/she/SP} has} diabetes or sugar diabetes?	Yes
	Questionnaire Data	Use of diabetes medication or insulin, including biguanides (metformin), sulfonylureas, insulin, thiazolidinediones, dipeptidyl peptidase 4 inhibitors, glucose like peptide-1 receptor agonists, sodium-glucose co-transporter-2 inhibitors, alpha-glucosidase inhibitors, meglitinides, amylin analogs, other antidiabetic agents.	
Self-reported hypertension	Questionnaire Data	{Have you/Has SP} ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that {you/s/he} had hypertension, also called high blood pressure?	Yes
Hypertension	Examination Data	Average SBP, average DBP (at least 3 times)	Average SBP≥140 mmHg, or average DBP≥90 mmHg. Or average SBP≥130 mmHg, or average DBP≥80 mmHg.
	Questionnaire Data	{Have you/Has SP} ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that {you/s/he} had hypertension, also called high blood pressure?	Yes

Abbreviation: NHANES, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey; SP: subject participant; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure.

Table S2. Classification of blood pressure-lowering, lipid-lowering, glucose-lowering, and antiplatelet agents.

Category	Drugs
Blood pressure-lowering agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors• angiotensin receptor blockers• diuretics• calcium channel blockers• beta blockers• alpha blockers• centrally acting agents• direct vasodilators• aldosterone receptor antagonists• renin inhibitors• other antihypertensive agents
Glucose-lowering agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• biguanides (metformin)• sulfonylureas• insulin• thiazolidinediones• dipeptidyl peptidase 4 inhibitors• glucose like peptide-1 receptor agonists• sodium-glucose co-transporter-2 inhibitors• alpha-glucosidase inhibitors• meglitinides• amylin analogs• other antidiabetic agents
Lipid-lowering agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3-hydroxy-methylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase inhibitors (statins)• ezetimibe

Table S3. Weighted prevalence of diagnosed atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease from 1999–2002 to 2015–2018, weighted. (%)

Subgroups	1999-2000	2001-2002	2003-2004	2005-2006	2007-2008	2009-2010	2011-2012	2013-2014	2015-2016	2017-2018	p for trend*
Total sample, n[†]	4878	5403	5037	4971	5920	6211	5555	5766	5716	5564	
Total cases, n[†]	512	585	625	507	635	612	516	534	567	631	
Total	7.3 (6.3, 8.4)	7.5 (6.4, 8.7)	8.7 (7.0, 10.6)	8.0 (6.8, 9.3)	7.8 (6.7, 9.0)	7.3 (6.2, 8.5)	7.5 (6.5, 8.6)	7.9 (7.0, 8.9)	7.9 (6.9, 9.0)	8.9 (7.6, 10.4)	0.79
Sex											
Male adults	8.6 (7.0, 10.5)	8.2 (6.9, 9.8)	9.1 (7.1, 11.6)	8.6 (7.2, 10.2)	8.6 (7.5, 9.8)	8.9 (7.5, 10.6)	8.4 (7.0, 10.2)	8.8 (7.5, 10.4)	9.2 (7.9, 10.7)	10.6 (8.7, 12.9)	0.27
Female adults	6.2 (5.0, 7.5)	6.8 (5.5, 8.3)	8.3 (6.7, 10.2)	7.4 (5.8, 9.3)	7.1 (5.6, 8.9)	5.8 (4.7, 7.1)	6.6 (5.9, 7.5)	7.0 (5.5, 8.9)	6.6 (5.4, 8.1)	7.4 (5.8, 9.4)	0.73
Age groups (years)											
20-44	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)	1.4 (0.8, 2.5)	1.4 (0.9, 2.2)	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)	1.2 (0.8, 2.0)	1.5 (1.0, 2.3)	1.6 (1.1, 2.3)	1.4 (0.9, 2.1)	1.4 (1.0, 2.0)	0.73
45-64	9.6 (7.9, 11.7)	7.8 (5.6, 10.8)	8.9 (6.4, 12.1)	7.9 (6.3, 9.8)	7.6 (6.1, 9.4)	8.0 (6.9, 9.3)	6.9 (5.8, 8.2)	6.7 (5.5, 8.2)	7.9 (6.5, 9.6)	9.6 (7.3, 12.4)	0.62
≥65	23.7 (20.1, 27.7)	26.6 (22.8, 0.7)	29.4 (24.9, 34.4)	26.6 (24.1, 29.3)	26.6 (22.1, 31.7)	22.0 (18.7, 25.8)	24.3 (22.1, 26.6)	25.7 (22.9, 28.7)	22.1 (18.9, 25.6)	24.2 (21.1, 27.6)	0.06
Race/Ethnicity*											
Non-Hispanic White population	8.2 (7.0, 9.6)	8.3 (7.1, 9.8)	9.6 (7.7, 11.7)	8.9 (7.5, 10.5)	8.6 (7.1, 10.4)	8.1 (6.6, 9.8)	8.0 (6.9, 9.4)	9.1 (7.7, 10.7)	8.4 (7.0, 10.0)	10.3 (8.5, 12.5)	0.13
Hispanic population	3.8 (3.0, 4.8)	3.5 (2.5, 4.9)	3.6 (2.7, 5.0)	4.1 (3.0, 5.6)	4.2 (3.4, 5.2)	4.5 (3.1, 6.4)	5.0 (3.6, 6.8)	4.7 (3.7, 6.0)	4.8 (4.0, 5.8)	4.7 (3.2, 6.9)	0.74
Non-Hispanic Black population	6.3 (5.0, 7.9)	8.1 (6.4, 10.2)	7.4 (5.9, 9.3)	7.9 (6.3, 9.9)	7.7 (6.1, 9.7)	7.5 (6.3, 9.1)	7.8 (6.6, 9.3)	6.6 (5.6, 7.8)	8.4 (6.8, 10.2)	7.9 (6.5, 9.5)	0.46
Other population	6.7 (3.4, 12.7)	4.3 (1.8, 9.9)	10.0 (5.0, 19.0)	4.1 (2.1, 8.0)	6.7 (4.2, 10.6)	5.0 (2.9, 8.4)	7.1 (4.6, 11.0)	5.5 (3.7, 8.0)	9.1 (5.9, 13.7)	8.0 (4.7, 13.2)	0.35
Education											
<High school	10.3 (8.7, 12.1)	13.4 (11.3, 15.9)	14.6 (11.1, 19.1)	12.9 (11.0, 15.1)	11.6 (10.0, 13.3)	11.3 (8.9, 14.1)	11.8 (9.2, 15.0)	11.6 (9.9, 13.6)	11.0 (9.1, 13.2)	12.1 (8.1, 17.7)	0.21

High school	8.9 (7.4, 10.6)	7.6 (6.1, 9.6)	8.7 (6.2, 12.1)	8.6 (5.9, 12.3)	8.9 (6.9, 11.3)	8.8 (7.1, 10.9)	10.0 (7.6, 12.9)	9.6 (8.2, 11.2)	9.1 (7.3, 11.3)	10.5 (8.1, 13.6)	0.12
>High school	5.0 (3.7, 6.7)	5.2 (4.3, 6.3)	6.6 (5.5, 7.9)	6.2 (5.1, 7.5)	5.9 (5.1, 6.7)	5.4 (4.4, 6.6)	5.6 (4.4, 7.0)	6.4 (5.3, 7.1)	6.8 (5.6, 8.2)	7.7 (6.6, 8.9)	0.02
BMI categories (kg/m²)											
≤18.5	8.4 (2.2, 27.1)	3.4 (1.6, 7.2)	5.6 (1.7, 17.3)	6.6 (2.1, 18.9)	5.3 (2.4, 11.3)	5.1 (1.7, 13.8)	7.3 (3.2, 15.7)	12.4 (5.1, 27.5)	5.3 (2.1, 12.5)	4.3 (1.4, 12.6)	0.75
18.5-<25	4.4 (3.6, 5.4)	4.2 (3.0, 5.9)	6.9 (5.1, 9.2)	4.3 (3.2, 5.8)	5.8 (4.5, 7.5)	4.9 (3.7, 6.6)	5.3 (3.9, 7.1)	6.0 (4.7, 7.8)	5.5 (4.1, 7.4)	5.8 (4.7, 7.2)	0.36
25 -<30	7.4 (5.9, 9.4)	6.8 (5.3, 8.6)	8.7 (7.2, 10.5)	8.8 (7.3, 10.5)	7.4 (6.1, 8.8)	6.5 (5.3, 8.0)	6.5 (5.1, 8.4)	7.7 (6.4, 9.3)	7.0 (5.4, 9.0)	9.0 (7.0, 11.5)	0.66
≥30	9.0 (7.2, 11.1)	9.0 (7.0, 11.5)	10.1 (7.8, 12.8)	9.6 (7.8, 11.8)	9.2 (7.3, 11.5)	9.9 (8.6, 11.3)	9.6 (8.4, 11.1)	8.9 (7.6, 10.3)	9.8 (8.5, 11.3)	10.1 (8.1, 12.6)	0.99
Insurance											
Yes	8.3 (7.2, 9.6)	8.4 (7.3, 9.7)	9.6 (7.9, 11.6)	8.8 (7.8, 10.1)	8.8 (7.5, 10.3)	8.4 (7.1, 9.8)	8.5 (7.2, 9.9)	8.9 (7.7, 10.3)	8.4 (7.1, 9.9)	9.6 (8.1, 11.2)	0.91
No	2.5 (1.5, 4.2)	2.6 (1.5, 4.6)	4.7 (3.0, 7.3)	4.1 (2.6, 6.5)	3.3 (2.6, 4.3)	3.2 (2.5, 4.0)	3.5 (2.5, 4.9)	3.4 (2.4, 4.9)	4.4 (2.8, 7.0)	5.0 (3.5, 7.0)	0.13

Abbreviation: BMI: body mass index, calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared.

Data were presented as weighted percentages with 95% confidence intervals otherwise indicated.

* The overall trend of risk factor control from 1999 to 2018 were analyzed using logistics regression modeling the survey cycle as a continuous variable.

† Unweighted data.

‡ Race/Ethnicity was determined by self-report in fixed categories. Other race included Asian American, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, multiple races or ethnicities, or unknown.

Table S4. Characteristics of US adults with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, NHANES 1999-2002 to 2015-2018, weighted. (%)

	1999-2002 (n=1096)	2003-2006 (n=1129)	2007-2010 (n=1246)	2011-2014 (n=1049)	2015-2018 (n=1197)
Sex					
Female adults	54.5 (50.1, 58.8)	50.9 (46.4, 55.3)	55.9 (51.8, 59.9)	54.5 (49.8, 59.1)	56.4 (52.0, 60.8)
Male adults	45.5 (41.2, 49.9)	49.1 (44.7, 53.6)	44.1 (40.1, 48.2)	45.5 (40.9, 50.2)	43.6 (39.2, 48)
Race/Ethnicity[*]					
Non-Hispanic					
White population	79.6 (75.4, 83.3)	79.4 (74.8, 83.4)	75.5 (69.9, 80.3)	73.7 (69.0, 77.9)	70.0 (64.8, 74.7)
Hispanic population	6.8 (4.0, 11.3)	5.2 (3.3, 7.9)	7.8 (5.1, 11.8)	9.3 (6.7, 12.7)	8.8 (6.7, 11.4)
Non-Hispanic					
Black population	10.6 (7.9, 13.9)	10.5 (8.1, 13.6)	11.6 (9.3, 14.4)	10.7 (8.0, 14.2)	11.0 (8.5, 14.2)
Other population	3.0 (1.6, 5.7)	4.9 (3.1, 7.5)	5.2 (3.6, 7.4)	6.3 (4.7, 8.4)	10.2 (7.4, 14.0)
Education					
<High school	35.4 (31.2, 39.8)	29.8 (26.0, 34.0)	30.0 (26.4, 33.7)	24.5 (20.5, 28.9)	17.1 (13.8, 21.1)
High school	27.9 (24.1, 32.1)	26.5 (22.5, 31.0)	28.7 (25.1, 32.6)	26.8 (22.9, 31.2)	28.3 (24.8, 32.1)
>High school	36.7 (33.1, 40.4)	43.6 (38.4, 49.0)	41.3 (36.0, 46.9)	48.7 (44.3, 53.1)	54.5 (49.3, 59.7)
Insurance					
Yes	93.5 (91.0, 95.3)	90.5 (87.5, 92.8)	91.1 (89.4, 92.5)	91.4 (88.8, 93.4)	92.0 (88.7, 94.4)
No	6.3 (4.4, 8.8)	9.5 (7.2, 12.5)	8.8 (7.3, 10.5)	8.4 (6.4, 11.0)	7.8 (5.5, 11.1)
Age groups (years)					
20–44	10.2 (7.9, 13.0)	8.5 (6.2, 11.4)	8.0 (5.7, 11)	9.2 (7.1, 11.9)	7.1 (5.5, 9.1)
45–64	35.9 (31.2, 40.8)	33.5 (29.1, 38.2)	36.8 (33.3, 40.4)	32.0 (28.7, 35.5)	37.0 (32.4, 41.7)
≥65	53.9 (48.7, 59.1)	58 (53, 62.9)	55.3 (51.6, 58.9)	58.8 (54.8, 62.7)	56.0 (51.7, 60.2)
Poverty income ratio[†]					
<1.3	32.7 (28.5, 37.1)	26.0 (21.4, 31.2)	27.4 (23.2, 32.1)	31.0 (26.7, 35.6)	25.0 (21.8, 28.5)
1.3-<3	29.3 (25.7, 33.3)	39.3 (36.1, 42.6)	34.3 (30.0, 38.8)	36.3 (32.5, 40.3)	34.9 (30.4, 39.6)
≥3	38.0 (33.9, 42.3)	34.7 (28.9, 41.0)	38.3 (33.2, 43.6)	32.7 (27.6, 38.3)	40.2 (34.7, 45.9)
BMI categories (kg/m²)					
<18.5	1.8 (0.8, 4.1)	1.3 (0.6, 2.7)	1.2 (0.6, 2.5)	2.0 (1.2, 3.3)	0.9 (0.4, 1.7)
18.5-<25	21.8 (18.9, 24.9)	22.1 (19.1, 25.3)	21.8 (19.4, 24.5)	21.4 (19.1, 24)	18.1 (15.2, 21.3)
25-<30	36.6 (31.8, 41.7)	36.3 (33.1, 39.6)	32.1 (29.4, 35)	31.7 (27.7, 36)	30.8 (27.7, 34.2)
≥30	39.9 (35.2, 44.7)	40.4 (36.9, 43.9)	44.8 (41.9, 47.7)	44.9 (40.4, 49.5)	50.2 (45.7, 54.8)

Abbreviation: BMI: body mass index, calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared. *Race/Ethnicity was determined by self-report in fixed categories. Other race included Asian American, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, multiple races or ethnicities, or unknown.† Ratio of family income to the federal poverty threshold in a particular year. A higher poverty income ratio corresponds to a higher level of family income.

Table S5. Weighted trends in risk factor control among US adults with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease.

Risk factors	Inflection point*	P for joinpoint*	2-year percent change, % (95%CI) [†]	
			Before inflection point	After inflection point
LDL-C<70 mg/dL	2005-2006	0.42	42.5 (-6.9, 459.8)	8.4 (-38.5, 42.9)
LDL-C<100 mg/dL	2005-2006	0.01	26.8 (11.0, 89.2)	2.0 (-9.8, 5.3)
Non-HDL-C<100 mg/dL	2005-2006	0.01	63.1 (30.2, 190.0)	8.6 (-11.9, 15.3)
Non-HDL-C<130 mg/dL	2007-2008	0.02	20.3 (10.6, 72.7)	1.6 (-11.1, 6.0)
BP<130/80 mmHg	2013-2014	0.04	5.4 (3.6, 12.0)	-9.9 (-18.1, 0.1)
BP<140/90 mmHg	2013-2014	0.14	3.3 (1.5, 13.2)	-6.0 (-14.2, 1.7)
HbA1c<7%	2005-2006	0.05	1.1 (-0.3, 3.9)	-1.6 (-4.2, -1.0)
HbA1c<7% in self-reported diabetes	2003-2004	0.07	25.2 (-29.9, 123.5)	-3.3 (-8.3, 2.0)
HbA1c<8%	2003-2004	0.05	2.3 (0.7, 4.0)	-0.4 (-1.1, -0.2)
HbA1c<8% in self-reported diabetes	2003-2004	0.09	14.2 (3.0, 31.9)	-0.5 (-3.6, 0.7)
BMI≥30 kg/m ²	2009-2010	0.70	4.3 (-0.8, 14.7)	1.5 (-7.2, 6.3)
Current smoker	2013-2014	0.91	1.6 (-8.7, 28.7)	-3.5 (-19, 8.9)
Heavy alcohol consumption	2013-2014	0.06	2.8 (-5.7, 12.0)	40.5 (-30.2, 182.7)
All controlled [†]	2005-2006	0.02	73.8 (35.8, 220.4)	8.1 (-7.6, 15.4)

Abbreviation: LDL-C: low density lipoprotein cholesterol; Non-HDL-C: non-high density lipoprotein cholesterol, calculate as total cholesterol minus HDL-C; BP: blood pressure; HbA1c: hemoglobin A1c. BMI: body mass index, calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared.

* Joinpoint regression allowing one joinpoint was used to identify whether a joinpoint occurred and to estimate the percentage change per 2-year cycle with 95% confidence interval before and after the joinpoints, and statistical significance of the joinpoints was tested using the Monte Carlo permutation method.

[†] All controlled was defined as HbA1c<7%, BP<140/90 mmHg, and non-HDL<100 mg/dL.

Table S6. Weighted trends in medication use among US adults with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease.

Risk factors	Inflection point*	P joinpoint*	2-year percent change, % (95%CI)*	
			Before inflection point	After inflection point
≥1 lipid lowering medication (%)	2011-2012	0.005	10.0 (7.3, 21.7)	-2.8 (-14.2, 3.9)
statin (%)	2011-2012	0.01	10.1 (8.0, 14.8)	-1.5 (-10.5, 4.0)
Ezetimibe (%)	NA			
≥1 Antihypertensive medication	2013-2014	0.38	1.1 (-1.0, 5.8)	-1.2 (-4.1, 1.5)
ACEI/ARB (%)	2005-2006	0.003	16.6 (8.8, 32.7)	0.0 (-2.9, 2.3)
Beta-blocker (%)	2005-2006	0.05	17.9 (7.0, 47.1)	0.7 (-6.5, 3.5)
CCB (%)	2007-2008	0.66	-5.2 (-14.7, 8.1)	-1.1 (-17.9, 11.7)
Diuretics (%)	2005-2006	0.002	8.2 (1.4, 25.2)	-5.7 (-10.5, -3.8)
≥1 Antihypertensive medication in self-reported hypertension (%)	2003-2004	0.57	-1.4 (-4.9, 3.1)	0.8 (-3.4, 4.5)
≥1 Antidiabetic medication (%)	2007-2008	0.23	11.5 (6.8, 24.3)	5.9 (1.6, 9.7)
Insulin	2011-2012	0.20	14.9 (8.9, 46.9)	1.7 (-10.1, 10.9)
Metformin	2007-2008	0.13	22.9 (15.8, 47.6)	9.1 (-1.9, 13.6)
Sulfonylureas	2009-2010	0.27	7.2 (-12.2, 60.1)	-3.3 (-20.6, 20.8)
Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 inhibitor	NA			
Thiazolidinedione	2003-2004	0.005	138.6 (47.8, 391.6)	-20.7 (-36.5, -15.5)
SGLT2 inhibitor or GLP-1	NA			
≥1 Antidiabetic medication in self-reported diabetes (%)	2009-2010	0.004	4.9 (3.3, 10.4)	-2.7 (-8.3, -0.7)
Insulin	2011-2012	0.20	14.9 (8.9, 46.9)	1.7 (-10.1, 10.9)
Metformin	2007-2008	0.13	22.9 (15.8, 47.6)	9.1 (-1.9, 13.6)
Sulfonylureas	2009-2010	0.27	7.2 (-12.2, 60.1)	-3.3 (-20.6, 20.8)
Dipeptidyl peptidase 4 inhibitor	NA			
Thiazolidinedione	2003-2004	0.005	138.6 (47.8, 391.6)	-20.7 (-36.5, -15.5)
SGLT2 inhibitor or GLP-1	NA			
Aspirin among 40 years or older (%)	NA			
Clopidogrel (%)	2005-2006		83.6 (64.4, 120.1)	83.6 (64.4, 120.1)
Prasugrel	NA			

Abbreviation: ACEI: angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors; ARB: angiotensin receptor blockers; CCB: calcium channel blockers; GLP-1, glucagon-like peptide-1; SGLT2, sodium-dependent glucose transporters 2.

*Joinpoint regression allowing one joinpoint was used to identify whether a joinpoint occurred and to estimate the percentage change per 2-year cycle with 95% confidence interval before and after the joinpoints, and statistical significance of the joinpoint was tested using the Monte Carlo permutation method.

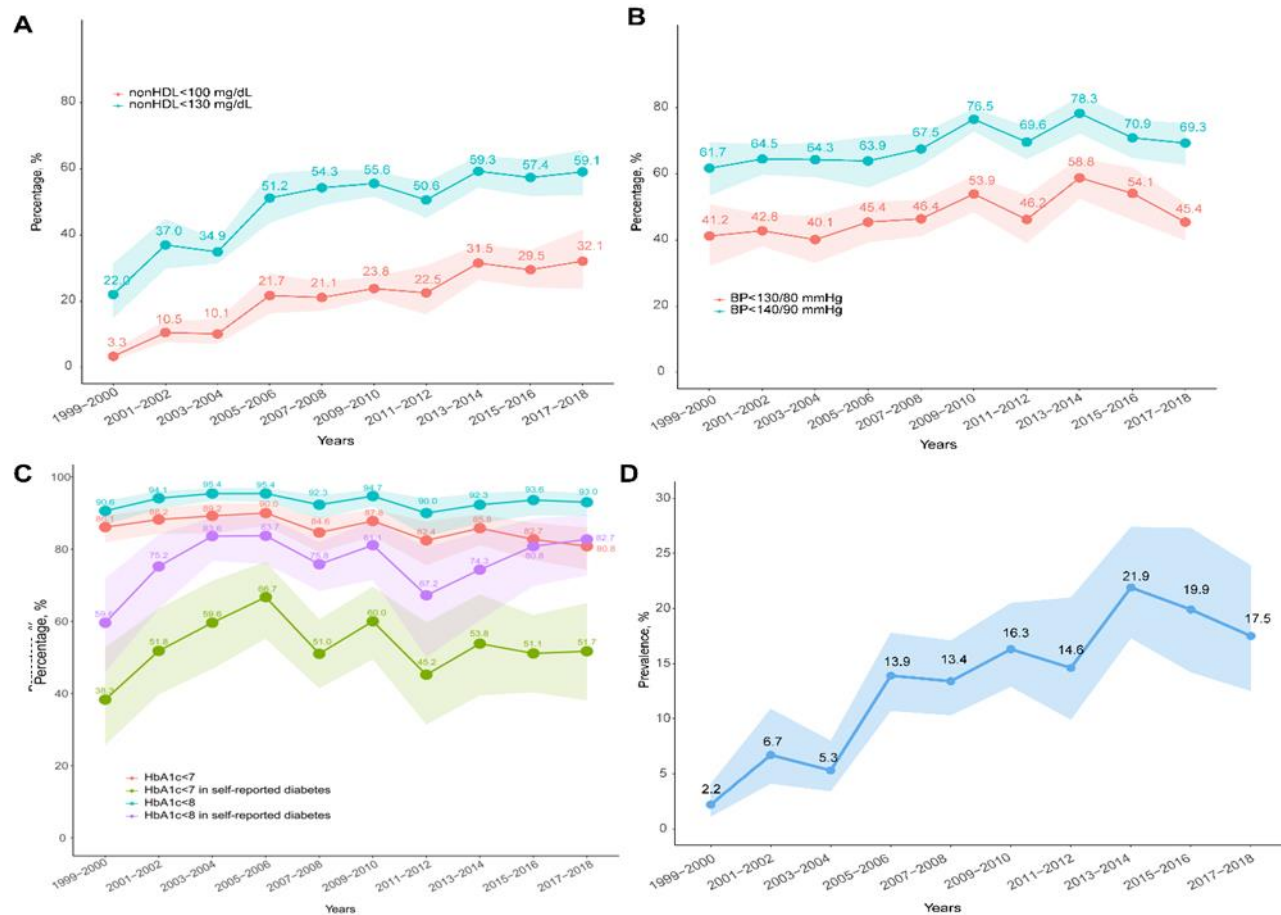
Table S7. Risk factor control and medication use among ASCVD across 1999-2018 (n, weighted percentage[%])

Socioeconomic subgroups	Use of statin (n=2897)	Use of antihypertensive agents in self- reported hypertension (n=3642)	Use of antidiabetic agents in self- reported diabetes (n=1435)	All controlled (BP<140/90 mmHg, non-HDL-C<100 mg/dl, HbA1C <7%) (n=627)	Non-HDL<100 mg/dL (n=1076)	BP<140/90 mmHg (n=3269)	HbA1c<7 (n=4189)
Sex							
Male adults	1820 (63.3)	2020 (90.2)	820 (85.3)	443 (17.6)	716 (25.4)	1998 (74.7)	2404 (84.2)
Female adults	1077 (47.9)	1622 (90.2)	615 (80.9)	184 (11.6)	360 (20.2)	1271 (64.0)	1785 (88.5)
Race/Ethnicity*							
Non-Hispanic White population	1737 (59.1)	1990 (91.6)	660 (84.6)	390 (15.3)	609 (22.5)	1900 (71.1)	2511 (88.0)
Hispanic population Non-Hispanic Black population	448 (37.8)	593 (74.4)	315 (77.3)	80 (11.8)	156 (21.0)	581 (69.2)	676 (79.3)
Other population	503 (43.5)	825 (89.3)	352 (83.1)	115 (13.3)	226 (24.8)	575 (58.2)	769 (80.7)
Age groups (years)	209 (69.8)	234 (94.2)	108 (83.5)	42 (17.9)	85 (5.7)	213 (76.2)	233 (80.6)
20–44	53 (21.9)	101 (70.9)	26 (55.2)	43 (19.2)	55 (20.6)	262 (79.8)	292 (91.9)
45–64	827 (56.7)	1062 (87.3)	480 (86.6)	137 (11.1)	227 (15.6)	1119 (77.8)	1240 (83.2)
≥65	2017 (61.8)	2479 (94.3)	929 (83.4)	447 (16.8)	794 (28.6)	1888 (63.0)	2657 (87.2)
Education							
<High school	962 (48.9)	1305 (86.1)	586 (83.7)	185 (10.6)	336 (18.7)	1132 (68.0)	1414 (82.9)
High school	745 (57.9)	949 (92.8)	343 (86.9)	146 (13.5)	267 (22.2)	816 (68.2)	1053 (84.3)
>High school	1186 (60.1)	1379 (91.5)	501 (81.4)	294 (18.3)	471 (26.3)	1315 (72.2)	1711 (89.0)
Insurance							
Yes	2754 (59.1)	3429 (92.5)	1333 (84.4)	596 (15.6)	1020 (24.0)	2958 (70.0)	3806 (86.4)
No	129 (26.1)	194 (62.9)	93 (73.1)	30 (7.4)	55 (12.9)	301 (69.7)	366 (83.1)
Poverty income ratio							
<1.3	840 (43.3)	1209 (83.5)	528 (79.2)	171 (11.8)	313 (19.4)	1098 (66.3)	1402 (86.0)
1.3-<3	965 (54.8)	1208 (91.6)	455 (79.9)	219 (14.1)	371 (23.9)	1028 (67.9)	1373 (84.8)
≥3	833 (67.2)	877 (95.7)	321 (91.1)	195 (17.1)	316 (24.2)	878 (74.8)	1078 (88.2)
BMI categories (kg/m²)							
<18.5	21 (36.1)	32 (83.6)	7 (70.6)	12 (30.5)	22 (44.5)	42 (57.8)	64 (95.9)
18.5-<25	514 (56.6)	621 (82.9)	161 (84.0)	150 (20.6)	264 (32.6)	660 (67.5)	952 (93.3)

25-<30	945 (58.8)	1060 (88.6)	353 (82.8)	230 (15.6)	346 (21.6)	1080 (71.5)	1435 (91.4)
≥30	1154 (56.5)	1531 (91.8)	764 (83.7)	211 (11.6)	397 (19.4)	1370 (70.9)	1555 (77.7)

Abbreviation: BP: blood pressure; non-HDL-C: non-high density lipoprotein cholesterol, calculated as total cholesterol minus HDL-C; HbA1c: hemoglobin A1c; BMI: body mass index, calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared.*Race/Ethnicity was determined by self-report in fixed categories. Other race included Asian American, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, multiple races or ethnicities, or unknown.

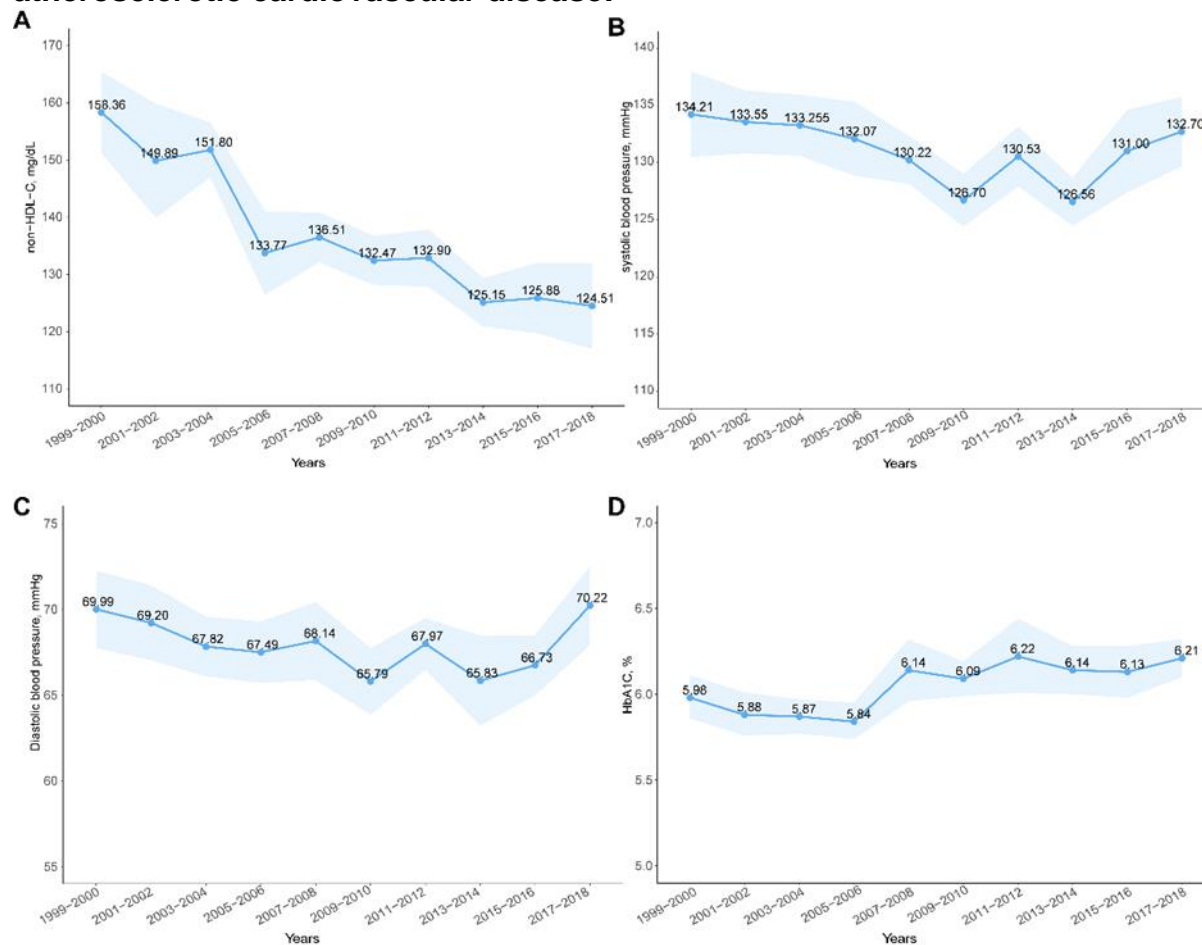
Figure S1. Weighted prevalence of risk factor control among US adults with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, 1999–2000 to 2017–2018.



(A) lipid control; (B) blood pressure control; (C) HbA1c control; (D) all risk factor control (HbA1c<7%, blood pressure<140/90mmHg, and non-HDL-C<100 mg/dL).

Abbreviation: non-HDL-C: non-high density lipoprotein cholesterol, calculate as total cholesterol minus high density lipoprotein cholesterol; BP: blood pressure; HbA1c: hemoglobin A1c.

Figure S2. Weighted trends in average levels of non-HDL-C, blood pressure, and HbA1C among US adults with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease.



(A) non-HDL-C; (B) systolic blood pressure; (C) diastolic blood pressure; (D) HbA1c.

Abbreviation: Non-HDL-C: non-high density lipoprotein cholesterol, calculated as total cholesterol minus HDL-C; HbA1c: hemoglobin A1c. Shaded areas indicate 95% confidence intervals.

Figure S3. Weighted prevalence of lifestyle risk factors among US adults with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, 1999–2000 to 2017–2018.

