SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Figures Legend

Supplement Figure 1. Unadjusted RWT with increasing age for men and women.

Supplement Figure 2. Adjusted RWT with increasing age for men and women with and without clinical risk factors (hypertension, obesity, and diabetes).

Supplement Table 1. Clinical correlates of longitudinal tracking of relative wall thickness.

Covariates	Coefficient	95% CI
Age (10 year increase)*	—	—
men	0.10	(0.08, 0.12)
women	0.17	(0.15, 0.19)
Male Sex†	0.02	(-0.01, 0.04)
BMI (5 kg/m^2 increase)†	0.04	(0.03, 0.05)
SBP (10 mm Hg increase)†	0.00	(-0.01, 0.01)
DBP (10 mm Hg increase)	0.06	(0.04, 0.07)
Antihypertensive treatment	0.06	(0.03, 0.10)
Smoking	0.06	(0.03, 0.08)
Diabetes	0.08	(0.03, 0.13)

CI, confidence interval; BMI, body mass index; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure. The coefficients represent the increase in the relative wall thickness per increase in the continuous covariates (or presence versus absence of categorical covariates). All models also adjusted for examination cycle and significant interaction terms; any non-significant covariates were retained in the model if they contributed to a significant interaction term.
*Given presence of significant BMI and SBP interactions, coefficients are for men and women with a BMI of 25 kg/m^2 and SBP 120 mm Hg.
†Given presence of a significant age interaction, coefficients are for individuals at age 50 years.

Supplement Table 2. Clinical correlates of longitudinal tracking of left ventricular wall thickness in analyses adjusting for height and weight.

Covariates	Coefficient	95% CI
Age (10 year increase)*	—	—
men, with diabetes	0.66	(0.46, 0.86)
men, without diabetes	0.40	(0.32, 0.49)
women, with diabetes	0.74	(0.55, 0.94)
women, without diabetes	0.49	(0.41, 0.56)
Male Sex†	1.22	(1.09, 1.35)
Height†	-0.01	(-0.03, 0.01)
Weight†	0.02	(0.02, 0.02)
SBP (10 mm Hg increase)	0.11	(0.08, 0.15)
DBP (10 mm Hg increase)	0.11	(0.05, 0.17)
Antihypertensive treatment	0.28	(0.16, 0.40)
Diabetes†	0.17	(-0.04, 0.38)

CI, confidence interval; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure. Height is in inches and weight is in pounds. The coefficients represent the increase in left ventricular wall thickness in mm per increase in the continuous covariates (or presence versus absence of categorical covariates). All models also adjusted for examination cycle and significant interaction terms; any non-significant covariates were retained in the model if they contributed to a significant interaction term.
*Given presence of a significant weight and height interaction, coefficients are for individuals at median weight (159 pounds) and height (66 inches).
†Given presence of a significant age interaction, coefficients are for individuals at age 50 years.

Supplement Table 3. Clinical correlates of longitudinal tracking of left ventricular diameter in diastole in analyses adjusting for height and weight.

Covariates	Coefficient	95% CI
Age (10 year increase)	—	—
with diabetes	0.18	(-0.15, 0.52)
without diabetes	-0.39	(-0.49, -0.28)
Male Sex*	2.52	(2.25, 2.80)
Height	0.19	(0.15, 0.22)
Weight	—	—
men	0.03	(-0.02, 0.07)
women	0.04	(0.04, 0.04)
SBP (10 mm Hg increase)	0.26	(0.20, 0.32)
DBP (10 mm Hg increase)	-0.34	(-0.45, -0.24)
Diabetes†	-0.43	(-0.82, -0.03)

CI, confidence interval; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure. Height is in inches and weight is in pounds. The coefficients represent the increase left ventricular diameter in diastole in mm per increase in the continuous covariates (or presence versus absence of categorical covariates). All models also adjusted for examination cycle and significant interaction terms; any non-significant covariates were retained in the model if they contributed to a significant interaction term.
*Given presence of a significant weight interaction, coefficients are for individuals at median weight (159 pounds).
†Given presence of a significant age interaction, coefficients are for individuals at age 50 years.

Supplement Table 4. Clinical correlates of longitudinal tracking of left ventricular end-diastolic volume.

Covariates	Coefficient	95% CI
Age (10 year increase)	—	—
with diabetes	-0.39	(-2.13, 1.34)
without diabetes	-2.97	(-3.51, -2.43)
Male Sex	22.53	(21.54, 23.52)
BMI (5 kg/m^2 increase)	5.10	(4.59, 5.60)
SBP (10 mm Hg increase)	1.21	(0.90, 1.53)
DBP (10 mm Hg increase)	-1.43	(-1.95, -0.90)
Diabetes*	-1.61	(-3.69, 0.48)

CI, confidence interval; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure. The coefficients represent the increase in left ventricular end-diastolic volume in mL per increase in the continuous covariates (or presence versus absence of categorical covariates). All models also adjusted for examination cycle and significant interaction terms; any non-significant covariates were retained in the model if they contributed to a significant interaction term.
*Given presence of a significant age interaction, coefficients are for individuals at age 50 years.

Supplement Table 5. Clinical correlates of longitudinal tracking of left ventricular end-systolic volume.

Covariates	Coefficient	95% CI
Age (10 year increase)	—	—
diabetes, on antihypertensive treatment	0.23	(-0.83, 1.28)
no diabetes, on antihypertensive treatment	-1.09	(-1.72, -0.46)
diabetes, not on antihypertensive treatment	-0.47	(-1.46, 0.52)
no diabetes, not on antihypertensive treatment	-1.79	(-2.02, -1.55)
Male Sex	10.95	(10.41, 11.48)
BMI (5 kg/m^2 increase)	1.93	(1.66, 2.21)
Diabetes*	-0.03	(-1.22, 1.16)

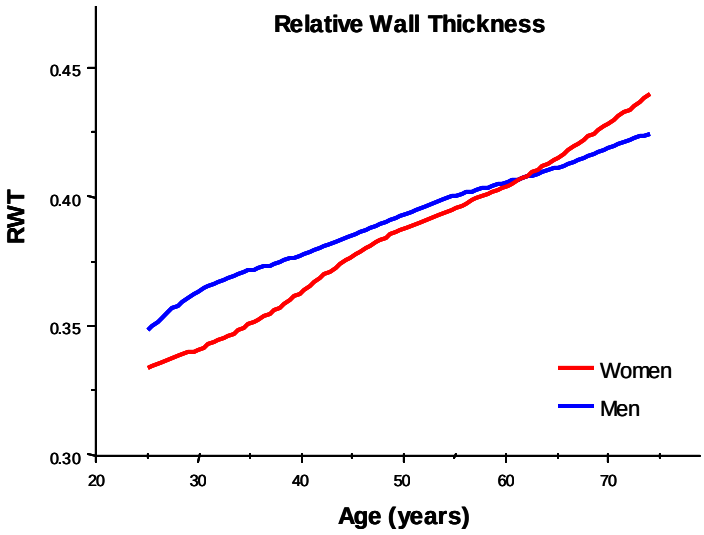
CI, confidence interval; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure. The coefficients represent the increase in left ventricular end-systolic volume in mL per increase in the continuous covariates (or presence versus absence of categorical covariates). All models also adjusted for examination cycle and significant interaction terms; any non-significant covariates were retained in the model if they contributed to a significant interaction term.
*Given presence of a significant age interaction, coefficients are for individuals at age 50 years.

Supplement Table 6. Clinical correlates of longitudinal tracking of left ventricular ejection fraction.

Covariates	Coefficient	95% CI
Age (10 year increase)	—	—
on antihypertensive treatment	0.21	(-0.15, 0.57)
not on antihypertensive treatment	0.75	(0.62, 0.89)
Male Sex	-2.47	(-2.73, -2.21)
BMI (5 kg/m^2 increase)	-0.18	(-0.32, -0.03)
SBP (10 mm Hg increase)	0.25	(0.15, 0.35)
DBP (10 mm Hg increase)	-0.21	(-0.38, -0.04)
Antihypertensive treatment*	0.54	(0.11, 0.97)

CI, confidence interval; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure. The coefficients represent the increase in left ventricular ejection fraction in % per increase in the continuous covariates (or presence versus absence of categorical covariates). All models also adjusted for examination cycle and significant interaction terms; any non-significant covariates were retained in the model if they contributed to a significant interaction term.
*Given presence of a significant age interaction, coefficients are for individuals at age 50 years.

Supplement Figure 1.



Supplement Figure 2.