

Supplementary Table 1. Age and gender adjusted association of traditional risk factors with coronary artery calcification

Individual risk factor	Whites n= 586	African-Americans n= 275
Age (years)		
35-45	reference	reference
46-55	1.38 (0.08-24.9) (p=0.827)	0.27 (0.00-68.4) (p=0.638)
56-65	120.8 (28.0-520.5) (p<0.001)	8.24 (0.24-283.4) (p=0.240)
>65	264.4 (90.0-777.2) (p<0.001)	932.2 (94.9-9157.7) (p<0.001)
Gender	10.7 (6.24-18.4) (p<0.001)	6.11 (2.01-18.6) (p=0.002)
Smoking history	2.73 (1.18-6.35) (p=0.020)	3.83 (0.87-16.9) (p=0.076)
Systolic blood pressure (per 10 mmHg)	1.00 (0.85-1.17) (p=0.976)	1.25 (0.88-1.78) (p=0.210)
Diastolic blood pressure (per 10 mmHg)	0.85 (0.65-1.11) (p=0.231)	1.28 (0.71-2.32) (p=0.408)
Total cholesterol ^a (per 30 mg/dl)	1.14 (0.95-1.37) (p=0.158)	0.86 (0.57-1.32) (p=0.494)
LDL cholesterol ^a (per 10 mg/dl)	1.07 (0.99-1.17) (p=0.100)	0.82 (0.68-0.98) (p=0.034)
HDL cholesterol (per 5 mg/dl)	0.85 (0.77-0.93) (p=0.001)	1.01 (0.82-1.24) (p=0.922)
Hypertension	1.47 (0.91-2.38) (p=0.119)	3.60 (1.07-12.1) (p=0.039)

Estimates are presented as Tobit ratios (95% confidence intervals) for change in CAC+1 for a specific risk factor (e.g. male vs. female).

There were no significant gender-risk factor interactions for any risk factor.

^a Adjusted for statin use