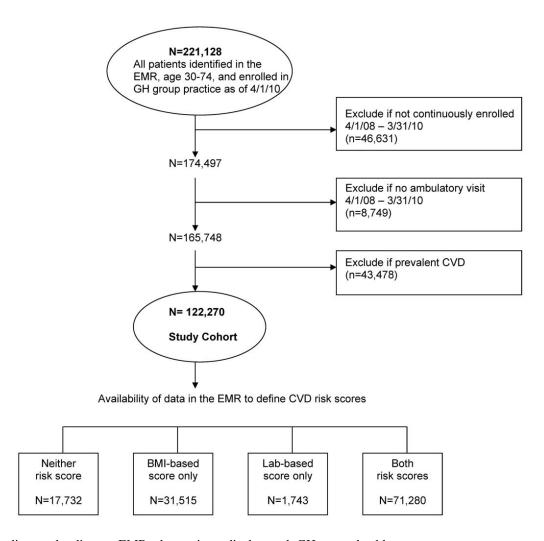
Using Body Mass Index Data in the Electronic Health Record to Calculate Cardiovascular Risk

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Appendix A

Identifying the study cohort and defining CVD risk scores with EMR data

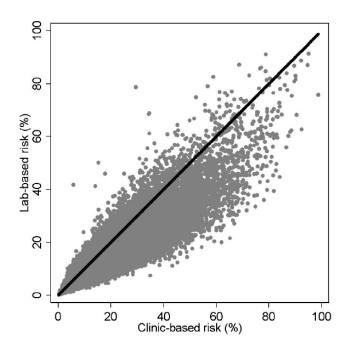


CVD, cardiovascular disease; EMR, electronic medical record; GH, group health

Appendix B

Scatter plot comparing laboratory cholesterol-based and clinic BMI-based cardiovascular disease risk

Concordance correlation coefficient = 0.867 (95% CI=0.865, 0.868)



Appendix C

Comparison of lab-based and BMI-based risk scores by patient characteristics, stratified by gender, and limited to those not on lipid-lowering medications^a (*n*=55,933)

	Difference ^a between continuous risk scores, M (SD)		Concordance ^b between categoric risk scores, %	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Overall	1.4 (2.4)	3.4 (4.6)	87.9	73.0
Age (years)				
30-39	0.3 (0.7)	0.9 (1.5)	99.5	96.2
40-49	0.7 (1.3)	1.8 (2.8)	97.3	81.4
50-59	1.5 (2.2)	3.5 (4.3)	88.1	62.7
60-74	2.8 (3.3)	6.3 (5.8)	71.4	66.1
Diabetes				
No	1.3 (2.1)	3.3 (4.4)	88.7	73.0
Yes	4.9 (5.8)	6.4 (7.6)	65.8	73.6
BMI				
<25	1.0 (1.7)	2.6 (3.9)	92.9	76.2
25-30	1.2 (2.1)	3.0 (4.2)	88.6	74.0
>30	2.1 (3.0)	4.6 (5.3)	82.2	69.8
BP-lowering medications c				
No	1.0 (1.7)	2.6 (3.7)	92.4	74.5
Yes	3.0 (3.7)	5.9 (6.0)	71.1	68.7
Current smoker				
No	1.4 (2.3)	3.2 (4.2)	88.8	73.1
Yes	2.2 (3.5)	4.9 (6.6)	78.7	72.4

^a Difference is defined here as the lab-based score subtracted from the BMI-based score. Positive differences indicate the BMI-based score is larger than the lab-based score.

BP, blood pressure

^b Concordance is the proportion for which the lab-based risk category matched the clinic-based risk.

 $^{^{\}mbox{\tiny c}}$ At least one prescription filled in the past year