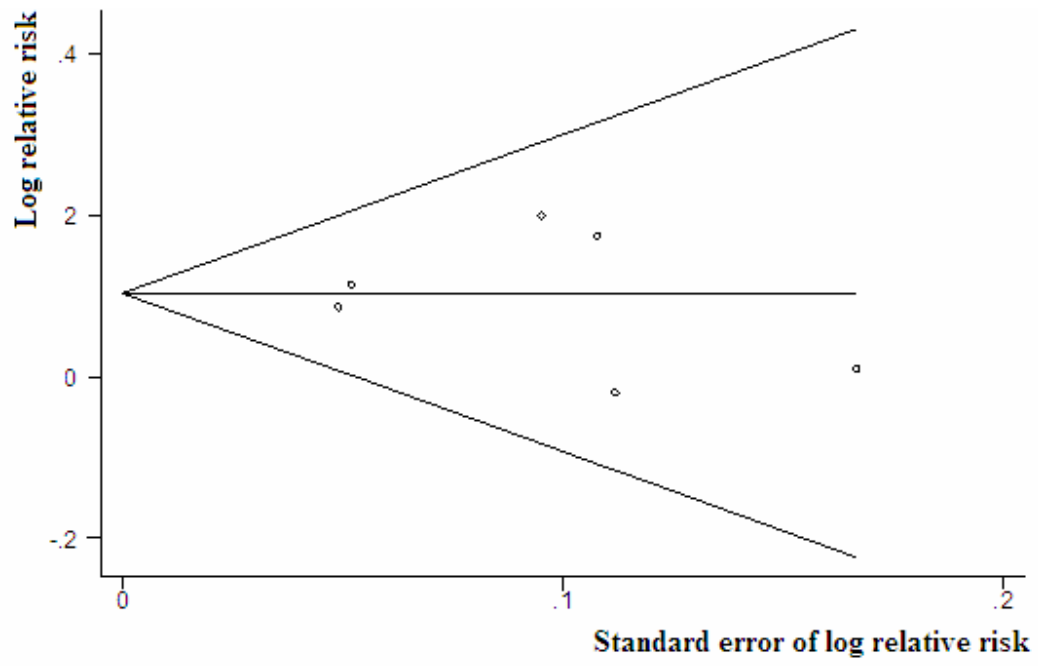


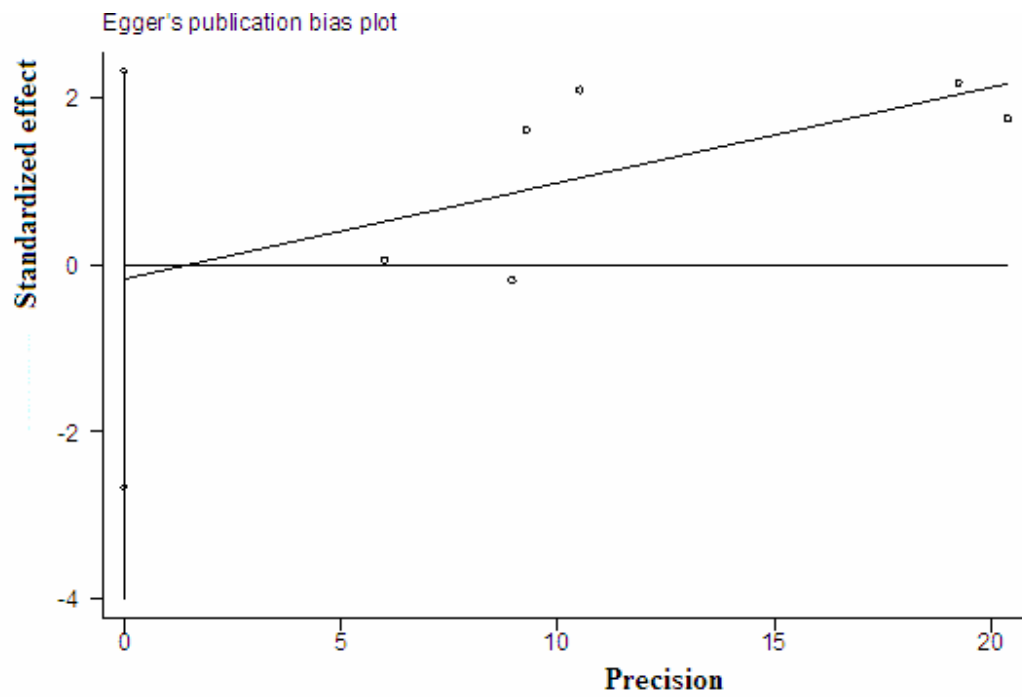
## Supplement Material

**Supplementary Table I Cohort Studies of ABO Blood Type and Risk of CHD**

<b>Citation (y)</b>	<b>Study</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Age (mean, y)</b>	<b>Follow-up (y)</b>	<b>Cases (n)</b>	<b>Adjustment for other variables</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>ABO assessment</b>
Suadicani (2000)	The Copenhagen Male Study (100% men)	2,993	63	8	242	No adjustment	IHD	Standard agglutination technique
Whincup (1990)	British regional heart study (100% men)	7,662	50	8	481	No adjustment	MI + fatal IHD	Standard agglutination technique
Garrison (1976)	The Framingham Heart study (43% men)	3,837	58	10	361	No adjustment	CHD	Serological test
Medalie (1971)	Israeli Ischemic Heart Disease Project (100% men)	9,472	49	5	415	Age-adjusted	MI	Serological test
Meade (1994)	Northwick Park Heart Study (100% men)	1,183	52	16	172	No adjustment	IHD	Serological test
He (present study)	Nurses' Health Study (0% men)	62,073	46	26	2,055	Multivariate-adjustment	MI+ fatal CHD	Self-reported (validation)
He (present study)	Health Professionals Follow-up Study (100% men)	27,428	53	20	2,015	Multivariate-adjustment	MI+ fatal CHD	Self-reported (validation)



Supplementary Figure I Begg's funnel plot



**Supplementary Figure II Plot of publication bias using data from Egger et al's regression asymmetry test**