

**Supplemental Table 1.** More detailed description of the definition of acute coronary heart disease (CHD) death.

**Technical definition of acute coronary heart disease (CHD) death.**

For hospitalized deaths, the underlying cause was definite or probable acute CHD if the death occurred within 28 days of a hospital admission in definite or probable MI cases; postmortem findings were consistent with MI within 28 days; or the death occurred within 6 hours of hospital admission with cardiac symptoms and/or signs and other confirmatory data such as biomarkers or ECGs were absent or nondiagnostic. For nonhospitalized deaths, the cause of death was definite or probable acute CHD if the death was judged to be sudden cardiac death; there was a documented definite or probable MI in the previous 28 days and there was no evidence of a noncoronary cause of death; there was autopsy evidence of recent coronary occlusion or MI <28 days old; there was a history of CHD and/or documented cardiac pain within 72 hours before death and there was no evidence of a noncoronary cause of death, or there was autopsy evidence of chronic CHD, including coronary atherosclerosis and myocardial scarring. Definite or probable acute CHD deaths were included in this analysis. Total acute CHD events were the sum of fatal CHD and nonfatal acute MI events.

**Supplemental Table 2.** Incidence rates of CHD events by category of albumin to creatinine ratio in those without and with CHD at baseline<sup>†</sup> stratified by race.

<b>Without CHD at baseline</b>				
<b>ACR, mg/g</b>	<b>&lt; 10</b>	<b>10 – 29.99</b>	<b>30-300</b>	<b>&gt; 300</b>
# of persons per category (white/black)	9,105/5,869	3,015/2,160	1,254/1,350	152/368
<b>Age- and sex-adjusted incidence rates (95%CI), All CHD events</b>				
CHD events (white/black)	193/86	97/72	55/68	12/33
Whites (n=13,526)	4.4(3.7-5.2)	6.5(5.2-8.2)	8.0(6.0-10.7)	13.6(7.6-24.3)
Blacks (n=9,747)	3.4 (2.7- 4.3)	7.5(5.8-9.7)	11.2(8.6-14.6)	20.6(14.4-29.5)
<b>Age- and sex-adjusted incidence rates (95%CI), non-fatal CHD events</b>				
CHD events (white/black)	150/49	70/45	40/37	8/22
Whites	3.2 (2.6-4.0)	4.7(3.49-6.0)	5.6(4.0-7.9)	9.6(4.2-17.4)
Blacks	1.9(1.4-2.5)	4.6(3.4-6.4)	6.0(4.2-8.5)	13.5(8.6-21.0)
<b>Age- and sex-adjusted incidence rates (95%CI), fatal CHD events</b>				
CHD events (white/black)	43/37	27/27	15/31	4/11
Whites	1.1(0.8-1.5)	1.9(1.2-2.8)	2.3(1.3-3.9)	5.0(1.8-13.5)
Blacks	1.5(1.0-2.2)	2.7(1.8-4.1)	5.0(3.4-7.4)	6.8(3.7-12.6)
<b>With CHD at baseline</b>				
<b>ACR, mg/g</b>	<b>&lt; 10</b>	<b>10 – 29.99</b>	<b>30-300</b>	<b>&gt; 300</b>
# of persons per category (white/black)	1,697/797	892/418	516/343	131/140
<b>Age- and sex-adjusted incidence rates (95%CI), All CHD Events</b>				
CHD events (white/black)	119/49	96/28	81/39	35/21

Whites (n=3,236)	15.9(12.6-19.9)	24.8(19.4-31.7)	36.7(28.1-47.6)	70.1(48.7-100.7)
Blacks (n=1,698)	14.9(10.9-20.4)	15.9(11.7-23.6)	27.7(19.5-39.5)	40.7(25.7-64.2)
<b>Age- and sex-adjusted incidence rate ratios (95% CI), non-fatal CHD events</b>				
CHD events (white/black)	70/33	57/19	48/19	18/15
Whites	9.5(7.1-12.7)	15.1(11.1-20.7)	22.5(16.1-31.6)	36.7(22.3-60.5)
Blacks	10.1(6.9-14.7)	10.8(6.7-17.5)	13.9(8.5-22.6)	29.1(17.0-49.9)
<b>Age- and sex-adjusted incidence rate ratios (95% CI), fatal CHD events</b>				
CHD events (white/black)	49/16	39/9	33/20	17/6
Whites	6.2(4.3-9.00)	9.4(6.4-14.0)	13.9(9.1-21.2)	32.3(18.9-55.3)
Blacks	4.6(2.6-8.1)	4.8(2.3-9.8)	12.9(7.4-22.4)	11.0(4.7-25.9)

Abbreviations: ACR—urinary albumin to creatinine ratio, CHD—coronary heart disease

† Baseline CHD is defined as history of self-reported myocardial infarction (MI), coronary artery bypass graft, angioplasty, stenting, or evidence of MI via electrocardiograph.

**Supplemental Table 3.** Hazard ratios for acute CHD events by level of urinary albumin to creatinine ratio among REGARDS participants stratified by race, with accounting for competing risk of death from other causes

ACR, mg/g	< 10	10 – 29.99	30-300	> 300	Ln-ACR
<b>Participants free of CHD<sup>†</sup> at baseline. Multivariable-adjusted hazard ratio<sup>††</sup> (95% CI)</b>					
Whites (n=13,526 )	1 (ref)	1.21(0.95-1.56)	1.13(0.83-1.57)	1.39(0.75-2.57)	1.05(0.99-1.12)
Blacks (n= 9,747)	1 (ref)	1.84(1.33-2.53)	2.35(1.66-2.3.32)	2.92(1.78-4.78)	1.16(1.10-1.23)
<b>Participants with CHD<sup>†</sup> at baseline. Multivariable-adjusted hazard ratio<sup>††</sup> (95% CI)</b>					
Whites (n=3,236 )	1 (ref)	1.26(0.96-1.65)	1.49(1.09-2.03)	2.26(1.47-3.47)	1.11(1.05-1.18)
Blacks (n= 1,698)	1 (ref)	1.04(0.64-1.69)	1.71(1.09-2.67)	1.96(1.04-3.69)	1.12(1.04-1.21)

<sup>†</sup> Baseline CHD is defined as history of self-reported myocardial infarction (MI), coronary artery bypass graft, angioplasty, stenting, or evidence of MI via electrocardiograph.

<sup>††</sup> Multivariable adjustment includes age, sex, geographic region of residence, income (< \$20,000 per year), education (< a high school diploma), health insurance coverage, waist circumference, SBP, total and HDL-cholesterol, triglycerides, eGFR<sup>2</sup>, log-transformed C-reactive protein, diabetes, smoking status (current tobacco use vs. past or none), physical activity (no exercise vs. any exercise) use of statins, use of antihypertensive medications (any), use of ARB/ACE inhibitors and regular aspirin use. Missing data in covariates were imputed.