

Supplemental Figure 1: Cross-Sectional Association of BMI with Continuous hs-cTnT Levels in Linear Spline Model

Adjusted for age, sex, race, smoking status, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, LDL-C, HDL-C, triglycerides, alcohol intake, NT-proBNP and estimated GFR

**Supplemental Figure 2. Prospective Association of Continuous hs-cTnT with Incident HF
in Restricted Cubic Spline Model**

Adjusted for age, sex, race, smoking status, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, LDL-C, HDL-C,
triglycerides, alcohol intake, NT-proBNP and estimated GFR

Supplemental Table 1: Incidence Rates and Hazard Ratios for Incident HF Associated with Higher BMI and hs-cTnT Categories

		Normal Weight (N=2,448)	Overweight (N=3,800)	Obese (N=2,118)	Severely Obese (N=1,141)	p value per 5- point higher BMI
Undetectable hs-cTnT	Incidence Rate*	3.14	3.16	4.96	7.26	<0.001
	HR+ (95% CI)	1.00 Reference	0.99 (0.64-1.53)	1.58 (0.99-2.52)	2.19 (1.33-3.62)	
	Incidence Rate*	5.99	7.12	8.61	17.12	
Measurable hs-cTnT	HR+ (95% CI)	1.69 (1.14-2.52)	1.97 (1.36-2.87)	2.30 (1.56-3.39)	4.16 (2.82-6.15)	<0.001

	Incidence	26.57	29.20	32.70	40.55	
	Rate*					
High hs-cTnT						<0.05
	HR†	6.10	5.58	6.76	9.20	
	(95% CI)	(3.61-10.32)	(3.58-8.70)	(4.29-10.65)	(5.67-14.93)	

Crude incidence rates and adjusted hazard ratios for incident HF associated with higher BMI within each hs-cTnT category. Note that each 5-point higher increment of BMI was associated with increased HF risk among individuals with undetectable ($p<0.001$), measurable ($p<0.001$) and high hs-cTnT ($p<0.05$).

*Incident HF events per 1,000 person-years

†Adjusted for age, sex, race, smoking status, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, LDL-C, HDL-C, triglycerides, alcohol intake, NT-proBNP and estimated GFR