

**Diet Drink Consumption and the Risk of Cardiovascular Events: A Report From
the Women's Health Initiative**

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Online Appendix

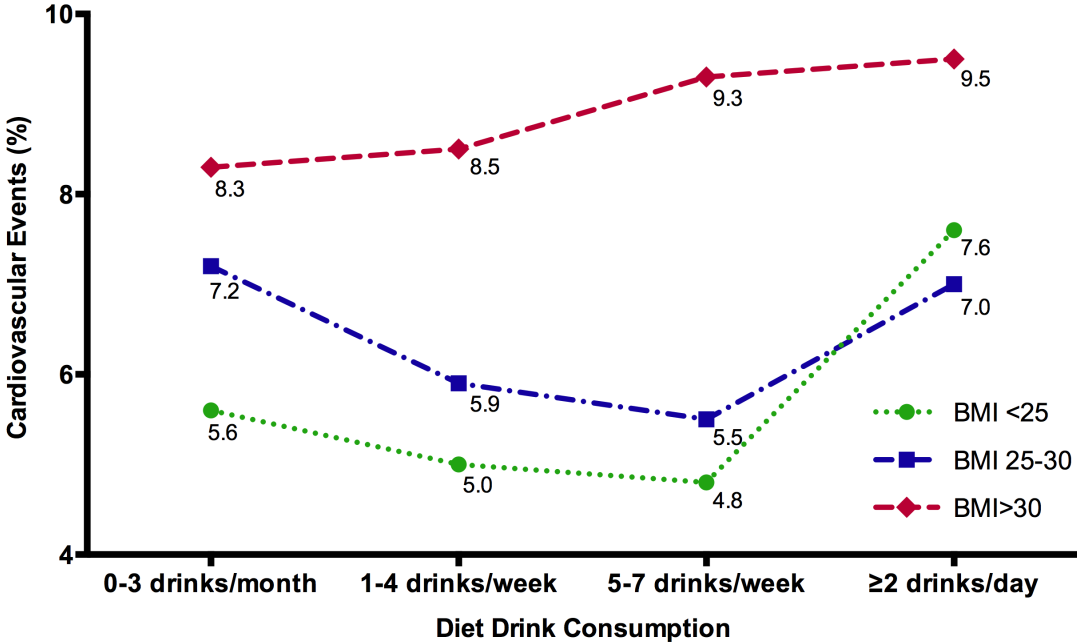
Figure 1: Incidence of cardiovascular events (primary outcome) across diet drink consumption categories, stratified by baseline body mass index

Figure 2: Adjusted hazard ratios for cardiovascular events (primary outcome) across diet drink consumption categories, stratified by baseline body mass index

Table 1: Adjusted hazard ratios for cardiovascular risk factors

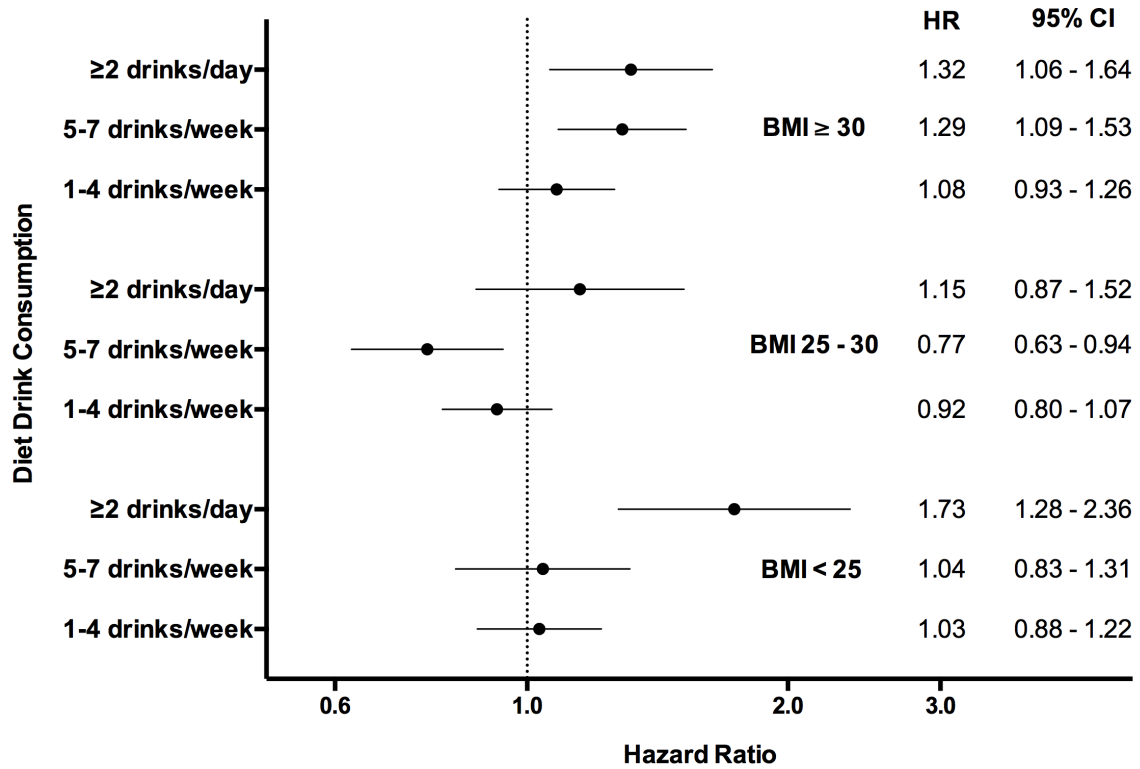
Table 2: Adjusted hazard ratios for primary and modified outcomes across diet drink consumption strata

Figure 1: Incidence of cardiovascular events (primary outcome) across diet drink consumption categories, stratified by baseline body mass index*



*Unadjusted incidence of the primary outcome (cardiovascular events), in %.

Figure 2: Adjusted hazard ratios for cardiovascular events (primary outcome) across diet drink consumption categories, stratified by baseline body mass index



HR: Hazard ratio; CI: Confidence interval; BMI: Body mass index;

Table 1: Adjusted hazard ratios for cardiovascular risk factors^A

Risk factors	Outcomes		
	Cardiovascular Events ^B	Cardiac Death ^C	Overall Death ^C
	HR (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)
Age (in years)	1.1 (1.1-1.1)	1.2 (1.1-1.2)	1.1 (1.1-1.1)
Race			
American Indian	1.0 (0.5-2.1)	1.4 (0.4-5.9)	1.0 (0.5-2.2)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5 (0.3-0.7)	0.6 (0.3-1.4)	0.9 (0.7-1.1)
Black	0.7 (0.6-0.9)	0.9 (0.6-1.3)	1.0 (0.8-1.2)
Hispanic	0.8 (0.6-1.0)	0.9 (0.5-1.9)	0.8 (0.5-1.1)
White	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other	0.9 (0.6-1.4)	1.0 (0.3-2.6)	0.8 (0.5-1.3)
Education			
< High School, High School	1.0	1.0	1.0
Some College	0.9 (0.8-1.0)	1.2 (0.9-1.5)	1.0 (0.9-1.2)
College Graduate, >College	0.8 (0.7-0.9)	1.1 (0.9-1.4)	1.0 (0.9-1.1)
Income in dollars			
<35,000	1.0	1.0	1.0
35,000-<75,000	0.9 (0.8-0.995)	0.8 (0.7-1.0)	0.9 (0.8-0.97)
≥75,000	0.8 (0.7-0.9)	0.7 (0.5-0.96)	0.7 (0.6-0.8)
BMI			
<25 kg/m ²	1.0	1.0	1.0
25-30 kg/m ²	1.1 (0.97-1.2)	0.9 (0.7-1.1)	0.9 (0.8-1.0)
>30 kg/m ²	1.2 (1.02-1.5)	1.2 (0.8-1.7)	1.1 (0.96-1.2)
Smokers	2.0 (1.7-2.4)	2.5 (1.8-3.5)	2.5 (2.1-2.9)
Hormone Therapy			
Never	1.0	1.0	1.0
Estrogen only	1.0 (0.9-1.1)	0.8 (0.7-1.0)	0.9 (0.8-0.98)
Either/and	0.9 (0.8-1.0)	0.8 (0.6-0.99)	0.8 (0.7-0.9)
Unknown type	0.2 (0.1-0.9)	0.6 (0.1-4.2)	1.2 (0.6-2.2)
History of high cholesterol			
No	NA ^B	1.0	1.0
Yes		0.8 (0.6-1.1)	0.8 (0.8-0.96)
History of diabetes			
No	1.0	NA ^C	NA ^C
Yes	1.7 (1.5-1.9)		
Alcohol drinks per week			
<0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
0.5-2	0.9 (0.8-1.1)	0.9 (0.7-1.2)	1.0 (0.9-1.1)
>2	1.0 (0.9-1.1)	0.8 (0.7-1.0)	0.9 (0.8-0.98)

Sugar sweetened beverages			
None or <1/month	1.0	1.0	1.0
<Once a day	1.0 (0.95-1.1)	1.0 (0.8-1.2)	1.0 (0.9-1.1)
Daily	0.9 (0.7-1.1)	0.8 (0.5-1.2)	0.9 (0.7-1.1)
Physical activity			
Hours per week walking	1.0 (1.0-1.0)	1.0 (1.0-1.0)	1.0 (1.0-1.0)
Total energy expended	1.0 (1.0-1.0)	1.0 (1.0-1.0)	1.0 (1.0-1.0)
Log Calibrated Energy Intake	1.9 (0.7-4.9)	2.1 (0.3-16.3)	2.4 (0.9-6.2)
Salt Intake	1.0 (1.0-1.0)	1.0 (1.0-1.0)	1.0 (1.0-1.0)

^AModel IV: adjusted for continuous age, race, education, income, smoking status, BMI, history of diabetes, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, alcohol intake, log calibrated energy intake, physical activity, sugar sweetened beverage intake, salt intake, and hormone therapy.

^BCardiovascular events models were stratified by hypertension and high cholesterol because they did not meet proportional hazards assumptions.

^CMortality models were stratified by diabetes and hypertension because they did not meet proportional hazards assumptions.

HR: Hazard Ratio; CI: Confidence Intervals; NA: Not Available;

Table 2: Adjusted hazard ratios for primary and modified outcomes across diet drink consumption strata*

Diet drink consumption	Outcome		
	Primary outcome	Primary outcome without heart failure	Heart failure only
	HR (95% CI) N: 33,619	HR (95% CI) N: 33,312	HR (95% CI) N: 31,766
0-3/month	1.0	1.0	1.0
1-4/week	1.0 (0.9-1.1)	1.0 (0.9-1.1)	1.0 (0.8-1.4)
5-7/week	1.1 (0.9-1.2)	1.1 (0.9-1.2)	1.1 (0.7-1.6)
≥2/day	1.3 (1.1-1.5)	1.3 (1.1-1.6)	1.4 (0.9-2.2)

*Model IV: Adjusted for age, race, education, income, smoking status, BMI, diabetes, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, alcohol intake, log calibrated energy intake, physical activity, sugar sweetened beverage intake, salt intake, and hormone therapy.

Adjusted models for the primary analysis and the primary outcome without heart failure were stratified on the history of high cholesterol and hypertension because they did not meet the proportional hazards assumption.

HR: Hazard ratio; CI: Confidence interval;