

**Table 1.** Characteristics of MESA participants in 4 ethnic groups at visit 1. Median values (inter-quartile range, IQR) are specified for continuous variables and (%) for categorical variables. Median values are shown for triglycerides and Lp(a). \* indicates significantly different ( $P < 0.05$ ) from all 3 other ethnic groups.

	<b>Blacks</b>	<b>Caucasians</b>	<b>Chinese Americans</b>	<b>Hispanics</b>
<b>Number</b>	1323	1677	548	1044
<b>Age (years)</b>	61 (52-70)	62 (54-71)	62 (53-71)	61 (52-69)
<b>Gender (male)</b>	621 (46.1%)	813 (47.6%)	217 (38.8%)	517 (48.6%)
<b>Smoker</b>	726 (53.9%)	929 (54.4%)	137 (24.5%)	504 (47.4%)
<b>Diabetes</b>	196 (14.6 %)	86 (5.0 %)	55 (9.8 %)	171 (16.1%)
<b>Hypertensive</b>	428 (31.8%)	325 (19.0%)	126 (22.5%)	257 (24.2%)
<b>On hypertension medicine</b>	613 (45.5%)	493 (28.8%)	138 (24.7%)	305 (28.7%)
<b>Non-Lp(a) LDL-C (mg/dL)</b>	113 (92-133)	115 (97-136)	114 (96-132)	116 (97-137)
<b>HDL-C (mg/dL)</b>	50 (41-61)	50 (41-62)	48 (40-58) *	45 (38-54) *
<b>Triglycerides (mg/dL)</b>	89 (66-122) *	110 (75-160) *	121 (85-169) *	133 (94-189) *
<b>Lp(a) (mg/dL)</b>	35.1 (20.4-61.6) *	12.9 (5.8-29.6)	12.9 (7.7-23.4)	13.1 (6.3-28.8)

Definitions: smoker = former or current; diabetic = treated or untreated; hypertensive = systolic blood pressure  $\geq 140$  mmHg; Lp(a) = lipoprotein(a); HDL-C = high density lipoprotein-cholesterol; LDL-C = low density lipoprotein-cholesterol.

**Table 2.** Associations of Lp(a) (per 1 log unit increase) and risk of CHD are presented as hazard ratios and adjusted for age, sex, smoking, hypertension medication, systolic blood pressure, diabetes, non-Lp(a) LDL-C, HDL-C, and log-triglycerides. An adjustment for race was made in the column denoted ‘All Groups.’ \* P value of <0.05 indicates significance.

	<b>Blacks</b>	<b>Caucasians</b>	<b>Chinese Americans</b>	<b>Hispanics</b>	<b>All Groups</b>
N	1323	1677	548	1044	4593
CHD events (%)	66 (4.9)	102 (6.0)	18 (3.3)	49 (4.6)	235 (5.0)
Estimated HR	1.49	1.22	1.08	1.14	1.26
95% CI	(1.09, 2.04)	(1.02, 1.45)	(0.65, 1.80)	(0.86, 1.50)	(1.11, 2.03)
<i>P</i> value	0.014*	0.028*	0.77	0.36	<0.001*

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**Table 3.** Associations of Lp(a) and risk of CHD are presented as hazard ratios and adjusted for age, sex, smoking, hypertension medication, systolic blood pressure, diabetes, non-Lp(a) LDL-C, HDL-C, and log-triglycerides. Lp(a) was examined as a categorical variable (30 and 50 mg/dL cut points). \* P value of <0.05 indicates significance. † number of individuals with Lp(a)  $\geq$  30 mg/dL; \*\*number of individuals with Lp(a)  $\geq$  50 mg/dL.

	<b>Blacks</b>	<b>Caucasians</b>	<b>Chinese Americans</b>	<b>Hispanics</b>	<b>All Groups</b>
N	1323	1677	548	1044	4593
CHD events (%)	66 (4.9)	102 (6.0)	18 (3.3)	49 (4.6)	5.03%
<b><math>\geq</math> 30 mg/dL</b>					
N (%) †	774 (57.5)	423 (24.8)	108 (19.3)	258 (24.2)	1563 (33.4)
Estimated HR	1.87	1.44	1.39	1.46	1.6
95% CI	(1.08, 3.21)	(0.95, 2.18)	(0.47, 4.08)	(0.78, 2.75)	(1.21, 2.10)
P value	0.024*	0.088	0.55	0.23	<0.001*
<b><math>\geq</math> 50 mg/dL</b>					
N (%) **	445 (33.0)	255 (14.9)	54 (9.7)	140 (13.2)	894 (19.1)
Estimated HR	1.69	1.82	1.04	2.37	1.83
95% CI	(1.03, 2.76)	(1.15, 2.88)	(0.22, 4.98)	(1.17, 4.78)	(1.36, 2.46)
P value	0.037*	0.010*	0.96	0.017*	<0.001*