SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Table I. Continuous Net Reclassification Improvement and c-statistics were generated to determine whether Lp(a) improves prediction of incident coronary heart disease cases and non-cases over the 8.5 year median study period. The baseline risk prediction model consisted of multiple variables including age, sex, smoking, hypertension medication, systolic blood pressure, diabetes, non-Lp(a) LDL-C, HDL-C, and log-triglycerides.

	Population	1/2NRI	Lower CI	Upper CI	*P* value	M+	M-	Δ C-statistic
30 mg/dL								
	All	0.10	0.01	0.17	0.04*	0.42	0.32	0.003
	Caucasian	0.05	-0.10	0.14	0.21	0.32	0.26	0.004
	Black	0.17	0.00	0.28	0.05*	0.73	0.55	0.004
	Chinese	0.01	-0.28	0.32	0.53	0.23	0.22	0.002
	Hispanic	0.06	-0.16	0.21	0.41	0.30	0.25	0.001
50 mg/dL								
	All	0.11	-0.03	0.17	0.09	0.30	0.19	0.006
	Caucasian	0.08	-0.11	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.16	0.011
	Black	0.13	-0.03	0.26	0.08	0.46	0.33	0.005
	Chinese	-0.03	-0.11	0.26	1.00	0.24	0.27	0.001
	Hispanic	0.08	-0.12	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.15	0.005
Per unit log Lp(a)								
	All	0.07	0.00	0.14	0.053	0.55	0.48	0.003
	Caucasian	0.06	-0.07	0.16	0.32	0.54	0.48	0.005
	Black	0.10	-0.08	0.25	0.24	0.57	0.47	0.010
	Chinese	-0.09	-0.26	0.26	1.00	0.41	0.51	0.000
	Hispanic	-0.03	-0.19	0.16	1.00	0.48	0.50	-0.004

M+ (Event NRI) = the proportion of event subjects whose predicted probability of having an event in the new model is greater than that in the baseline model. A positive change in M+ represents an improvement in sensitivity.

M- (Non-event NRI) = the proportion of non-event subjects whose predicted probability of having an event in the new model is greater than that in the baseline model. A negative change in M- represents an improvement in specificity.