

This is an un-copyedited author manuscript that has been accepted for publication in Journal of the American Medical Association Internal Medicine. – Accepted 7/7/2014. Copyright Journal of the American Medical Association Internal Medicine. This manuscript may not be duplicated or reproduced, other than for personal use or within the rule of 'Fair Use of Copyrighted Materials' (section 107, Title 17, US Code) without permission of the copyright owner, ISPAH. The final copyedited article, which is the version of record, can be found at: <http://journals.humankinetics.com/JPAH>. The ISPAH disclaims any responsibility or liability for errors or omissions in this version of the manuscript or in any version derived from it by the National Institutes of Health or other parties. Citation: Kalogeropoulos AP, Georgiopoulou VV, Murphy RA, Newman AB, Bauer DC, Harris TB, Yang Z, Applegate WB, Kritchevsky SB. Dietary sodium content, mortality, and risk for cardiovascular events in older adults: the Health, Aging, and Body Composition (Health ABC) Study. JAMA Intern Med. 2015 Mar;175(3):410-9. PMID:25599120

FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1. Ten-year all-cause mortality in the Health ABC Study according to baseline sodium intake. The log-rank chi-square test was 5.22 with d.f. =2; P=0.074.

Supplemental Figure 1. Restricted cubic spline model of sodium intake as a univariate predictor of mortality. The cubic spline model improved the likelihood ratio chi-square over the linear model (from 10.71 to 12.33), but the gain in fit did not justify the increased model complexity (the Bayesian information criterion, which penalizes for unnecessary complexity, increased from 13527 to 13546 indicating that the linear model is preferable).

This is an un-copied author manuscript that has been accepted for publication in Journal of the American Medical Association Internal Medicine. – Accepted 7/7/2014. Copyright Journal of the American Medical Association Internal Medicine. This manuscript may not be duplicated or reproduced, other than for personal use or within the rule of 'Fair Use of Copyrighted Materials' (section 107, Title 17, US Code) without permission of the copyright owner, ISPAH. The final copied article, which is the version of record, can be found at: <http://journals.humankinetics.com/JPAH>. The ISPAH disclaims any responsibility or liability for errors or omissions in this version of the manuscript or in any version derived from it by the National Institutes of Health or other parties. Citation: Kalogeropoulos AP, Georgiopoulou VV, Murphy RA, Newman AB, Bauer DC, Harris TB, Yang Z, Applegate WB, Kritchevsky SB. Dietary sodium content, mortality, and risk for cardiovascular events in older adults: the Health, Aging, and Body Composition (Health ABC) Study. JAMA Intern Med. 2015 Mar;175(3):410-9. PMID:25599120

Supplemental Table 1. Association of baseline sodium intake >3000 mg and >4000 mg with 10-year outcomes

	Unadjusted		Adjusted ^a	
	(s)HR (95% CI)	P	(s)HR (95% CI)	P
>3000 mg (N=890) vs. ≤3000 mg (N=1752)				
Mortality	1.18 (1.03–1.36)	0.016	1.06 (0.92–1.22)	0.42
Incident CVD ^b	1.09 (0.92–1.30)	0.31	0.97 (0.81–1.16)	0.74
Incident HF	0.90 (0.73–1.11)	0.32	0.82 (0.65–1.02)	0.075
>4000 mg (N=336) vs. ≤4000 mg (N=2306)				
Mortality	1.25 (1.04–1.51)	0.017	1.04 (0.85–1.25)	0.72
Incident CVD ^c	1.33 (1.06–1.67)	0.013	1.18 (0.93–1.49)	0.18
Incident HF	1.22 (0.93–1.61)	0.14	1.12 (0.84–1.49)	0.44

CI: confidence interval; HR: hazard ratio; sHR: subhazard ratio (hazard ratio conditional on the competing risk of death).

^a Adjusted for age, gender, race, baseline hypertensive status, body mass index, smoking, physical activity, prevalent cardiovascular disease (for heart failure events), lung disease, diabetes, depression, blood pressure, heart rate, ECG abnormalities, and serum glucose, albumin, creatinine, and cholesterol levels. ^b N=667 vs. N=1314. ^c N=248 vs. N=1733

This is an un-copyedited author manuscript that has been accepted for publication in Journal of the American Medical Association Internal Medicine. – Accepted 7/7/2014. Copyright Journal of the American Medical Association Internal Medicine. This manuscript may not be duplicated or reproduced, other than for personal use or within the rule of 'Fair Use of Copyrighted Materials' (section 107, Title 17, US Code) without permission of the copyright owner, ISPAH. The final copyedited article, which is the version of record, can be found at: <http://journals.humankinetics.com/JPAH>. The ISPAH disclaims any responsibility or liability for errors or omissions in this version of the manuscript or in any version derived from it by the National Institutes of Health or other parties. Citation: Kalogeropoulos AP, Georgiopoulou VV, Murphy RA, Newman AB, Bauer DC, Harris TB, Yang Z, Applegate WB, Kritchevsky SB. Dietary sodium content, mortality, and risk for cardiovascular events in older adults: the Health, Aging, and Body Composition (Health ABC) Study. JAMA Intern Med. 2015 Mar;175(3):410-9. PMID:25599120

Supplemental Figure 1. Restricted cubic spline model of sodium intake as a univariate predictor of mortality.

This is an un-copied author manuscript that has been accepted for publication in Journal of the American Medical Association Internal Medicine. – Accepted 7/7/2014. Copyright Journal of the American Medical Association Internal Medicine. This manuscript may not be duplicated or reproduced, other than for personal use or within the rule of 'Fair Use of Copyrighted Materials' (section 107, Title 17, US Code) without permission of the copyright owner, ISPAH. The final copied article, which is the version of record, can be found at: <http://journals.humankinetics.com/JPAH>. The ISPAH disclaims any responsibility or liability for errors or omissions in this version of the manuscript or in any version derived from it by the National Institutes of Health or other parties. Citation: Kalogeropoulos AP, Georgiopoulos VV, Murphy RA, Newman AB, Bauer DC, Harris TB, Yang Z, Applegate WB, Kritchevsky SB. Dietary sodium content, mortality, and risk for cardiovascular events in older adults: the Health, Aging, and Body Composition (Health ABC) Study. JAMA Intern Med. 2015 Mar;175(3):410-9. PMID:25599120

