Supplementary table A: Adjusted hazard ratios of coronary heart disease event in lipid-lowering drug users by different population strata

Strata	Number (%) of events		Adjusted hazard ratio
	Lipid-lowering drug use	No use	(95% confidence interval)
Age < 75 years	66 (5.2%)	163 (5.3%)	0.92 (0.68 to 1.26)
Age ≥ 75 years	63 (8.1)	148 (6.4)	1.33 (0.96 to 1.85)
Men	66 (9.9)	176 (8.5)	0.99 (0.73 to 1.35)
Women	63 (4.6)	135 (4.0)	1.24 (0.89 to 1.73)
Triglycerides < 1.6 mmol/l	78 (5.1)	218 (5.3)	1.03 (0.79 to 1.35)
Triglycerides ≥ 1.6 mmol/l	40 (9.8)	69 (7.1)	1.20 (0.79 to 1.82)
Body mass index < 27 kg/m2	78 (5.9)	217 (5.8)	1.14 (0.87 to 1.51)
Body mass index ≥ 27kg/m2	49 (6.8)	89 (5.6)	1.02 (0.69 to 1.51)
Systolic pressure < 145 mmHg	48 (5.1)	120 (4.4)	1.31 (0.91 to 1.88)
Systolic pressure ≥ 145 mmHg	79 (7.2)	190 (7.0)	0.97 (0.73 to 1.29)
No hypertension	19 (4.6)	45 (3.3)	1.82 (1.01 to 3.29)
Hypertension	110 (6.7)	266 (6.6)	1.01 (0.79 to 1.29)
Propensity score			
Lowest third	33 (6.0)	150 (6.1)	1.06 (0.72 to 1.57)

Middle third	37 (4.7)	98 (4.7)	0.97 (0.66 to 1.41)
Highest third	94 (9.1)	119 (8.2)	1.04 (0.79 to 1.37)

Note

Adjusted hazard ratios were estimated using multivariate Cox proportional hazard model with age as the time scale. Subjects scoring in the first third of the propensity score distribution have the lowest probabilities of being treated with lipid – lowering drug.

Supplementary table B: Adjusted hazard ratios of stroke event in lipid-lowering drug users by different population strata

Strata	Number (%) of events		Adjusted hazard ratio
	Lipid-lowering drug use	No use	(95% confidence interval)
Age < 75 years	21 (1.7)	93 (3.0)	0.47 (0.28 to 0.76)
Age ≥ 75 years	37 (4.8)	141 (6.1)	0.79 (0.54 to 1.16)
Men	21 (3.2)	106 (5.2)	0.58 (0.36 to 0.95)
Women	37 (2.7)	128 (3.8)	0.66 (0.45 to 0.98)
Triglycerides < 1.6 mmol/l	45 (2.9)	169 (4.1)	0.72 (0.51 to 1.02)
Triglycerides ≥ 1.6 mmol/l	7 (1.7)	46 (4.8)	0.33 (0.15 to 0.75)
Body mass index < 27 kg/m2	37 (2.8)	152 (4.0)	0.69 (0.47 to 1.02)
Body mass index ≥ 27kg/m2	21 (2.9)	80 (5.0)	0.58 (0.35 to 0.95)
Systolic pressure < 145 mmHg	24 (2.5)	88 (3.2)	0.78 (0.48 to 1.27)
Systolic pressure ≥ 145 mmHg	34 (3.1)	146 (5.4)	0.56 (0.38 to 0.83)
No hypertension	7 (1.7)	40 (2.9)	0.69 (0.30 to 1.57)
Hypertension	51 (3.1)	194 (4.8)	0.64 (0.46 to 0.89)
Propensity score			
Lowest third	9 (2.3)	99 (4.7)	0.56 (0.28 to 1.12)

Middle third	14 (2.1)	62 (3.4)	0.60 (0.34 to 1.08)
Highest third	35 (3.5)	73 (4.9)	0.71 (0.46 to 1.08)

Note

Adjusted hazard ratios were estimated using multivariate Cox proportional hazard model with age as the time scale. Subjects scoring in the first third of the propensity score distribution have the lowest probabilities of being treated with lipid – lowering drug.

Supplementary table C: Matched propensity score analysis: risk of vascular events in lipid-lowering drug users compared to non users

Baseline lipid-lowering drug (LLD) use	Number of events	Hazard ratios (95% confidence interval) for vascular events
Coronary heart disease or stroke		
No lipid-lowering drug	206	Reference
Statins or fibrates	185	0.95 [0.75-1.22]
Stroke		
No lipid-lowering drug	89	Reference
Statins or fibrates	57	0.68 [0.44-1.05]
Coronary heart disease		
No lipid-lowering drug	117	Reference
Statins or fibrates	128	1.17 [0.86-1.58]

Note

Each participant treated with lipid-lowering drug was matched on propensity score with an untreated participant (2,026 individuals in each treatment group). Due to reduced sample size, hazard ratio confidence intervals are larger than those estimated in the whole study population (n=7,484).