

Supplemental Table I. Baseline characteristics of 292 study participants according cocaine use status, Baltimore, Maryland

Characteristic	Cocaine use status			P value
	Never (n=57)	Past (n=82)	Current (n=153)	
Female, n (%)	19 (33)	28 (34)	39 (25)	0.29
Age, years, median (P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)	46 (41, 53)	51 (46, 54)	49 (45, 52)	0.019
African American, n (%)	54 (95)	75 (91)	144 (94)	0.70
Smoking status, n (%)				
Never	32 (56)	11 (13)	30 (20)	<0.001
Past	8 (14)	17 (21)	9 (6)	
Current	17 (30)	54 (66)	114 (75)	
Hypertension, n (%)	12 (21)	34 (41)	42 (27)	0.024
Taking antihypertensive medication, n (%)	14 (25)	29 (35)	39 (25)	0.23
Systolic blood pressure, mm Hg, median (P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)	124 (114, 135)	122 (112, 131)	121 (108, 132)	0.41
Body mass index, kg/m ² , median (P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)	29 (25, 34)	26 (23, 32)	25 (22, 30)	0.006
eGFR*, mL/min/1.73m ² , median (P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)	108 (94, 114)	101 (84, 119)	101 (87, 120)	0.33
≥90 mL/min/1.73m ² , n (%)	46 (81)	55 (67)	106 (69)	0.37
60-89 mL/min/1.73m ² , n (%)	11 (19)	25 (30)	42 (27)	
<60 mL/min/1.73m ² , n (%)	0	2 (2)	5 (3)	
Total to HDL cholesterol ratio ^b , median (P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)	3.2 (2.6, 4.3)	3.5 (2.6, 4.3)	2.9 (2.4, 3.8)	0.015
Using HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, n (%)	7 (12)	13 (16)	11 (7)	0.10
Self-reported history of CVD†, n (%)	5 (9)	10 (12)	10 (7)	0.34
ACC/AHA CVD risk score‡, median (P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)	4.0 (2.3, 6.3)	6.0 (3.1, 9.7)	6.1 (2.6, 9.5)	0.027
HIV-positive, n (%)	26 (46)	58 (71)	108 (71)	0.002
Active hepatitis C virus, n (%)	5 (9)	36 (44)	74 (48)	<0.001
Number of study visits completed, median (P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)	6 (5, 7)	6 (6, 7)	6 (5, 7)	0.67

HDL, high density lipoprotein; HMG-CoA, 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A

*Glomerular filtration rate estimated with serum creatinine using the CKD-EPI equation.

† 25 participants reported one or more prior CVD events at baseline including 1) "heart attack" (n=5), "open heart surgery for blocked blood vessels" (n=2), "balloon treatment or stent placed in heart" (n=1), or "stroke or mini-stroke" (n=21).

‡ACC/AHA CVD risk score²⁵ is the predicted 10-year risk of cardiovascular disease derived from an equation that includes age, sex, race, total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, diabetes, systolic blood pressure, smoking status, and use of antihypertensive medication. Point estimates are expressed per 5 percentage point increase in the risk score.

Supplemental Table II. Associations of HIV, cocaine use, and hepatitis C with carotid artery plaque and intima-media thickness among 279 participants, Baltimore, Maryland, adjusted for individual CVD risk factors

Risk factor	Presence of carotid plaque at baseline			Carotid plaque progression		
	Frequency (%)	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted* OR (95% CI)	Frequency (%)	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted* OR (95% CI)
Cocaine use						
Never (n=55)	16 (29)	ref.	ref.	9 (20)	ref.	ref.
Past (n=78)	49 (63)	4.1 (2.0, 8.6)†	2.8 (1.1, 6.6)‡	27 (42)	2.9 (1.2, 7.1)‡	1.6 (0.6, 4.2)
Current (n=146)	84 (58)	3.3 (1.7, 6.4)†	2.8 (1.2, 5.6)‡	31 (28)	1.5 (0.7, 3.5)	0.8 (0.3, 2.1)
HIV status						
Negative (n=96)	79 (43)	ref.	ref.	14 (20)	ref.	ref.
Positive (n=183)	107 (57)	1.5 (.9, 2.5)	1.4 (0.8, 2.5)	53 (35)	2.2 (1.1, 4.4)‡	2.0 (1.0, 4.3)
Hepatitis C status						
Negative (n=169)	83 (49)	ref.	ref.	32 (24)	ref.	ref.
Positive (n=110)	66 (60)	1.6 (1.0, 2.5)	0.8 (0.5, 1.8)	35 (41)	2.3 (1.3, 4.1)‡	1.8 (0.9, 3.5)
	Carotid IMT at baseline (µm)			Annualized change in carotid IMT (µm/year)		
	Mean ± sd	Unadjusted difference (95% CI)	Adjusted* difference (95% CI)	Mean ± sd	Unadjusted difference (95% CI)	Adjusted* difference (95% CI)
Cocaine use						
Never (n=55)	788 ± 259	ref.	ref.	16 ± 58	ref.	ref.
Past (n=78)	852 ± 243	64 (-26, 154)	29 (-61, 120)	16 ± 52	-1 (-23, 22)	-14 (-38, 11)
Current (n=146)	852 ± 268	64 (-17, 145)	64 (-21, 149)	14 ± 63	-2 (-23, 18)	-13 (-36, 9)
HIV status						
Negative (n=96)	841 ± 224	ref.	ref.	13 ± 43	ref.	ref.
Positive (n=183)	839 ± 277	-2 (-67, 62)	-7 (-71, 57)	16 ± 65	4 (-13, 20)	4 (-14, 21)
Hepatitis C status						
Negative (n=169)	825 ± 268	ref.	ref.	9 ± 61	ref.	ref.
Positive (n=110)	862 ± 246	38 (-25, 99)	3 (-61, 66)	24 ± 55	15 (-1, 31)	14 (-4, 31)

OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; ref., reference group; IMT, intima-media thickness; sd, standard deviation

*Adjusted models include baseline covariates for age, sex, race, current smoking status, total to HDL cholesterol ratio, use of antihypertension drug and systolic blood pressure.

†P < 0.001

‡P < 0.05 and P ≥ 0.001

Supplemental Table III. Associations of cocaine use, HIV, and hepatitis C with baseline albuminuria and albuminuria progression among 292 participants, Baltimore, Maryland, adjusted for individual CVD risk factors

Risk factor	Presence of albuminuria at baseline			Albuminuria progression		
	Frequency (%)	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted* OR (95% CI)	Frequency (%)	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted* OR (95% CI)
Cocaine use						
Never (n=57)	5 (9)	ref.	ref.	11 (19)	ref.	ref.
Past (n=82)	15 (18)	2.3 (0.8, 6.8)	2.5 (0.7, 8.3)	16 (20)	1.0 (0.4, 2.4)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)
Current (n=153)	23 (15)	1.8 (0.7, 5.1)	2.1 (0.6, 6.7)	44 (29)	1.7 (0.8, 3.6)	1.2 (0.5, 3.0)
HIV status						
Negative (n=100)	8 (8)	ref.	ref.	14 (14)	ref.	ref.
Positive (n=192)	35 (18)	2.6 (1.1, 5.8)†	1.8 (0.7, 4.4)	57 (30)	2.6 (1.4, 4.9)†	2.2 (1.1, 4.5)†
Hepatitis C status						
Negative (n=177)	22 (12)	ref.	ref.	36 (20)	ref.	ref.
Positive (n=115)	21 (18)	1.6 (0.8, 3.0)	1.2 (0.6, 2.5)	35 (30)	1.7 (1.0, 2.9)	1.3 (0.7, 2.3)

OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; ref., reference group

* Adjusted models include baseline covariates for age, sex, race, current smoking status, total to HDL cholesterol ratio, use of antihypertension drug and systolic blood pressure.

†P < 0.05

Supplemental Table IV. Associations of HIV, cocaine use, and hepatitis C with aortic pulse wave velocity among 288 participants, Baltimore, Maryland, adjusted for individual CVD risk factors

Risk factor	Unadjusted difference, cm/s (95% CI)	Adjusted* difference, cm/s (95% CI)
Cocaine use		
Never	ref.	ref.
Past	0 (-55, -55)	-25 (-77, 27)
Current	-21 (-70, 28)	-19 (-68, 29)
HIV status		
Negative	ref.	ref.
Positive	31 (-8, 70)	41 (5, 78)†
Hepatitis C status		
Negative	ref.	ref.
Positive	26 (-12, 64)	13 (-23, 49)

ref., reference group

* Adjusted models include baseline covariates for age, sex, race, current smoking status, total to HDL cholesterol ratio, use of antihypertension drug and systolic blood pressure.

†P < 0.05

Supplemental Table V. Raw results of study outcome measures by study visit, overall and stratified by HIV status

Assessment	Study visit (months)						
	0	6	12	18	24	30	36
Carotid plaque							
Frequency, n	279				221		
Cohort overall, %	53				62		
HIV-negative, %	47				45		
HIV-positive, %	57				71		
Carotid IMT							
Frequency, n	279				221		
Cohort overall, μm (\pm sd)	840 (\pm 260)				873 (\pm 304)		
HIV-negative, μm (\pm sd)	841 (\pm 224)				859 (\pm 237)		
HIV-positive, μm (\pm sd)	839 (\pm 277)				879 (\pm 332)		
Albuminuria							
Frequency, n	292	250	257	223	238	143	239
Cohort overall, %	15	19	14	21	13	18	18
HIV-negative, %	8	8	7	12	9	8	11
HIV-positive, %	18	24	18	25	16	22	22
Pulse wave velocity							
Frequency, n	279		257		234		218
Cohort overall, m/s (\pm sd)	8.43 (\pm 1.88)		8.57 (\pm 2.09)		8.55 (\pm 1.96)		8.81 (\pm 2.20)
HIV-negative, m/s (\pm sd)	8.22 (\pm 1.78)		8.26 (\pm 1.82)		8.34 (\pm 2.02)		8.75 (\pm 1.96)
HIV-positive, m/s (\pm sd)	8.55 (\pm 1.93)		8.71 (\pm 2.19)		8.66 (\pm 1.93)		8.85 (\pm 2.31)