## Supplementary Table 1. Baseline characteristics of Health ABC participants, subdivided by sex

Characteristics	Total (N=2815)	Men (n=1366)	Women (n=1449)	Comparing Men vs. Women	
Age, y (Mean ± SD)	73.6 ± 2.9	73.7 ± 2.8	73.5 ± 2.9	p=0.01	
Black (N,%)	1137 (40.4)	492 (36.0)	645 (44.5)	p<0.0001	
Pittsburgh (N,%)	1384 (49.2)	675 (49.4)	709 (48.9)	p=0.80	
Smoking (N,%) never	1245 (44.2)	412 (30.2)	833 (57.5)	p<0.0001	
Former	1289 (45.8)	810 (59.5)	479 (33.1)		
Current	281 (10.0)	144 (10.5)	137 (9.5)		
Alcohol, more than 1 drink/day (N,%)	204 (7.3)	153 (11.2)	51 (3.5)	p<0.0001	
Education (N,%) less than high school	684 (24.3)	362 (26.5)	322 (22.2)	p<0.0001	
high school	904 (32.1)	349 (25.6)	555 (38.3)		
post-secondary	1227 (43.6)	655 (48.0)	572 (39.5)		
Incident Heart Failure (N,%)	111 (3.9)	52 (3.8)	59 (3.8)	p=0.72	
Incident HFrEF (N,%)	54 (48.7)	28 (53.9)	26 (44.1)	p=0.30	
Incident HFpEF (N,%)	34 (30.6)	14 (26.9)	20 (33.9)	p=0.43	
Incident HF of Unknown Type (N,%)	23 (20.7)	10 (19.2)	13 (22.0)	p=0.53	
Hypertension (N,%)	1215 (43.2)	521 (38.1)	694 (47.9)	p<0.0001	
Coronary Heart Disease (N,%)	480 (17.1)	305 (22.3)	175 (12.1)	p<0.0001	
Stroke (N,%)	196 (7.0)	87 (6.4)	109 (7.5)	p=0.23	
COPD (N,%)	315 (11.2)	152 (11.1)	163 (11.3)	p=0.92	
CKD (N,%)	807 (28.7)	401 (29.4)	406 (28.0)	p=0.43	
Diabetes (N,%)	497 (17.7)	286 (20.9)	211 (14.6)	p<0.0001	
Depression (N,%)	156 (5.5)	59 (4.3)	97 (6.7)	p=0.006	
MMSE<80 (N,%)	277 (9.8)	162 (11.9)	115 (7.9)	p=0.0005	
No comorbid disease (N,%)	733 (26.0)	345 (25.3)	388 (26.8)	p=0.36	
Multimorbidity (Mean ± SD) number of conditions	1.40 ± 1.19	1.44 ± 1.20	1.36 ± 1.17	p=0.06	
Physical Activity, kcal/week (Mean ± SD)	4099.6 ± 3390.4	4306.7 ± 3890.9	3904.3 ± 2826.4	p=0.53	

HF-heart failure; HFrEF-heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; HFpEF-heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; COPD-chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; MMSE-Mini Mental Status Exam

## Supplementary Table 2: Annual DXA Changes over time associated with Incident HF, subdivided by HF type and sex

	HFrEF				HFpEF			
	Model 1*		Model 2 <sup>†</sup>		Model 1*		Model 2†	
	Beta (SE)	P-value <sup>‡</sup>	Beta (SE)	P-value <sup>‡</sup>	Beta (SE)	P-value <sup>‡</sup>	Beta (SE)	P-value <sup>‡</sup>
DXA Indices <sup>§</sup>								
MEN								
Total Mass Change, g	-698.1 (318.4)	P<.05	-	-	-7.0 (410.7)	NS	-	-
Lean Mass Change, g	-337.2 (153.0)	P<.05	-110.0 (98.2)	NS	-72.4 (201.0)	NS	-46.8 (134.8)	NS
Appendicular Lean Mass     Change, g	-231.0 (82.0)	P<.05	-115.3 (60.7)	NS	-59.4 (108.4)	NS	-44.7 (83.0)	NS
Fat Mass Change, g	-345.2 (220.2)	NS	65.8 (114.4)	NS	40.0 (283.6)	NS	151.3 (156.7)	NS
Percent Fat Mass Change, %	-0.24 (0.18)	NS	0.03 (0.12)	NS	0.07 (0.23)	NS	0.15 (0.16)	NS
WOMEN								
Total Mass Change, g	-859.9 (352.0)	P<.05	-	-	680.0 (362.8)	NS	-	-
• Lean Mass Change, g	-311.6 (137.7)	P<.05	10.8 (93.5)	NS	14.8 (145.7)	NS	-108.4 (101.8)	NS
Appendicular Lean Mass     Change, g	-182.1 (73.0)	P<.05	1.2 (54.7)	NS	25.3 (77.6)	NS	-2.1 (59.4)	NS
Fat Mass Change, g	-593.6 (267.6)	P<.05	-15.7 (134.5)	NS	565.6 (274.9)	P<.05	241.4 (146.3)	NS
Percent Fat Mass Change, %	-0.55 (0.21)	P<.05	-0.19 (0.14)	NS	0.47 (0.21)	P<.05	0.32 (0.15)	P<.05

DXA-Dual X-Ray Absorptiometry; HFrEF-heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; HFpEF-heart failure with preserved ejection fraction

<sup>\*</sup> adjusted for age, race, site, baseline: smoking, alcohol consumption, education, BMI, hypertension, coronary heart disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes, chronic kidney dysfunction, depression, low Teng mini mental score and physical activity main effects and time interactions in mixed models

<sup>†</sup> Model 2 – Model 1 additionally adjusted for annualized rate of change in total body mass

<sup>‡</sup> Given the small numbers of HF subtypes within each sex, P value dichotomized to <.05 vs not significant (NS)

§ Random Slopes and Intercepts Mixed Model with total, lean, or fat mass or percent fat by time interaction as outcome

Time is from the first HF hospitalization in the incident HF group

DXA measurements were assessed at baseline and repeated annually for 5 years. Starting DXA values for controls was study entry and the DXA immediately prior to HF for cases. Each subsequent DXA was used to calculate rate of change. Time 0 for controls was study entry and time 0 in cases was the date of first HF hospitalization, which accounts for differences in the time between the HF event and subsequent DXAs.