SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Arterial Stiffness and risk of Overall Heart Failure, Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction, and Heart Failure with Reduced Ejection Fraction: The Health ABC Study

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Table S1: Association between categorical and continuous measures of carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity and risk of heart failure among participants without cardiovascular disease at baseline

Outcome	Hazard Ratio (95% CI) Cf-PWV Tertile 1	Hazard Ratio (95% CI) Cf-PWV Tertile 2	Hazard Ratio (95% CI) Cf-PWV Tertile 3		Hazard Ratio (95% CI) per Log 2 higher Cf-PWV
Heart Failure	Ref.	0.81 (0.58 – 1.13)	1.11 (0.81 – 1.53)		1.12 (0.89 – 1.42)

Model adjusted for age, sex, mean arterial pressure, body mass index, education status, diabetes, smoking, drinking status, physical activity, and renal function

Separate multivariable adjusted models were constructed for categorical and continuous measures of pulse wave velocity

Table S2: Association between categorical and continuous measures of carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity and risk of heart failure outcomes after additional adjustment for interval incidence of coronary heart disease and treating death as a competing risk.

Outcome	Hazard Ratio (95% CI) Tertile 1	Hazard Ratio (95% CI) Tertile 2	Hazard Ratio (95% CI) Tertile 3		Hazard Ratio (95% CI) per Log 2
Overall HF	Ref.	0.88 (0.68-1.15)	1.06 (0.82-1.37)		1.04 (0.85-1.26)
HFpEF	Ref.	0.72 (0.48-1.09)	0.96 (0.64-1.42)		0.92 (0.66-1.28)
HFrEF	Ref.	1.12 (0.72-1.74)	1.15 (0.74-1.79)		1.04 (0.79-1.37)

HF: Heart failure; HFpEF: Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; HFrEF: Heart failure with reduced ejection fraction.

Separate multivariable adjusted models were constructed for categorical and continuous measures of pulse wave velocity and for each HF outcome

Models adjusted for age, sex, ethnicity, heart rate, mean arterial blood pressure, Body mass index, coronary heart disease at baseline, education status, anti-HTN use, diabetes, smoking, drinking status, physical activity, renal function, incident coronary heart disease on follow-up as a time varying covariate, and death as a competing risk

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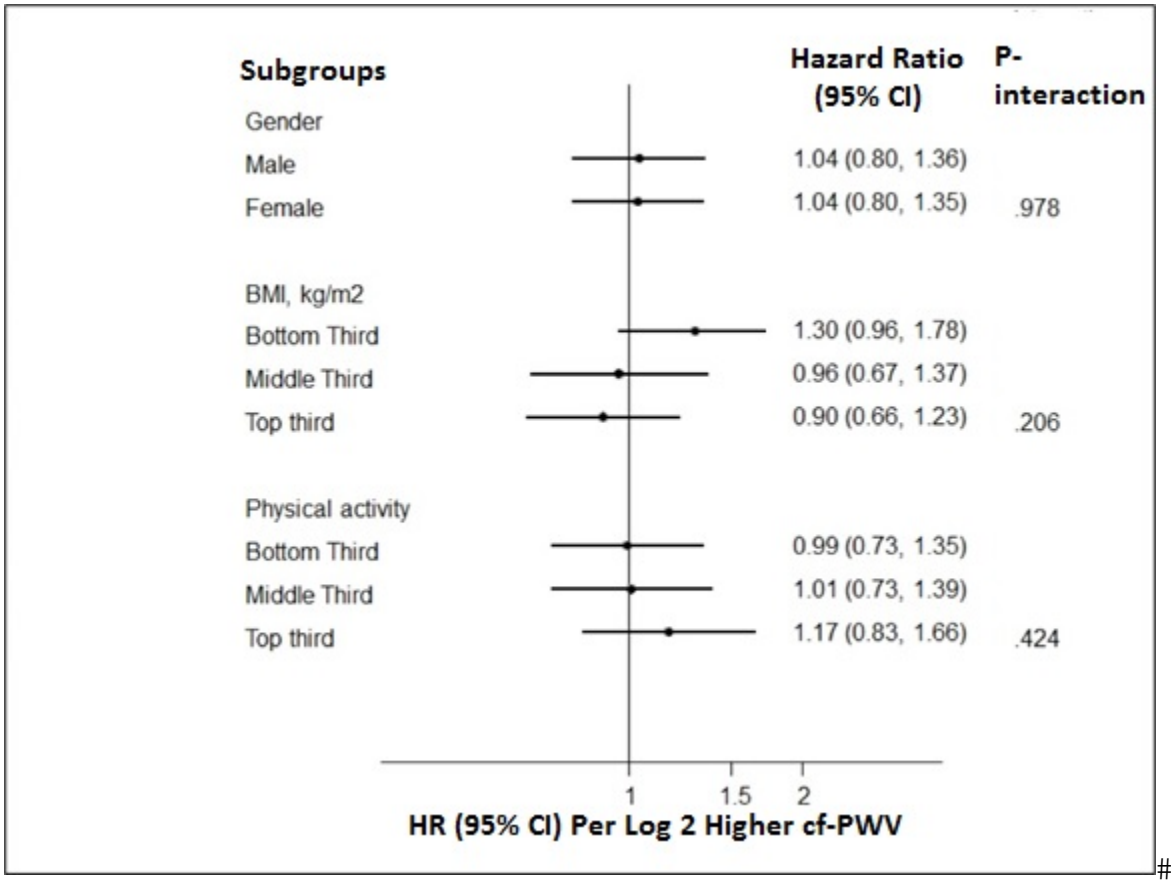
Figure S1: Subgroup analysis showing the association between carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity and risk of heart failure across sex, body mass index, and physical activity categories.



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