

**Online Table 1. Sex hormone levels associated with CVD risk factors<sup>\*,†,‡</sup>**

	<b>Total T (nmol/L)</b>	<b>Estradiol (nmol/L)</b>	<b>Total T / Estradiol</b>	<b>DHEA (nmol/L)</b>	<b>SHBG (nmol/L)</b>
<b>Hypertension</b>	0.02 (-0.03, 0.07)	<b>0.16 (0.11, 0.22)</b>	<b>-0.14 (-0.22, -0.07)</b>	0.01 (-0.03, 0.05)	<b>-0.06 (-0.10, -0.02)</b>
<b>Diabetes</b>	0.03 (-0.05, 0.10)	<b>0.10 (0.02, 0.19)</b>	-0.08 (-0.18, 0.03)	-0.05 (-0.11, 0.01)	<b>-0.25 (-0.30, -0.19)</b>
<b>Current smoking</b>	<b>0.15 (0.07, 0.23)</b>	<b>-0.09 (-0.18, -0.00)</b>	<b>0.24 (0.12, 0.35)</b>	<b>0.12 (0.06, 0.19)</b>	0.02 (-0.04, 0.08)
<b>BMI ≥30 kg/m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>0.15 (0.09, 0.20)</b>	<b>0.24 (0.18, 0.29)</b>	<b>-0.09 (-0.17, -0.01)</b>	<b>0.05 (0.00, 0.09)</b>	<b>-0.29 (-0.34, -0.25)</b>
<b>eGFR &lt;60 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup></b>	-0.03 (-0.09, 0.04)	0.06 (-0.01, 0.13)	-0.09 (-0.18, 0.00)	-0.06 (-0.11, -0.01)	-0.02 (-0.07, 0.03)
<b>Physical activity, met-min/wk</b>	0.00 (-0.01, 0.02)	-0.02 (-0.04, 0.00)	0.02 (-0.00, 0.05)	-0.01 (-0.02, 0.01)	<b>0.02 (0.00, 0.03)</b>
<b>Total cholesterol, per 10 mg/dl</b>	-0.01 (-0.01, 0.00)	0.00 (-0.01, 0.01)	-0.01 (-0.02, 0.00)	<b>0.01 (0.01, 0.02)</b>	-0.00 (-0.01, 0.00)
<b>CRP</b>	<b>0.04 (0.02, 0.06)</b>	<b>0.13 (0.11, 0.15)</b>	<b>-0.09 (-0.12, -0.06)</b>	<b>0.04 (0.02, 0.06)</b>	<b>-0.08 (-0.10, -0.06)</b>
<b>Fibrinogen</b>	<b>0.24 (0.11, 0.37)</b>	0.13 (-0.01, 0.27)	0.11 (-0.08, 0.29)	<b>0.19 (0.08, 0.29)</b>	<b>-0.34 (-0.44, -0.24)</b>
<b>D-dimer</b>	0.03 (-0.00, 0.06)	-0.01 (-0.04, 0.03)	0.03 (-0.01, 0.07)	-0.02 (-0.04, 0.00)	0.01 (-0.01, 0.03)
<b>IL-6</b>	<b>0.11 (0.07, 0.15)</b>	<b>0.15 (0.11, 0.19)</b>	-0.04 (-0.10, 0.01)	0.01 (-0.02, 0.04)	<b>-0.14 (-0.17, -0.11)</b>

\*Abbreviations: CVD, cardiovascular disease; T, testosterone; DHEA, dehydroepiandrosterone; SHBG, sex hormone binding globulin; BMI, body mass index; eGFR; estimated glomerular filtration rate; CRP, C-reactive protein; IL-6, interleukin-6.

†All sex-hormones are dependent variables and log-transformed. CRP, fibrinogen, D-dimer and IL-6 were log-transformed. Physical activity was modeled as log(score + 1).

‡Model was adjusted for age (year, continuous), race/ethnicity (white, black, Hispanic, and Chinese), study site (CA, MN, NY, IL, NC, and MD), education (<high school, high school, >high school), and hormone therapy (yes, no).

**Online Table 2. Hazard Ratios (95% CI) for hard CVD, hard CHD, HFpEF, HFrEF and ischemic stroke associated with sex hormone levels.<sup>\*,†</sup>**

<b>Hard CVD</b> (N events / N total = 213 / 2,834; IR = 6.9 per 1000 person-years)			
	Model 1‡	Model 2§	Model 3
<b>Total T (nmol/L)</b>	<b>1.20 (1.05, 1.37)</b>	<b>1.18 (1.03, 1.35)</b>	<b>1.17 (1.02, 1.34)</b>
<b>Bioavailable T (nmol/L)</b>	<b>1.23 (1.06, 1.42)</b>	<b>1.16 (1.00, 1.34)</b>	1.13 (0.97, 1.32)
<b>Free T (Percent)</b>	1.17 (0.99, 1.39)	1.07 (0.89, 1.28)	1.00 (0.82, 1.21)
<b>Estradiol (nmol/L)</b>	0.97 (0.80, 1.16)	0.92 (0.76, 1.11)	0.88 (0.72, 1.06)
<b>Total T / estradiol ratio</b>	<b>1.21 (1.02, 1.44)</b>	<b>1.24 (1.04, 1.48)</b>	<b>1.29 (1.07, 1.56)</b>
<b>DHEA (nmol/L)</b>	1.01 (0.87, 1.16)	0.96 (0.84, 1.11)	0.94 (0.81, 1.08)
<b>SHBG (nmol/L)</b>	0.84 (0.71, 0.99)	0.92 (0.77, 1.09)	0.98 (0.81, 1.18)
<b>Hard CHD</b> (N events / N total= 119 / 2,834; IR = 3.8 per 1000 person-years)			
	Model 1‡	Model 2§	Model 3
<b>Total T (nmol/L)</b>	1.19 (0.99, 1.43)	1.17 (0.97, 1.40)	1.17 (0.98, 1.41)
<b>Bioavailable T (nmol/L)</b>	1.17 (0.96, 1.43)	1.09 (0.90, 1.34)	1.07 (0.87, 1.31)
<b>Free T (Percent)</b>	1.06 (0.85, 1.34)	0.93 (0.73, 1.19)	0.83 (0.64, 1.08)
<b>Estradiol (nmol/L)</b>	0.82 (0.64, 1.04)	<b>0.76 (0.59, 0.97)</b>	<b>0.69 (0.53, 0.88)</b>
<b>Total T / estradiol ratio</b>	1.36 (1.08, 1.72)	<b>1.42 (1.12, 1.81)</b>	<b>1.57 (1.22, 2.02)</b>
<b>DHEA (nmol/L)</b>	0.98 (0.81, 1.18)	0.93 (0.77, 1.13)	0.95 (0.78, 1.15)
<b>SHBG (nmol/L)</b>	0.92 (0.74, 1.16)	1.05 (0.83, 1.33)	1.18 (0.91, 1.52)
<b>Ischemic stroke</b> (N events / N total= 88 / 2,834; IR = 2.8 per 1000 person-years)			
	Model 1‡	Model 2§	Model 3
<b>Total T (nmol/L)</b>	1.22 (0.98, 1.51)	1.20 (0.96, 1.49)	1.17 (0.94, 1.46)
<b>Bioavailable T (nmol/L)</b>	<b>1.31 (1.04, 1.65)</b>	1.25 (0.99, 1.58)	1.21 (0.94, 1.54)
<b>Free T (Percent)</b>	<b>1.40 (1.05, 1.85)</b>	1.30 (0.97, 1.75)	1.24 (0.90, 1.72)
<b>Estradiol (nmol/L)</b>	1.17 (0.86, 1.60)	1.13 (0.83, 1.54)	1.11 (0.80, 1.55)
<b>Total T / estradiol ratio</b>	1.08 (0.82, 1.43)	1.10 (0.83, 1.46)	1.10 (0.81, 1.48)
<b>DHEA (nmol/L)</b>	1.02 (0.81, 1.29)	0.98 (0.78, 1.24)	0.91 (0.72, 1.15)
<b>SHBG (nmol/L)</b>	<b>0.72 (0.55, 0.94)</b>	0.77 (0.58, 1.02)	0.80 (0.58, 1.09)

\*Abbreviations: CVD, cardiovascular disease; CHD, coronary heart disease; IR, incidence rates; HFpEF, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; HFrEF, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; T, testosterone; DHEA, dehydroepiandrosterone; SHBG, sex hormone binding globulin; HDL, high density lipoprotein; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; CRP, C-reactive protein; IL-6, interleukin-6.

†All sex-hormones are log-transformed and standardized. Hazard Ratios are associated with 1 SD increase in log sex hormones.

‡Model 1: adjusts for age (year, continuous), race/ethnicity (white, black, Hispanic, and Chinese), study site (CA, MN, NY, IL, NC, and MD), and use of hormone therapy (yes, no).

§Model 2: model 1 + education (<high school, high school, >high school), waist to hip ratio (continuous), physical activity, and smoking (never, former, current).

||Model 3: model 2 + systolic blood pressure (mmHg, continuous), use of antihypertensive medications (yes, no), total cholesterol (mg/dl, continuous), HDL-cholesterol (mg/dl, continuous), use of lipid lowering medications (yes, no), diabetes (yes, no), eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>), CRP (mg/l, log-transformed continuous), IL-6 (pg/ml, log-transformed, continuous), fibrinogen (mg/dl, log-transformed continuous), D-dimer (ug/ml, log-transformed continuous).

**Online Table 3. Hazard Ratios (95% CI) for all CVD, CHD and HF associated with sex hormone levels (all sex hormones included in the same model).\***<sup>,†,‡</sup>

	<b>CVD</b>	<b>CHD</b>	<b>HF</b>
<b>Total T (nmol/L)</b>	<b>1.20 (1.06, 1.36)</b>	<b>1.29 (1.09, 1.51)</b>	1.19 (0.96, 1.47)
<b>Estradiol (nmol/L)</b>	0.93 (0.79, 1.11)	<b>0.74 (0.60, 0.91)</b>	0.79 (0.60, 1.03)
<b>DHEA (nmol/L)</b>	0.88 (0.77, 1.00)	0.91 (0.77, 1.09)	0.84 (0.68, 1.04)
<b>SHBG (nmol/L)</b>	1.06 (0.90, 1.25)	1.23 (0.99, 1.52)	1.08 (0.81, 1.42)

\*Abbreviations: CVD, cardiovascular disease; CHD, coronary heart disease; IR, incident rates; HF, heart failure; T, testosterone; DHEA, dehydroepiandrosterone; SHBG, sex hormone binding globulin; HDL, high density lipoprotein; eGFR; estimated glomerular filtration rate; CRP, C-reactive protein; IL-6, interleukin-6.

†All sex-hormones are log-transformed and standardized. Hazard Ratios are associated with 1 SD increase in log sex hormones.

‡Model adjusts for age (year, continuous), race/ethnicity (white, black, Hispanic, and Chinese), study site (CA, MN, NY, IL, NC, and MD), use of hormone therapy (yes, no), education (<high school, high school, >high school), waist to hip ratio (continuous), physical activity, smoking (never, former, current), systolic blood pressure (mmHg, continuous), use of antihypertensive medications (yes, no), total cholesterol (mg/dl, continuous), HDL-cholesterol (mg/dl, continuous), use of lipid lowering medications (yes, no), diabetes (yes, no), eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>), CRP (mg/l, log-transformed continuous), IL-6 (pg/ml, log-transformed, continuous), fibrinogen (mg/dl, log-transformed continuous), D-dimer (ug/ml, log-transformed continuous).

**Online Table 4. Hazard Ratios (95% CI) for all CVD, CHD and HF associated with sex hormone levels excluding women taking hormone therapy (all sex hormones included in the same model).\***<sup>,†,‡</sup>

	<b>CVD</b>	<b>CHD</b>	<b>HF</b>
<b>Total T (nmol/L)</b>	<b>1.16 (1.00, 1.35)</b>	<b>1.25 (1.03, 1.52)</b>	<b>1.28 (1.00, 1.63)</b>
<b>Estradiol (nmol/L)</b>	0.93 (0.75, 1.17)	<b>0.70 (0.54, 0.92)</b>	0.74 (0.53, 1.02)
<b>DHEA (nmol/L)</b>	0.95 (0.81, 1.12)	1.05 (0.85, 1.30)	0.88 (0.68, 1.13)
<b>SHBG (nmol/L)</b>	1.12 (0.91, 1.39)	<b>1.36 (1.03, 1.80)</b>	1.17 (0.83, 1.65)

\*Abbreviations: CVD, cardiovascular disease; CHD, coronary heart disease; IR, incident rates; HF, heart failure; T, testosterone; DHEA, dehydroepiandrosterone; SHBG, sex hormone binding globulin; HDL, high density lipoprotein; eGFR; estimated glomerular filtration rate; CRP, C-reactive protein; IL-6, interleukin-6.

†All sex-hormones are log-transformed and standardized. Hazard Ratios are associated with 1 SD increase in log sex hormones.

‡Model adjusts for age (year, continuous), race/ethnicity (white, black, Hispanic, and Chinese), and study site (CA, MN, NY, IL, NC, and MD), education (<high school, high school, >high school), waist to hip ratio (continuous), physical activity, and smoking (never, former, current), systolic blood pressure (mmHg, continuous), use of antihypertensive medications (yes, no), total cholesterol (mg/dl, continuous), HDL-cholesterol (mg/dl, continuous), use of lipid lowering medications (yes, no), diabetes (yes, no), eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>), CRP (mg/l, log-transformed continuous), IL6 (pg/ml, log-transformed, continuous), fibrinogen (mg/dl, log-transformed continuous), D-dimer (ug/ml, log-transformed continuous).

**Online Table 5. Hazard Ratios (95% CI) for all CVD, CHD and HF associated with sex hormone levels in competing risk analysis: MESA 2000-2013<sup>\*,†</sup>**

<b>All CVD</b> (N events / N total= 283 / 2,834; IR = 9.3 per 1000 person-years)			
	Model 1‡	Model 2§	Model 3
<b>Total T (nmol/L)</b>	<b>1.23 (1.09, 1.39)</b>	<b>1.21 (1.07, 1.37)</b>	<b>1.21 (1.07, 1.37)</b>
<b>Bioavailable T (nmol/L)</b>	<b>1.28 (1.12, 1.46)</b>	<b>1.21 (1.05, 1.39)</b>	<b>1.19 (1.03, 1.38)</b>
<b>Free T (Percent)</b>	1.21 (1.02, 1.42)	1.10 (0.93, 1.30)	1.03 (0.85, 1.24)
<b>Estradiol (nmol/L)</b>	1.06 (0.88, 1.27)	1.01 (0.84, 1.22)	0.97 (0.80, 1.18)
<b>DHEA (nmol/L)</b>	1.00 (0.87, 1.13)	0.96 (0.85, 1.09)	0.95 (0.83, 1.08)
<b>SHBG (nmol/L)</b>	<b>0.83 (0.70, 0.97)</b>	0.90 (0.76, 1.07)	0.97 (0.81, 1.16)

  

<b>All CHD</b> (N events / N total= 171 / 2,834; IR = 5.5 per 1000 person-years)			
	Model 1‡	Model 2§	Model 3
<b>Total T (nmol/L)</b>	<b>1.31 (1.10, 1.56)</b>	<b>1.30 (1.09, 1.54)</b>	<b>1.31 (1.10, 1.56)</b>
<b>Bioavailable T (nmol/L)</b>	<b>1.31 (1.09, 1.57)</b>	<b>1.23 (1.02, 1.48)</b>	<b>1.22 (1.01, 1.47)</b>
<b>Free T (Percent)</b>	1.13 (0.92, 1.40)	1.00 (0.81, 1.24)	0.92 (0.73, 1.15)
<b>Estradiol (nmol/L)</b>	0.92 (0.74, 1.16)	0.87 (0.69, 1.10)	0.80 (0.64, 1.01)
<b>DHEA (nmol/L)</b>	0.98 (0.82, 1.16)	0.94 (0.80, 1.11)	0.95 (0.81, 1.12)
<b>SHBG (nmol/L)</b>	0.88 (0.72, 1.08)	1.00 (0.81, 1.24)	1.10 (0.88, 1.38)

  

<b>All HF</b> (N events / N total= 103 / 2,834; IR = 3.3 per 1000 person-years)			
	Model 1‡	Model 2§	Model 3
<b>Total T (nmol/L)</b>	<b>1.26 (1.00, 1.59)</b>	1.23 (0.98, 1.56)	1.25 (0.98, 1.60)
<b>Bioavailable T (nmol/L)</b>	<b>1.36 (1.09, 1.69)</b>	<b>1.32 (1.05, 1.65)</b>	<b>1.31 (1.04, 1.67)</b>
<b>Free T (Percent)</b>	1.23 (0.91, 1.66)	1.18 (0.87, 1.61)	1.12 (0.79, 1.58)
<b>estradiol (nmol/L)</b>	0.94 (0.65, 1.34)	0.92 (0.64, 1.32)	0.84 (0.60, 1.18)
<b>DHEA (nmol/L)</b>	0.83 (0.67, 1.03)	0.81 (0.65, 1.00)	0.84 (0.68, 1.05)
<b>SHBG (nmol/L)</b>	0.81 (0.60, 1.08)	0.84 (0.62, 1.14)	0.89 (0.63, 1.25)

\* Abbreviations: CVD, cardiovascular disease; CHD, coronary heart disease; HF, heart failure; IR, Incidence Rates; T, Testosterone; DHEA, Dehydroepiandrosterone; SHBG, Sex Hormone Binding Globulin;

† Mortality due to non-CVD causes as competing risks. All sex-hormones are log-transformed and standardized. Hazard Ratios are associated with 1 SD increase in log sex hormones. Bolded results are statistically significant.

‡ Model 1: adjusts for age (year, continuous), race/ethnicity (white, black, Hispanic, and Chinese), study site (CA, MN, NY, IL, NC, and MD), and use of hormone therapy (yes, no).

§ Model 2: model 1 + education (<high school, high school, >high school), waist to hip ratio (continuous), physical activity, and smoking (never, former, current).

|| Model 3: model 2 + systolic blood pressure (mmHg, continuous), use of antihypertensive medications (yes, no), total cholesterol (mg/dl, continuous), HDL-cholesterol (mg/dl, continuous), use of lipid lowering medications (yes, no), diabetes (yes, no), eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>), CRP (mg/l, log-transformed continuous), IL6 (pg/ml, log-transformed, continuous), fibrinogen (mg/dl, log-transformed continuous), D-dimer (ug/ml, log-transformed continuous).