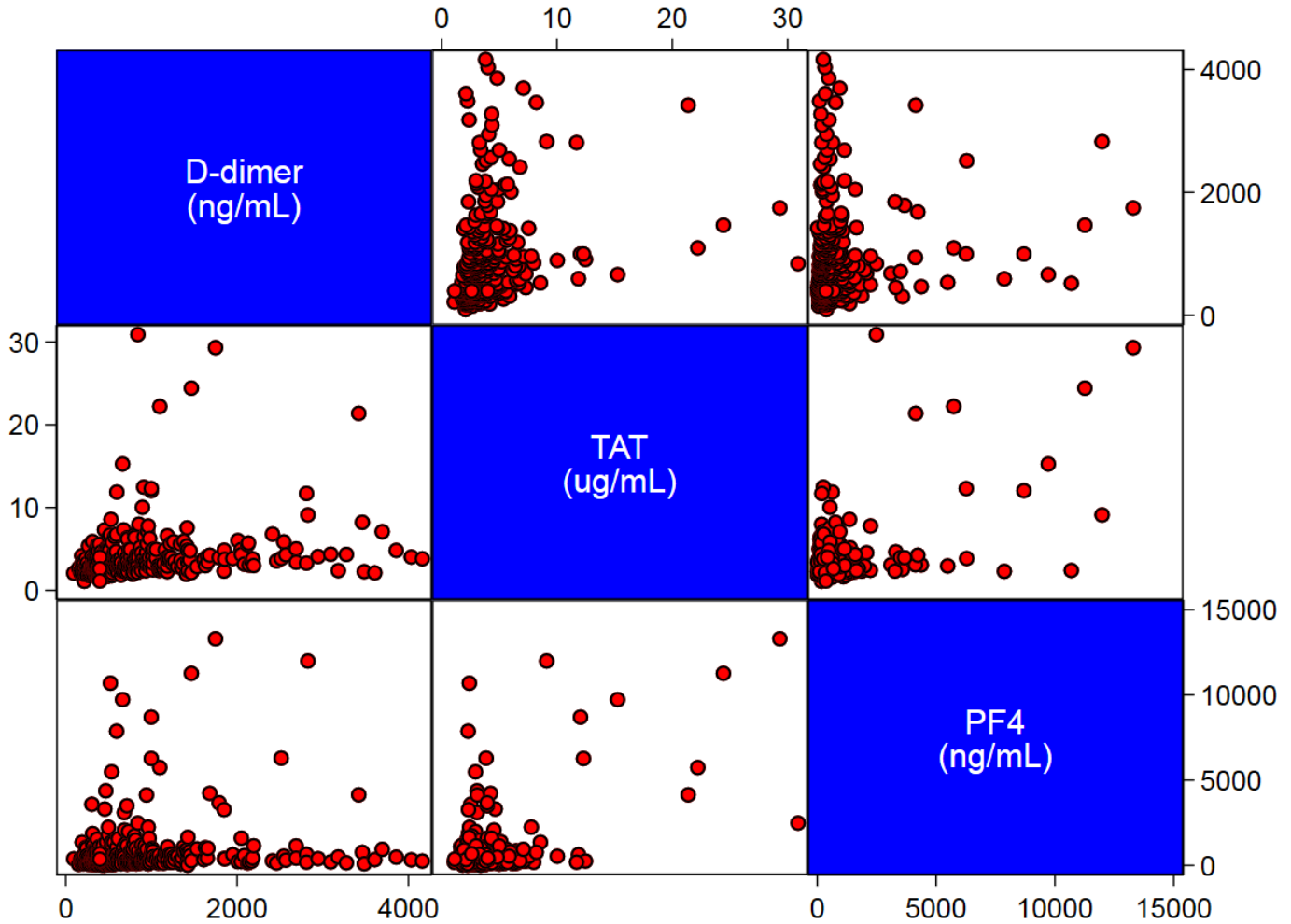# Supplemental Figure 1

Supplemental Figure 1. Relationship between measured biomarkers. Scatterplot matrices of D-dimer, thrombin-antithrombin (TAT), and PF4 were generated to visualize the relationship between each of these biomarkers.

Supplemental Table 1. P-values for between group comparison of point estimates for parameters, Wald test

-	Control v. Sub-A	Control v. SGA	Control v. FGA	Sub-A v. SGA	Sub-A v. FGA	SGA v. FGA
D-dimer quartiles[1]						
< 406 ng/mL	–	–	–	–	–	–
406-594 ng/mL	0.195	0.010	0.041	0.166	0.288	0.870
595-1006 ng/mL	0.029	0.001	0.001	0.201	0.123	0.747
> 1006 ng/mL	0.196	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	<0.001	0.595
D-dimer threshold[1]						
< 500 ng/mL	–	–	–	–	–	–
≥ 500 ng/mL	0.007	<0.001	<0.001	0.076	0.045	0.742
Age-adjusted D-dimer threshold[1]						
Below	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over	0.074	<0.001	<0.001	0.033	0.002	0.296
Platelet factor 4, quartiles [2]						
< 182 ng/mL	–	–	–	–	–	–
182-372 ng/mL	0.120	0.313	0.447	0.447	0.371	0.837
373-739 ng/mL	0.676	0.062	0.378	0.012	0.143	0.250
> 739 ng/mL	0.266	0.201	0.608	0.009	0.074	0.380
Thrombin-antithrombin, quartiles [3]						
< 2.5 µg/mL	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.5-3.1 µg/mL	0.822	0.574	0.013	0.780	0.012	0.006
3.1-4.2 µg/mL	0.014	0.462	0.003	0.001	0.074	0.001
>4.2 µg/mL	0.003	0.037	<0.001	0.166	0.006	<0.001

[1] D-dimer models adjusted for age, TAT, smoking status, CHD, and renal insufficiency; [2] PF4 models adjusted for age, TAT, D-dimer, smoking status, CHD, renal insufficiency, and diabetes; [3]TAT models were adjusted for age, D-dimer, smoking status, CHD, and renal insufficiency; [4] CHD model adjusted for age, TAT, D-dimer, smoking status, and renal insufficiency; [4] Statin use model adjusted for age, TAT, D-dimer, smoking status, CHD, renal insufficiency, and diabetes ; [5] Aspirin use model adjusted for age, TAT, D-dimer, smoking status, renal insufficiency, CHD, and diabetes; [6] Smoking status model adjusted for age TAT, D-dimer, CHD, and renal insufficiency

Supplemental Table 2. Bivariate linear regression on growth: predicted influence of each individual characteristic on growth (n=237)

	β-Coefficient (mm change/ year)	95% CI
Age at Diameter 1 (1 year increase)	0.01	-0.03, 0.04
D-dimer, linear (500 ng/mL increase)	0.29	0.15, 0.43
D-dimer quartiles		
< 406 ng/mL	1.00	(referent)
406-594 ng/mL	0.54	-0.26, 1.34
595-1006 ng/mL	1.13	0.36, 1.91
> 1006 ng/mL	1.48	0.72, 2.24
D-dimer threshold		
< 500 ng/mL	1.00	(referent)
≥ 500 ng/mL	0.17	0.12, 0.22
Age-adjusted D-dimer threshold[1]	-	-
Below	1.00	(referent)
Over	0.95	0.50, 1.39
Platelet factor 4, linear (500 ng/mL increase)	0.17	0.12, 0.22
Platelet factor 4, quartiles		
< 182 ng/mL	1.00	(referent)
182-372 ng/mL	0.07	-0.59, 0.73
373-739 ng/mL	0.43	-0.23, 1.09
> 739 ng/mL	0.82	0.17, 1.47
Thrombin-antithrombin, linear (1 µg/mL increase)	0.26	0.21, 0.31
Thrombin-antithrombin, quartiles		
< 2.5 µg/mL	1.00	(referent)
2.5-3.1 µg/mL	0.60	-0.10, 1.31
3.1-4.2 µg/mL	1.08	0.41, 1.76
>4.2 µg/mL	1.80	1.15, 2.45
Congestive heart disease		
No	1.00	(referent)
Yes	0.30	-0.19, 0.79
Hypertension		
No	1.00	(referent)
Yes	-0.02	-0.49, 0.45
Cardiovascular disease		
No	1.00	(referent)
Yes	-0.68	-1.32, -0.04
Claudication		
No	1.00	(referent)
Yes	-0.85	-1.72, 0.03
COPD		
No	1.00	(referent)
Yes	0.06	-0.61
Renal insufficiency		
No	1.00	(referent)
Yes	0.61	-0.52, 1.74
Diabetes		
No	1.00	(referent)
Yes	-0.73	-1.37, -0.09
Statin use		
No	1.00	(referent)
Yes	-0.03	-0.48, 0.43
Aspirin Use		
No	1.00	(referent)
Yes	0.06	-0.40, 0.51
Smoking Status		
Never	1.00	(referent)
Former	-0.35	-1.02, 0.32
Current	0.37	-0.35, 1.10

Supplemental Table 3. Correlation of biomarkers

-	D-dimer	Platelet Factor 4	Thrombin-antithrombin
D-dimer	1.000	-	-
Platelet Factor 4	0.138	1.000	-
Thrombin-antithrombin	0.248	0.530	1.000