

## Online Data Supplement

### Association between Obstructive Sleep Apnea and Cardiovascular Risk Factors- Variation by Age, Sex and Race: The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA)

Glaucylara Reis Geovanini MD, PhD;<sup>1</sup> Rui Wang PhD;<sup>1</sup> Jia Weng PhD;<sup>1</sup> Nancy S Jenny PhD, FAHA; <sup>2</sup> Steven Shea MD, MS;<sup>3</sup> Matthew Allison, MD, MPH, FAHA<sup>4</sup>; Peter Libby MD; <sup>5</sup> Susan Redline MD, MPH<sup>1,6</sup>

**Table E1. Descriptive Analysis Showing Characteristics of Participants who Underwent Sleep Studies and the Analytical Sample**

	Total Sleep study (n=2,057)	Analytical sample (n=1,344)
<b>Age (y)</b>	68 ±9	68±9
<b>Male sex (%)</b>	46	47
<b>BMI (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	29 ±5	29 ±5
<b>Waist circumference (cm)</b>	100 ±14	101 ±14
<b>Education level, (%)</b>		
<High school	15	17
High school	16	18
College or technical	49	49
Graduate School	20	16
<b>Race/ethnicity (%)</b>		
White	36	38
Chinese	12	1
African American	28	29
Hispanic	24	32
<b>Smoking (%)</b>		
Never	47	41
Former	46	51
Current	7	8
<b>Alcohol use (any), (%)</b>	43	46
<b>Statin use, (%)</b>	36	37
<b>Any antihypertensive medication, (%)</b>	53	55
<b>Oral hypoglycemic use, (%)</b>	15	16
<b>eGFR, (ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	82 ±21	81 ±20

<b>Diabetes Mellitus (%)</b>	20	22
<b>Fasting glucose (mg/dL)</b>	102 ±28	103 ±31
<b>Hypertension (%)</b>	57	59
<b>Systolic BP (mmHg)</b>	123 ±20	123 ±20
<b>Diastolic BP (mmHg)</b>	68 ±10	68 ±10
<b>Total Cholesterol (mg/dL)</b>	184 ±37	182 ±35
<b>HDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)</b>	55 ±16	55 ±15
<b>LDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)</b>	107 ±32	105 ±30
<b>Triglycerides (mg/dL)</b>	110 ±66	110 ±65
<b>Non-HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)</b>	128 ±36	127 ±35
<b>Total sleep time, (min)</b>	360 ±83	359 ±81
<b>Time in Slow-wave sleep, (min)</b>	37 ±34	36 ±34
<b>Time in REM sleep, (min)</b>	66 ±30	67 ±30
<b>WASO, (min)</b>	94 ±65	91 ±64
<b>Time SpO<sub>2</sub> &lt; 92%, (%)</b>	11	12
<b>AHI, events/h</b>	14 ±16	14 ±16
<b>AHI categories, (%)</b>		
0-4	36	35
5-14	32	33
15-29	18	17
≥30	14	14
<b>Arousal index, events/h</b>	22 ±12	22 ±12
<b>Epworth Sleepiness Scale score, mean</b>	6 ±4	6 ±4
<b>Epworth Sleepiness Scale score &gt;10, (%)</b>	14	14

Data are shown as mean ±SD for continuous variables and percentages for categorical variables. BMI= body mass index; eGFR= estimated glomerular filtration rate (measurement of kidney function); BP= blood pressure; HDL= high-density lipoprotein; LDL= low-density lipoprotein; Non-HDL cholesterol is calculated by subtracting the HDL cholesterol value from a total cholesterol reading; REM= rapid eye movement sleep stage; WASO= wake after sleep onset; SpO<sub>2</sub>= oxygen saturation; OSA= obstructive sleep apnea; AHI= apnea-hypopnea index; AHI <5= no OSA; AHI 5-14= mild OSA; AHI 15-29= moderate OSA; AHI ≥30= severe OSA; Epworth= daytime excessive sleepiness scale; Epworth >10= daytime excessive sleepiness.

**Table E2. Variation of Values for Leukocyte Counts and Cystatin-C with Apnea Hypopnea Index Category, Unadjusted Analyses**

	<b>Overall (n= 1,344)</b>	<b>AHI &lt; 5 (n= 470)</b>	<b>AHI 5-14 (n= 449)</b>	<b>AHI 15-29 (n= 234)</b>	<b>AHI ≥ 30 (n= 191)</b>	<b>P-value</b>
<b>WBC total counts, x10<sup>3</sup>/μL</b>	5.80 (4.80, 6.90)	5.50 (4.60,7.60)	5.80 (4.80, 7.00)	6.00 (4.75, 7.20)	6.00 (5.00, 7.40)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Neutrophils, x10<sup>3</sup>/μL</b>	3.40 (2.60, 4.20)	3.20 (2.50, 4.00)	3.40 (2.70, 4.25)	3.40 (2.70, 4.20)	3.60 (2.80, 4.75)	<b>0.001</b>
<b>Monocytes, x10<sup>3</sup>/μL</b>	0.40 (0.30, 0.50)	0.40 (0.30, 0.50)	0.40 (0.30, 0.50)	0.41 (0.35, 0.60)	0.45 (0.38, 0.60)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Lymphocytes, x10<sup>3</sup>/μL</b>	1.70 (1.40, 2.10)	1.70 (1.35, 2.10)	1.70 (1.30, 1.15)	1.70 (1.40, 2.20)	1.80 (1.50, 2.60)	0.163
<b>Eosinophils, x10<sup>3</sup>/μL</b>	0.10 (0.10, 0.20)	0.10 (0.10, 0.20)	0.10 (0.10, 0.20)	0.10 (0.10, 0.20)	0.20 (0.10, 0.25)	<b>0.018</b>
<b>Cystatin C, mg/L</b>	0.88 (0.78, 1.05)	0.84 (0.74,1.00)	0.90 (0.80, 1.05)	0.91 (0.80, 1.05)	0.90 (0.80, 1.02)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>

Data are show as median and IQR (25<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup>). P-value: Kruskal-Wallis a non-parametric test. OSA= obstructive sleep apnea; AHI= apnea-hypopnea index; AHI <5= no OSA; AHI 5-14= mild OSA; AHI 15-29= moderate OSA; AHI ≥30= severe OSA; WBC= White blood cells.

**Table E3. Variation of Adjusted Associations between Cardiovascular Risk Factors by Race for Apnea Hypopnea Index (ln transformed) (excluding Chinese; n=13)**

	White (n=507)		African American (n=382)		Hispanic (n=434)		<i>P</i> for interaction
	Beta	95% CI lower, upper	Beta	95% CI lower, upper	Beta	95% CI lower, upper	
<b>WBC total counts, x10<sup>3</sup>/μL</b>	0.020	-0.017, 0.055	0.085	0.022, 0.150	0.004	-0.023, 0.032	<b>0.04</b>
<b>Monocyte counts, x10<sup>3</sup>/μL</b>	0.230	-0.260, 0.723	1.033	0.360, 1.705	0.030	-0.245, 0.302	<b>0.02</b>

Each row represents a unique regression model adjusted for: age, sex, smoking, BMI, waist circumference, statin use, anti-hypertensive medication, and anti-diabetes use in stratified analysis. The *P* interaction terms included an interaction term for race/ethnicity category and exposure. The *P*-value is for interaction testing any significant difference across 3 groups (by Wald Chi-square test). Similar results were shown with Likelihood ratio Chi-square statistics. White is the reference group. The interaction was tested among three race groups. Missing data were excluded for analysis (final sample with all complete n=1323).

**Table E4: Descriptive Analysis Showing the CV Risk Factors According to the 3-Race-Groups**

	<b>White (n=507)</b>	<b>African American (n=382)</b>	<b>Hispanic (n=434)</b>	<i>P-value</i>
<b>Age (y)</b>	68 ±9	69 ±9	68 ±9	0.725
<b>Age groups, (%)</b>				0.870
< 65y	40	38	39	
≥ 65y	60	62	61	
<b>Male, (%)</b>	48	45	47	0.807
<b>BMI, kg/m<sup>2</sup></b>	28 ±5	31 ±6	30 ±5	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Waist circumf, cm</b>	99 ±15	103 ±14	102 ±13	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Education level, (%)</b>				<b>&lt;0.001</b>
< High school	5	7	39	
High school	15	17	22	
College or technical	53	63	33	
Graduate school	27	13	6	
<b>Smoking, (%)</b>				<b>0.001</b>
Never	38	43	45	
Former	56	46	49	
Current	6	11	6	
<b>Statin use, (%)</b>	39	35	38	0.368
<b>Any hypertension medication, (%)</b>	47	69	53	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Oral hypoglycemic use, (%)</b>	9	22	20	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Alcohol use (any), (%)</b>	60	42	33	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>eGFR,</b>	77 ±19	85 ±23	84 ±21	<b>&lt;0.001</b>

(ml/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> )				
	<b>White (n=507)</b>	<b>African American (n=382)</b>	<b>Hispanic (n=434)</b>	<b>P-value</b>
<b>Diabetes Mellitus (%)</b>	12	29	27	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Fasting glucose (mg/dL)</b>	98 ±25	104 ±36	108 ±33	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Hypertension (%)</b>	50	75	56	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Systolic BP (mmHg)</b>	121 ±20	127 ±21	123 ±21	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Diastolic BP (mmHg)</b>	67 ±10	70 ±10	68 ±10	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Total Cholesterol (mg/dL)</b>	183 ±38	181 ±35	183 ±37	0.806
<b>HDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)</b>	56 ±16	58 ±18	52 ±14	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>LDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)</b>	105 ±33	105 ±31	106 ±31	0.972
<b>Triglycerides (mg/dL)</b>	108 ±60	91 ±45	130 ±75	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Non-HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)</b>	127 ±36	123 ±33	131 ±36	<b>0.005</b>
<b>Asthma (self-report), (%)</b>	2	4	5	<b>0.043</b>
<b>Seasonal allergy past 2-weeks (self-report), (%)</b>	23	23	18	0.102
	<b>White (n=507)</b>	<b>African American (n=382)</b>	<b>Hispanic (n=434)</b>	<b>P-value</b>
<b>WBC total counts,</b>	5.9 (5.0, 7.0)	5.3 (4.4, 6.6)	6.0 (5.0, 7.0)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>

<b>x10<sup>3</sup>/μL</b>				
<b>Neutrophils, x10<sup>3</sup>/μL</b>	3.6 (2.8, 4.4)	2.9 (2.0, 3.9)	3.5 (2.8, 4.3)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Monocytes, x10<sup>3</sup>/μL</b>	0.4 (0.4, 0.6)	0.4 (0.3, 0.5)	0.4 (0.3, 0.5)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Lymphocytes, x10<sup>3</sup>/μL</b>	1.6 (1.3, 2.0)	1.8 (1.5, 2.3)	1.8 (1.4, 2.2)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Eosinophils, x10<sup>3</sup>/μL</b>	0.1 (0.1, 0.2)	0.1 (0.1, 0.2)	0.1 (0.1, 0.2)	<b>0.044</b>
<b>Cystatin C, mg/L</b>	0.9 (0.8, 1.0)	0.9 (0.7, 1.0)	0.9 (0.7, 1.0)	0.426
	<b>White (n=507)</b>	<b>African American (n=382)</b>	<b>Hispanic (n=434)</b>	<b>P-value</b>
<b>Total sleep time, (min)</b>	370 ±73	350 ±88	355 ±81	<b>0.001</b>
<b>Time in Slow- wave sleep, (min)</b>	41 ±35	30 ±32	34 ±35	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Time in REM sleep, (min)</b>	70 ±30	65 ±29	66 ±28	<b>0.012</b>
<b>WASO, (min)</b>	84 ±54	99 ±69	93 ±67	<b>0.015</b>
<b>Time SpO<sub>2</sub> &lt;92%, (%)</b>	14	10	10	<b>0.040</b>
<b>Time SpO<sub>2</sub>&lt;90%, (%)</b>	5	4	4	0.264
<b>Time SpO<sub>2</sub>&lt; 85%, (%)</b>	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.590
<b>Min SpO<sub>2</sub> (%) in REM sleep, mean</b>	85 ±7	84 ±8	82 ±10	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Min SpO<sub>2</sub> (%) in NREM sleep, mean(%)</b>	86 ±6	86 ±6	85 ±7	<b>0.030</b>
<b>AHI, events/h</b>	13 ±15	14 ±17	16 ±17	<b>&lt;0.001</b>

<b>AHI categories, (%)</b>				
0-4	38	38	30	<b>0.002</b>
5-14	36	30	33	
15-29	14	18	19	
≥30	12	14	18	
<b>Arousal index, events/h</b>	22 ±12	20 ±11	23 ±12	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Epworth Sleepiness Scale score, mean</b>	6 ±4	7 ±4	6 ±4	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Epworth Sleepiness Score &gt;10, (%)</b>	12	19	13	<b>0.007</b>

Data are shown in mean ±SD for continuous and percentage for categorical variables. For non-normal distributed variables, data are shown as median and (25th, 75th). P-value by ANOVA for continuous variables and normal distributed. P-value by chi-square for categorical variables. P-value by Kruskal-Wallis (a non-parametric test) by continuous variables and non-normal distributed. CV= cardiovascular; OSA= obstructive sleep apnea; AHI= apnea-hypopnea index; AHI <5= no OSA; AHI 5-14= mild OSA; AHI 15-29= moderate OSA; AHI ≥30= severe OSA; BMI= body mass index; eGFR= estimated glomerular filtration rate (measurement of kidney function); BP= blood pressure; HDL= high-density lipoprotein; LDL= low-density lipoprotein. Non-HDL cholesterol is calculated by subtracting the HDL cholesterol value from a total cholesterol reading; WBC= white blood cells; REM= rapid eye movement sleep stage; NREM= non-REM sleep stage; WASO= wake after sleep onset; SpO2= oxygen saturation; Min= minimum; Chinese race-group was excluded (n=13 subjects). Data analysis is all complete. Missing values were excluded.



**Table E5. Main Analysis Associating CV Risk Factors and AHI, Excluding those Using Oral Steroids use (n=17). Outcome: AHI log transformed**

	<b>Beta</b>	<b>se</b>	<b>P-value</b>
<b>Diastolic BP, mmHg</b>	0.007	0.003	<b>0.009</b>
<b>HDL-cholesterol, mg/dL</b>	-0.004	0.0018	<b>0.025</b>
<b>Neutrophils, x10<sup>3</sup>µL</b>	0.048	0.018	<b>0.007</b>
<b>WBC total, x10<sup>3</sup>µL</b>	0.016	0.010	0.115
<b>Monocytes, x10<sup>3</sup>µL</b>	0.224	0.112	<b>0.047</b>
<b>Lymphocytes, x10<sup>3</sup>µL</b>	-0.006	0.017	0.736
<b>Eosinophils, x10<sup>3</sup>µL</b>	0.060	0.200	0.770
<b>Cystatin C, mg/L</b>	-0.021	0.093	0.820

CV= cardiovascular; AHI= apnea hypopnea index; outcome variable was natural log transformed after added unit; se= standard error; BP= blood pressure; HDL= high-density lipoprotein; WBC= white blood cells; Adjustments for age, sex, race/ethnicity, smoking status, statin use, any anti-hypertension medication, anti-diabetes medication (insulin use and/or oral hypoglycemic use), BMI, and waist circumference. All complete for analysis (n=1,316). Missing data were excluded