

# **SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL**

**Table S1. Sensitivity analysis on the association of obesity with major adverse cardiovascular events with abdominal obesity defined as 85 or 90 cm or more for men and women, respectively.**

		WC<85 (men) or 90 (women) cm		WC≥85 (men) or 90 (women) cm	
		BMI<25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	BMI≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	BMI<25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	BMI≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
		Normal	General obesity without abdominal obesity	Abdominal obesity without general obesity	General and abdominal obesity
Men	Major adverse cardiovascular events				
	Events	2,127	201	1,231	1,563
	Person-years	444,796	50,267	189,360	303,753
	aHR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	1.14 (0.98-1.32)	1.22 (1.14-1.31)	1.21 (1.13-1.29)
	Myocardial infarction				
	Events	583	61	360	497
	Person-years	444,796	50,267	189,360	303,753
	aHR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	1.18 (0.90-1.53)	1.36 (1.19-1.55)	1.38 (1.22-1.56)
	Stroke				
Events	1,681	148	948	1,163	
Person-years	444,796	50,267	189,360	303,753	
aHR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	1.10 (0.93-1.31)	1.17 (1.08-1.27)	1.15 (1.07-1.24)	
Women	Major adverse cardiovascular events				
	Events	1,831	704	79	451
	Person-years	569,666	200,508	8,888	76,509
	aHR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	1.04 (0.96-1.14)	1.21 (0.97-1.52)	1.20 (1.08-1.33)
	Myocardial infarction				
	Events	290	121	13	85
	Person-years	569,666	200,508	8,888	76,509
	aHR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	1.16 (0.94-1.44)	1.06 (0.61-1.85)	1.34 (1.05-1.71)
	Stroke				
Events	1,640	620	69	391	
Person-years	569,666	200,508	8,888	76,509	
aHR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	1.02 (0.93-1.12)	1.19 (0.94-1.52)	1.16 (1.04-1.30)	

Hazard ratio calculated by Cox proportional hazards regression analysis after adjustments for age, household income, smoking, physical activity, alcohol consumption, and Charlson comorbidity index.

WC, waist circumference; BMI, body mass index; aHR, adjusted hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.

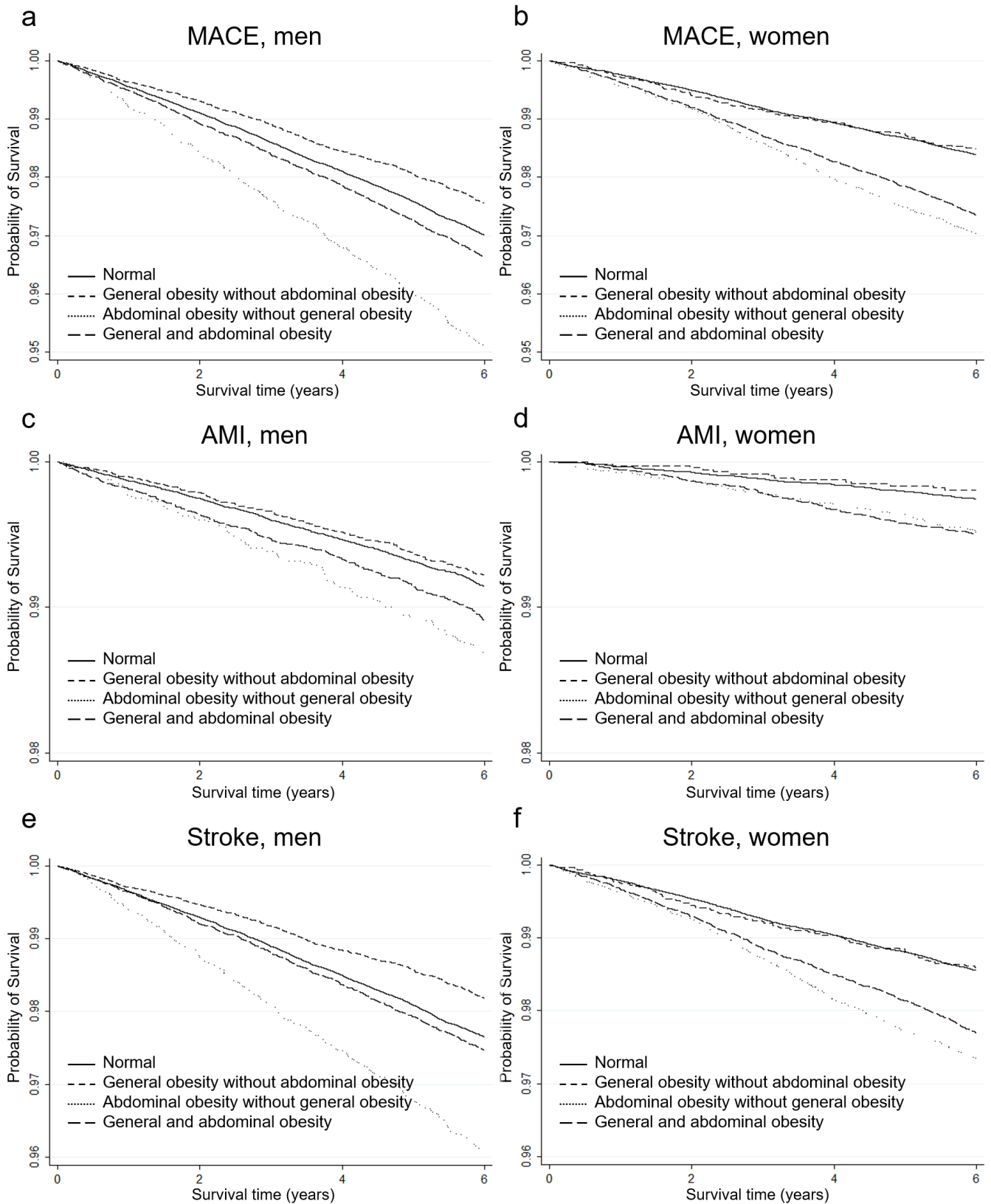
**Table S2. Sensitivity analysis on the association of general or abdominal obesity only with major adverse cardiovascular events with abdominal obesity defined as 85 or 90 cm or more for men and women, respectively.**

		<b>General obesity without abdominal obesity</b>	<b>Abdominal obesity without general obesity</b>
Men	Major adverse cardiovascular events		
	Events	201	1,231
	Person-years	50,267	189,360
	aHR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	1.07 (0.92-1.24)
	Myocardial infarction		
	Events	61	360
	Person-years	50,267	189,360
	aHR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	1.15 (0.87-1.52)
	Stroke		
Events	148	948	
Person-years	50,267	189,360	
aHR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	1.05 (0.88-1.25)	
Women	Major adverse cardiovascular events		
	Events	704	79
	Person-years	200,508	8,888
	aHR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	1.24 (0.98-1.58)
	Myocardial infarction		
	Events	121	13
	Person-years	200,508	8,888
	aHR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	0.94 (0.52-1.69)
	Stroke		
Events	620	69	
Person-years	200,508	8,888	
aHR (95% CI)	1.00 (reference)	1.25 (0.97-1.62)	

Hazard ratio calculated by Cox proportional hazards regression analysis after adjustments for age, household income, smoking, physical activity, alcohol consumption, and Charlson comorbidity index.

WC, waist circumference; BMI, body mass index; aHR, adjusted hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.

Figure S1. The Kaplan-Meier curves for MACE according to the obesity status.



a. The Kaplan-Meier curves for MACE according to the obesity status among men

b. The Kaplan-Meier curves for MACE according to the obesity status among women

c. The Kaplan-Meier curves for AMI according to the obesity status among men

- d. The Kaplan-Meier curves for AMI according to the obesity status among women
- e. The Kaplan-Meier curves for stroke according to the obesity status among men
- f. The Kaplan-Meier curves for stroke according to the obesity status among women

MACE, major adverse cardiovascular events; AMI, acute myocardial infarction