

Supplementary Data

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE S1. COMPETING RISK ANALYSIS MODEL: HAZARD RATIO FOR SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH AND FATAL CORONARY HEART DISEASE BY QUANTILES OF MAGNESIUM INTAKE

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Residual magnesium intake</i>				<i>p</i> ^a	<i>Mg continuous</i> ^b <i>HR (95% CI)</i>
		<i>Q1</i>	<i>Q2</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>Q4</i>		
		<i>HR (95% CI)</i>	<i>HR (95% CI)</i>	<i>HR (95% CI)</i>	<i>Reference</i>		
Fatal CHD							
Age adjusted	3,428	1.45 (1.32–1.60)	1.22 (1.10–1.34)	1.06 (0.97–1.17)	1	<0.001	0.87 (0.83–0.90)
Adjusted model ^c	3,277	1.12 (1.00–1.26)	1.04 (0.93–1.17)	0.98 (0.88–1.09)	1	0.068	0.95 (0.91–0.99)
SCD							
Age adjusted	73	1.66 (0.92–3.00)	0.82 (0.40–1.66)	0.94 (0.47–1.86)	1	0.08	0.77 (0.58–1.04)
Adjusted model ^c	71	1.21 (0.57–2.59)	0.68 (0.31–1.52)	0.88 (.041–1.88)	1	0.35	0.83 (0.58–1.17)

^aOverall *p*-value for quartiles from type 3 chi-square test.

^bHR for Mg continuous is per each standard deviation.

^cAdjusted for age, ethnicity, body mass index, history of comorbidities (myocardial infarction, CHD excluding myocardial infarction, heart failure, diabetes, and hypertension), smoking, dietary calcium, dietary potassium, and use of proton pump inhibitor.
CHD, coronary heart disease; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; Mg, magnesium; SCD, sudden cardiac death.