

## Supplemental Online Content

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**eTable 1.** Data variables and corresponding questions asked to the participants as a part of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System questionnaire

**eTable 2.** Odds ratios for the prevalence of care delivery related risk factor profile, as well as indicators of physical and mental well-being for women vs men (reference men) among those with premature ASCVD (stratified by race) and among those with very premature ACVD. Model adjusted for age, employment, education, relation to poverty line, and rural residence

This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

**eTable 1:** Data variables and corresponding questions asked to the participants as a part of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System questionnaire.

Data Variable	Question
Self-reported clinical depression	<i>“Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you have a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)?”</i>
Self-reported quality of general health	<i>“Would you say that in general your health is: (excellent/very good/good/fair/poor)?”</i>
Self-reported emotional support	<i>“How often do you get emotional support when needed (Always/Usually/Sometimes/Rarely/Never ?”</i>
Self-reported inability to see doctor due to cost	<i>“Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?”.</i>
Self-reported cost related medication non-adherence	<i>“Not including over the counter (OTC) medications, was there a time in the past 12 months when you did not take your medications as prescribed because of cost?”</i>
Self-reported Hypertension	<i>“Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?”</i>
Self-reported Hyperlipidemia	<i>“Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?”</i>
Self-reported Diabetes	<i>“Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?”</i>

**eTable 2:** Odds ratios for the prevalence of care delivery related risk factor profile, as well as indicators of physical and mental well-being for women vs men (reference men) among those with premature ASCVD (stratified by race) and among those with very premature ACVD. Model adjusted for age, employment, education, relation to poverty line, and rural residence.

Risk Factor	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Very <sup>1</sup> Premature ASCVD
	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)
Self-reported poor physical health	1.29[0.95-1.75]	1.72[0.99-2.99]	1.57[0.79-3.11]	0.93[0.58-1.49]
Self-reported Clinical depression	<b>1.69[1.31-2.19]<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2.28[1.34-3.85]</b>	1.33[0.65-2.63]	1.51[0.99-2.28]
Self-reported poor general health	1.12[0.83-1.51]	1.17[0.64-2.11]	1.88[0.75-4.73]	1.07[0.64-1.76]
Self-reported having never received emotional support	0.36[0.08-1.66]	–	–	–
Self-reported inability to see doctor due to cost	<b>4.16[1.80-9.60]</b>	<b>7.95[1.36-46.25]</b>	5.94[0.01-2436.6]	4.81[0.97-23.7]
Self-reported cost related medication non-adherence	<b>1.52[1.12-2.07]</b>	1.31[0.73-2.35]	1.66[0.74-3.73]	1.51[0.92-2.47]

<sup>1</sup> Model for very premature ASCVD was additionally adjusted for race

<sup>2</sup> Statistically significant results (p<0.05) bolded

Key: ASCVD: atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease