

Supplementary Table 5. Incidence rate (confidence interval) of cardiovascular disease according to risk levels

Per 1,000 person-years	Low risk	Moderate risk	High risk	Very high risk	DM
Composite ^a	1.34 (1.33–1.35)	5.46 (5.41–5.51)	10.39 (10.25–10.53)	14.06 (13.63–14.51)	10.19 (10.05–10.32)
MI	0.45 (0.44–0.46)	1.93 (1.90–1.96)	3.57 (3.49–3.65)	3.58 (3.37–3.80)	3.49 (3.42–3.57)
Stroke	0.92 (0.91–0.93)	3.67 (3.63–3.71)	7.20 (7.08–7.32)	10.57 (10.20–10.95)	7.07 (6.96–7.18)

Low risk: having one or fewer major cardiovascular (CV) risk factor (age [male ≥ 45 years, female ≥ 55 years], family history of premature atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, hypertension, smoking, and low high-density lipoprotein cholesterol level); Moderate risk: subjects with two or more major CV risk factors; High risk: subjects with significant carotid artery stenosis, abdominal aortic aneurysm, or diabetes mellitus; Very high risk: having coronary artery disease, atherosclerotic stroke, transient ischemic attack, or peripheral artery disease.

DM, diabetes mellitus; MI, myocardial infarction.

^aComposite, composite outcome of myocardial infarction and ischemic stroke.