

Figure 1: Incidence of cardiovascular disease across non-HDL cholesterol thresholds

Cumulative incidence curves and numbers at risk for incident fatal and non-fatal cardiovascular disease according to non-HDL cholesterol concentration categories in women and men. Death from non-cardiovascular-disease causes was used as competing risk. p values are given for Gray's test comparing cumulative incidence curves.

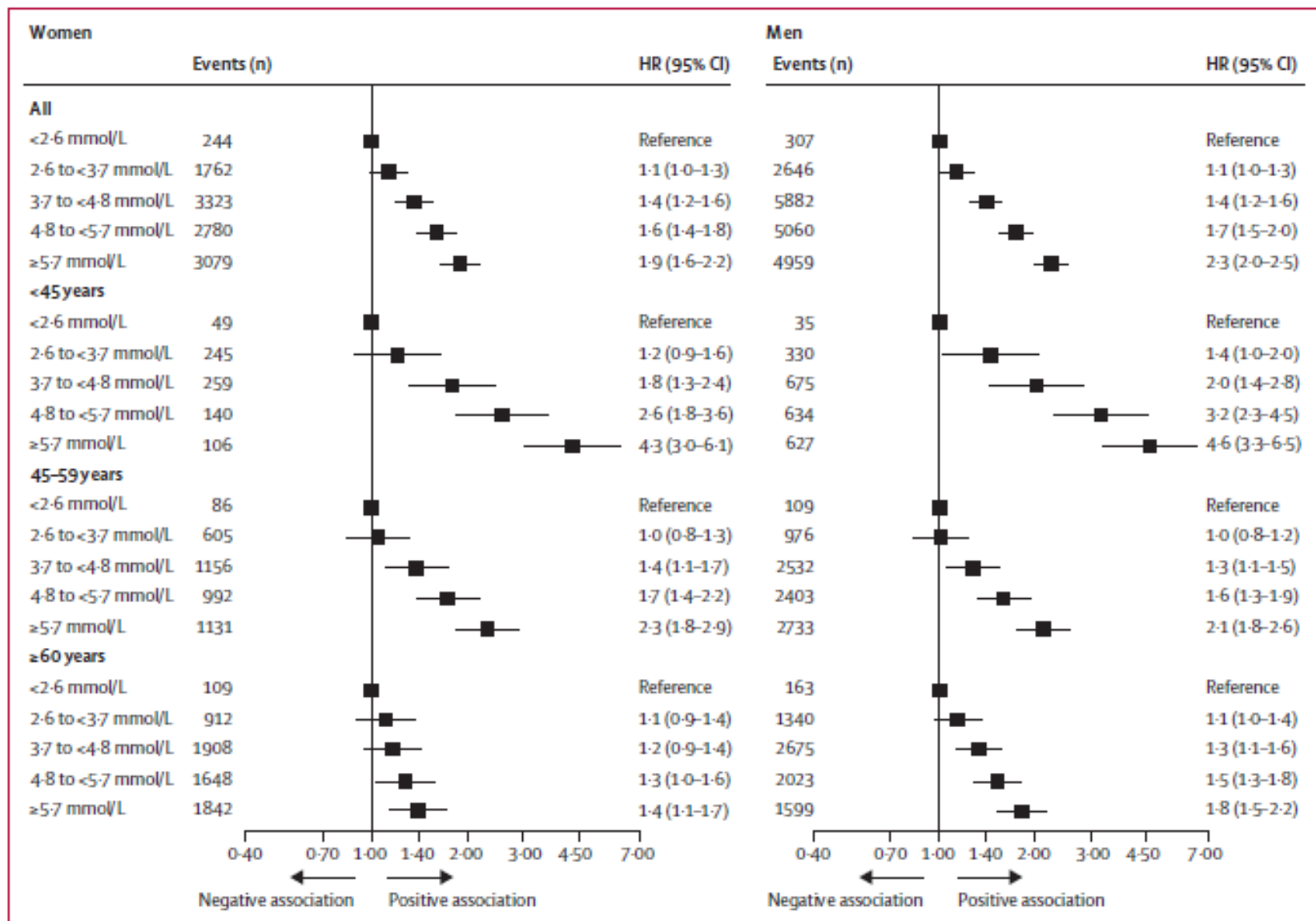


Figure 3: Age-specific and sex-specific association of non-HDL cholesterol and cardiovascular disease

Lifetime sex-specific HRs for fatal and non-fatal cardiovascular disease (reference non-HDL cholesterol <2.6 mmol/L) in the overall cohort and according to three age categories ($p < 0.001$ for the interaction of age and non-HDL cholesterol categories in women and in men). The Cox regression models were adjusted for age at baseline, sex, study cohort, smoking, diabetes, body-mass index, systolic blood pressure, and antihypertensive medication. HR=hazard ratio.

| | <2.6 mmol/L | | 2.6 to <3.7 mmol/L | | 3.7 to <4.8 mmol/L | | 4.8 to <5.7 mmol/L | | ≥5.7 mmol/L | |
|---------------------|-------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|-------------|------|
| | NNT | RRR | NNT | RRR | NNT | RRR | NNT | RRR | NNT | RRR |
| Women | | | | | | | | | | |
| <45 years | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 32.0 | 0.55 | 21.2 | 0.68 | 14.8 | 0.77 | 11.0 | 0.83 | 8.1 | 0.89 |
| ≥2 | 15.3 | 0.53 | 11.0 | 0.68 | 8.3 | 0.77 | 6.7 | 0.83 | 4.6 | 0.90 |
| 45-59 years | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 38.8 | 0.46 | 25.3 | 0.59 | 18.1 | 0.67 | 13.7 | 0.73 | 9.7 | 0.80 |
| ≥2 | 19.8 | 0.45 | 13.5 | 0.58 | 10.3 | 0.67 | 8.1 | 0.73 | 5.6 | 0.81 |
| ≥60 years | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 63.4 | 0.32 | 40.2 | 0.43 | 28.9 | 0.52 | 20.8 | 0.59 | 13.8 | 0.68 |
| ≥2 | 36.0 | 0.31 | 23.8 | 0.43 | 16.3 | 0.52 | 12.3 | 0.59 | 8.3 | 0.68 |
| Men | | | | | | | | | | |
| <45 years | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 15.5 | 0.55 | 9.7 | 0.69 | 6.8 | 0.78 | 5.1 | 0.84 | 3.8 | 0.89 |
| ≥2 | 9.6 | 0.55 | 6.0 | 0.69 | 4.5 | 0.78 | 3.6 | 0.84 | 2.6 | 0.90 |
| 45-59 years | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 21.4 | 0.44 | 13.1 | 0.58 | 9.1 | 0.67 | 6.7 | 0.74 | 4.5 | 0.82 |
| ≥2 | 12.2 | 0.42 | 7.6 | 0.57 | 5.6 | 0.66 | 4.3 | 0.73 | 3.0 | 0.82 |
| ≥60 years | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 39.8 | 0.32 | 23.3 | 0.43 | 15.7 | 0.52 | 11.4 | 0.59 | 7.6 | 0.68 |
| ≥2 | 20.6 | 0.31 | 13.5 | 0.43 | 9.2 | 0.52 | 6.9 | 0.59 | 4.7 | 0.68 |

Sex-specific and age-specific estimated NNT to avoid one cardiovascular disease event and RRR for cardiovascular disease by age 75 years. The model used is assuming a hypothetical 50% reduction of non-HDL cholesterol. NNT=numbers needed to treat. RRR=relative risk reduction.

Table 3: Numbers needed to treat and RRR by age group and number of comorbid risk factors for non-HDL cholesterol concentration categories