Supplementary material for manuscript ID jech-2020-216314 entitled “Educational Disparities in Ischemic Heart Disease among 0.5 Million Chinese Adults: a cohort study”

SFigure 1: Association of educational attainment with ischemic heart disease with additional adjustment for lifestyle risk factors in men

HR: hazard ratio; CI: confidence intervals; IHD: ischemic heart disease; CVDs: cardiovascular diseases; MET: metabolic equivalent of task; BMI: body mass index; WC: waist circumference.

The basic model was stratified by 5-year age groups at baseline and study regions with adjustment for CVDs family history. The adjusted model included variables in the basic model plus the listed lifestyle risk factor, including smoking (never, former, current 1-14 cig/d, 15-24 cig/d, or ≥25 cig/d; smokers who had stopped due to illness were counted with smokers), alcohol drinking (less than weekly, ex-regular, weekly but less than daily, daily <15g/d, 15-29g/d, 30-59g/d, ≥60g/d of pure alcohol), dietary habits (frequency of eating fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, and red meat), physical activity (MET-h/day), BMI (kg/m²), and WC (cm). The final model adjusted the two most influential lifestyle risk factors listed above. The figure shows the HRs of participants with no formal school compared to those with college or above education.
SFigure 2: Association of educational attainment with ischemic heart disease with additional adjustment for lifestyle risk factors in women

HR: hazard ratio; CI: confidence intervals; IHD: ischemic heart disease; CVDs: cardiovascular diseases; MET: metabolic equivalent of task; BMI: body mass index; WC: waist circumference.

The basic model was stratified by 5-year age groups at baseline and study regions with...
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