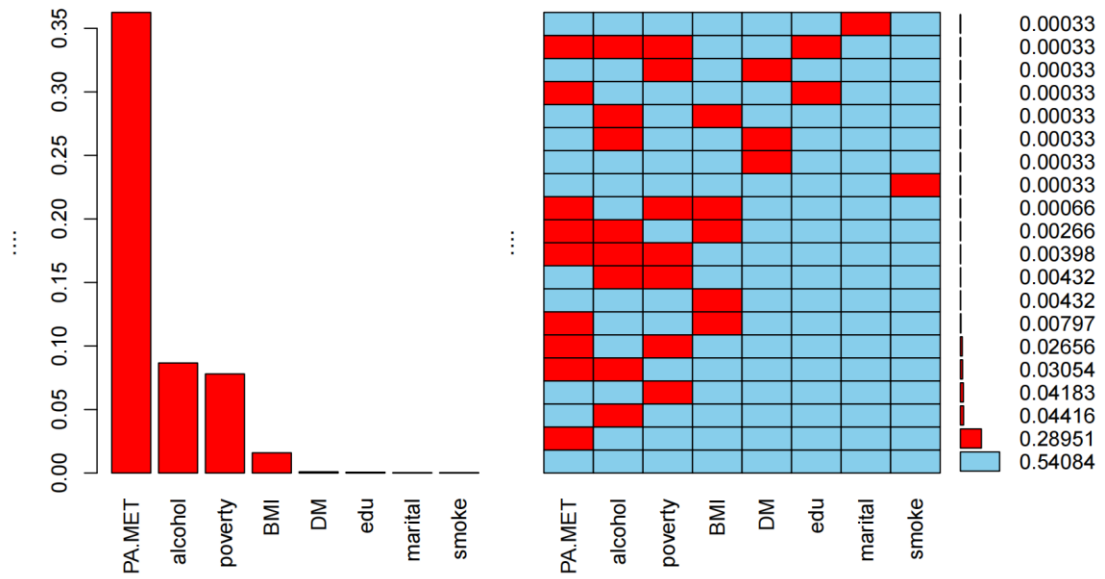


## Supplementary Materials

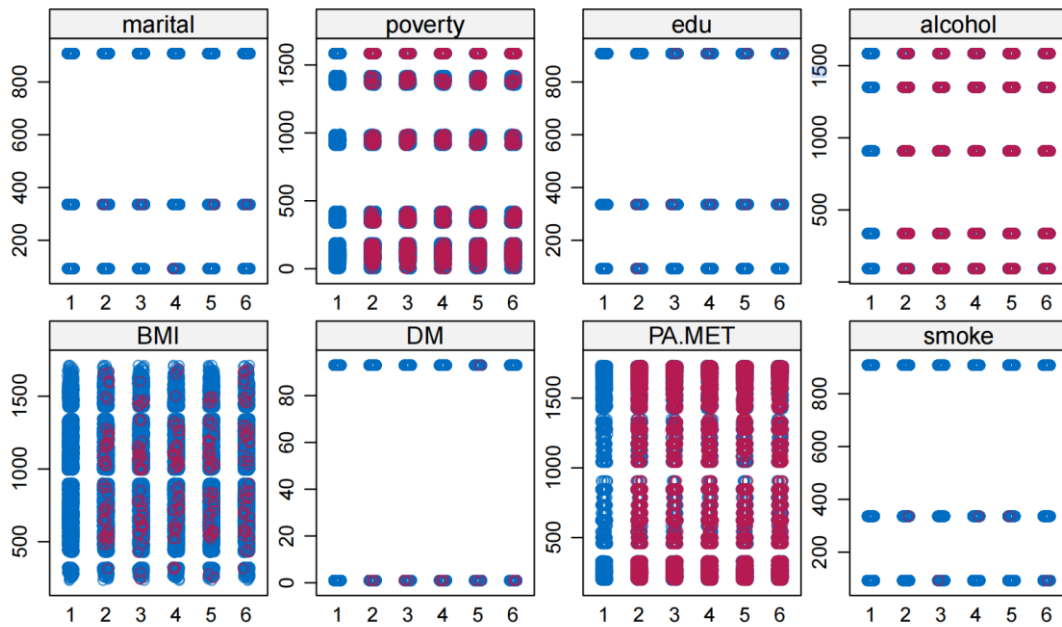
### Detailed definitions of the candidate prediction variables

Smoking status was divided into three categories: never smokers (fewer than 100 cigarettes in a lifetime), former smokers (more than 100 cigarettes in a lifetime but no longer smoking), and current smokers (more than 100 cigarettes in a lifetime and currently smoking either occasionally or daily). Drinking status was classified into several categories: never drinking, former drinking (having consumed alcohol previously but not in the past year), light alcohol users (females consuming less than 2 drinks per day, males less than 3 drinks per day, or heavy drinking less than 2 days per month), current moderate drinking (females consuming 2 or more drinks per day, males 3 or more drinks per day, or heavy drinking 2 or more days per month), and current heavy drinking (females consuming 3 or more drinks per day, males 4 or more drinks per day, or heavy drinking more than 5 days per month).

Diabetes mellitus (DM) was defined by a self-reported diagnosis, current use of insulin or antidiabetic medications, or laboratory findings, including fasting plasma glucose levels  $\geq 7.0$  mmol/L (126 mg/dL), glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c)  $\geq 6.5\%$ , or a 2-hour plasma glucose level  $\geq 11.1$  mmol/L (200 mg/dL) from an oral glucose tolerance test. Hypertension was defined as a self-reported diagnosis, current use of antihypertensive medications, or measured systolic blood pressure  $\geq 140$  mmHg or diastolic blood pressure  $\geq 90$  mmHg, based on the average of three standardized blood pressure measurements taken during the NHANES physical examination.



Supplementary Figure S1. The proportion and combination of missing data



Supplementary Figure S2. Distribution plot after MICE