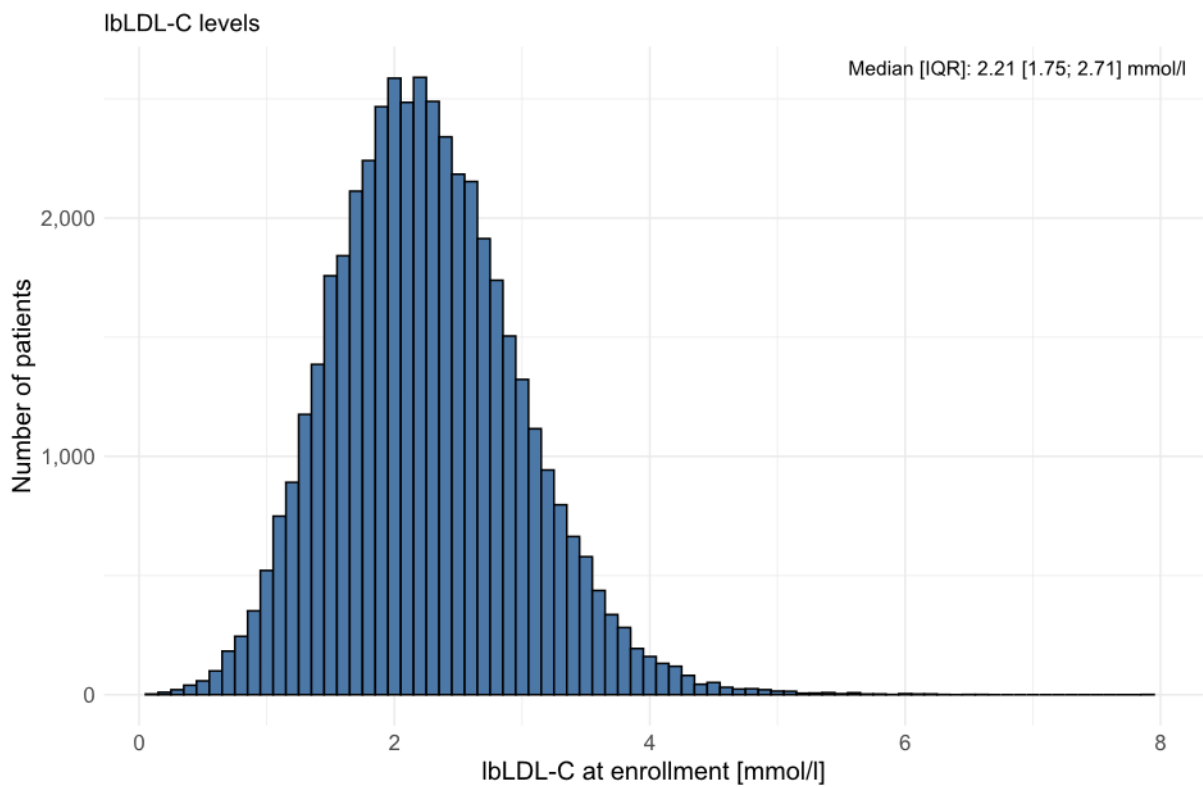
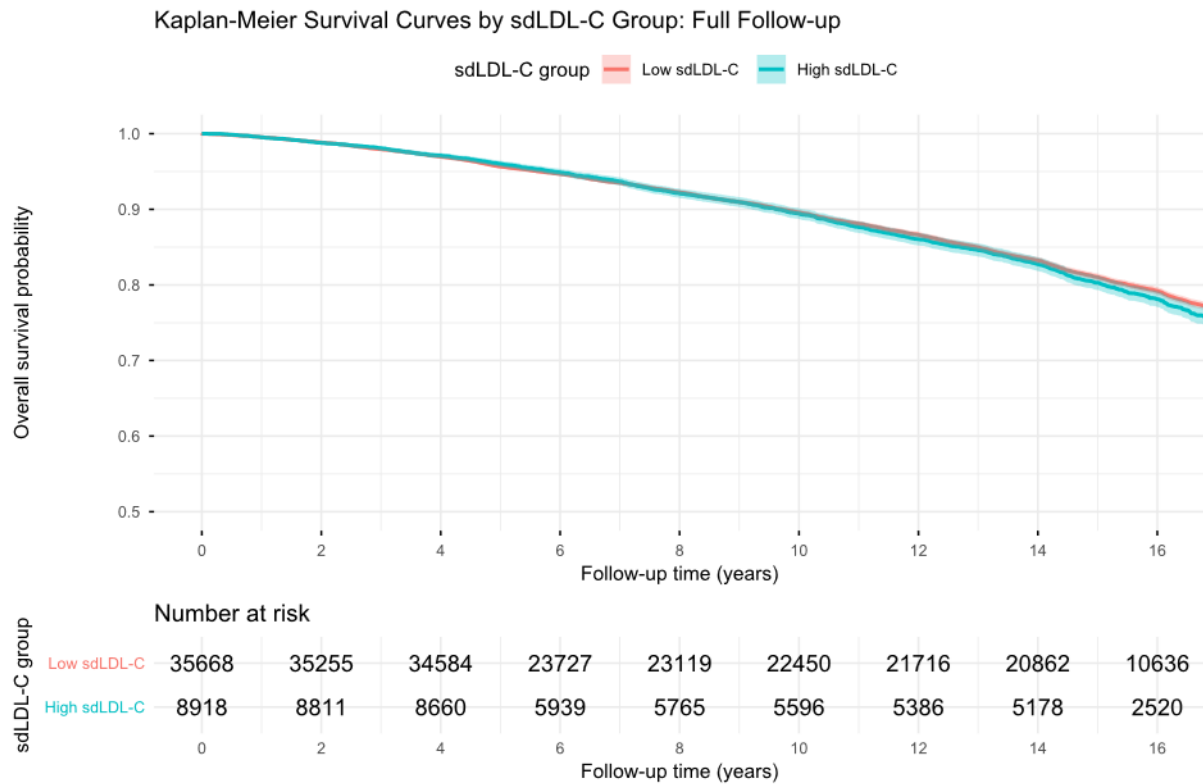


The Impact of Estimated Small Dense Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol on All-Cause Mortality Across the Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Spectrum – Analysis of Longitudinal LIPIDOGRAM Studies of Polish Primary Care Patients

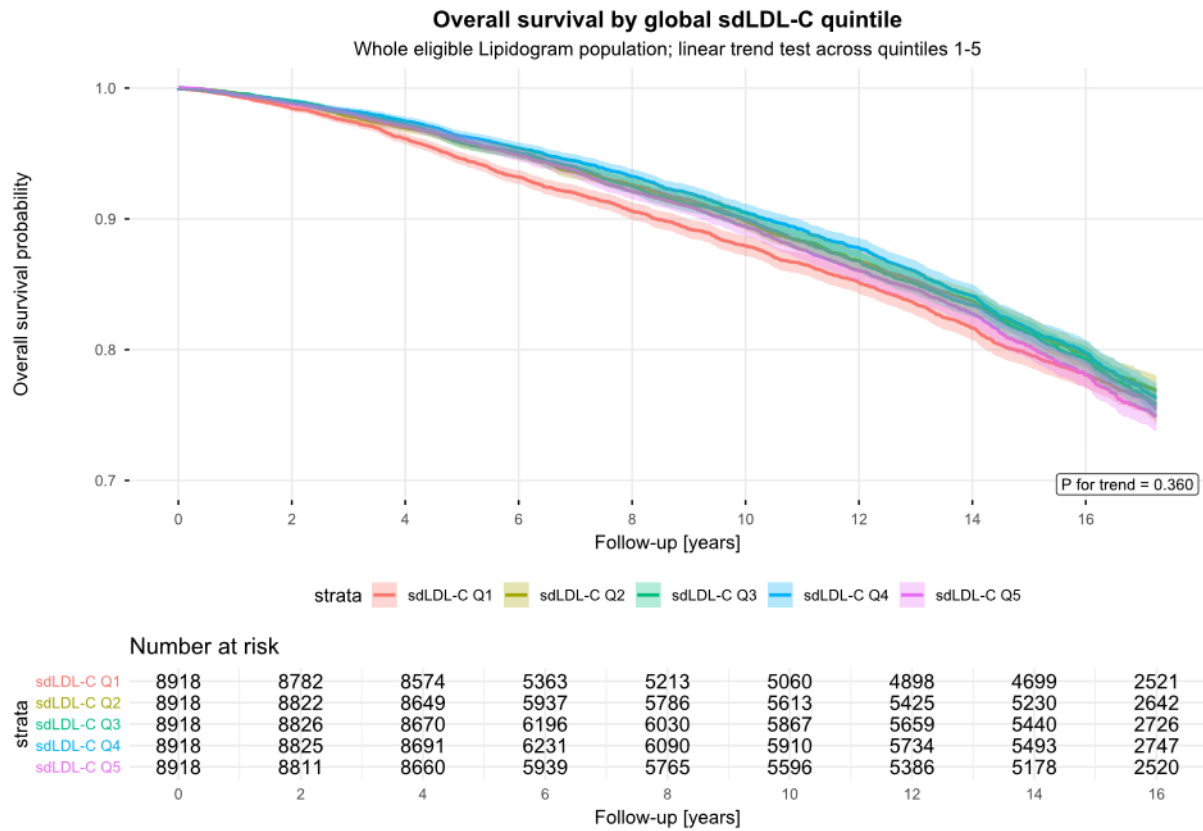
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL



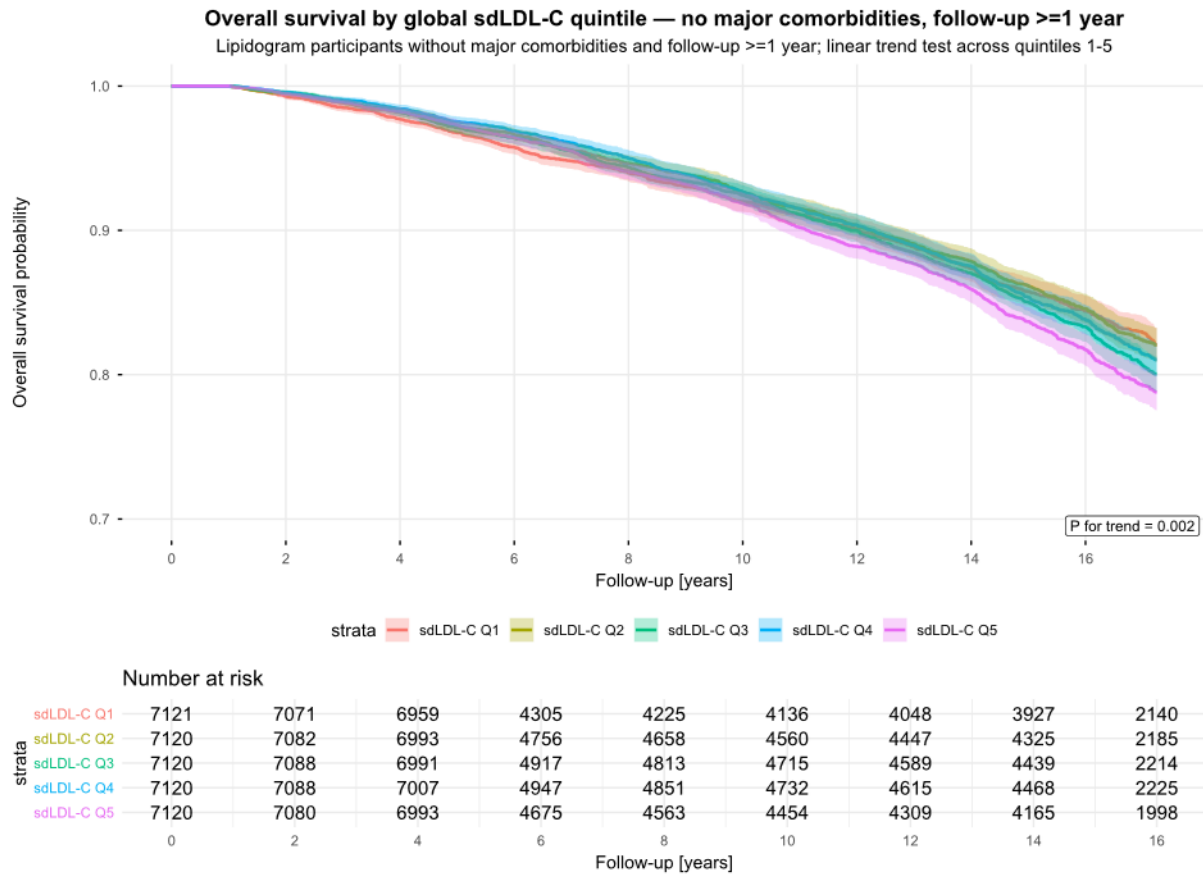
Supplementary Figure S1. Histogram of large buoyant low-density lipoprotein cholesterol distribution (lbLDL-C)



Supplementary Figure S2. Kaplan-Meier curves for full observation period of the entire LIPIDOGRAM population. Red: low sdLDL-C group (<80th percentile). Blue: high sdLDL-C group (>80th percentile). Log rank test p-value >0.05



Supplementary Figure S3. Kaplan-Meier curves for full observation period of the entire LIPIDOGRAM population divided into separate sdLDL-C quintiles



Supplementary Figure S4. Kaplan-Meier curves for full observation period of the primary prevention LIPIDOGRAM population divided into separate sdLDL-C quintiles

Supplementary Table SI. Results of multivariable Cox analysis with spline-based LDL-C modelling. The following variables were modeled as binary or linear. HDL-C – high-density cholesterol

Variable	HR (95% CI)	p-value
Age	1.097 (1.093–1.100)	<0.001
Female gender	0.597 (0.560–0.637)	<0.001
Waist Circumference	1.006 (1.004–1.009)	<0.001
Secondary or higher education	0.790 (0.743–0.839)	<0.001
Hypertension	1.141 (1.070–1.216)	<0.001
Smoking	2.006 (1.864–2.158)	<0.001
Diabetes mellitus	1.769 (1.641–1.907)	<0.001
Log HDL-C	0.954 (0.837–1.089)	0.486