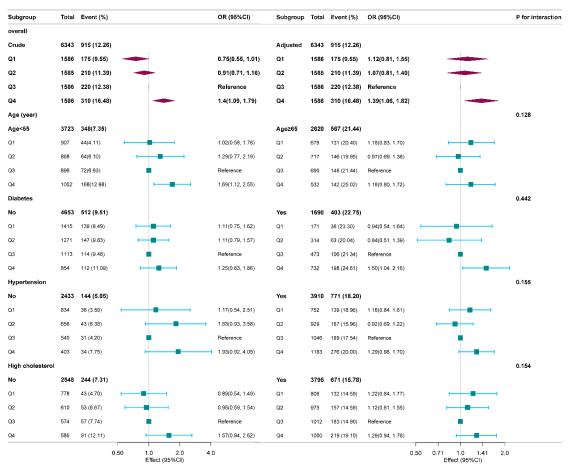
### 1 Nonlinear relationships between the triglyceride glucose-body mass index and cardiovascular

### disease in middle-aged and elderly women from NHANES (1999-2018)

3 Chunxue Li<sup>a</sup>, Qiuxia Lin<sup>a</sup>, Chunli Wan<sup>a</sup>, Lin Li<sup>a\*</sup>

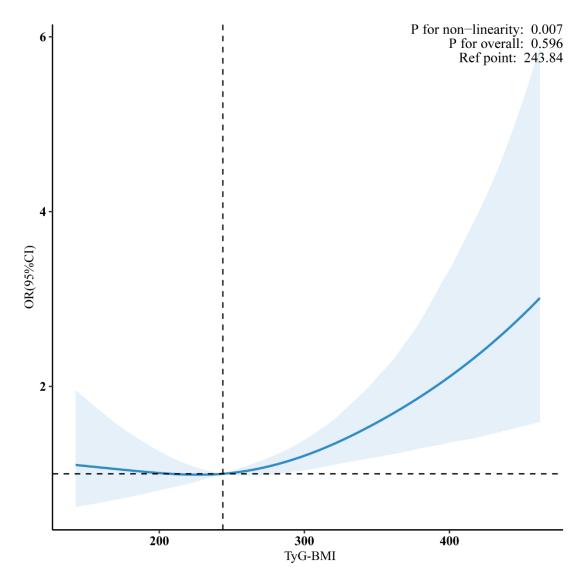
2

8



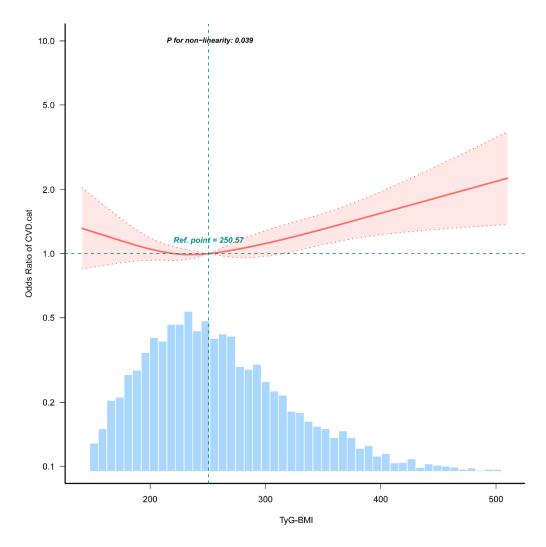
9 **Supplementary Figure 1.** Subgroup Analysis for the Association between TyG-BMI and CVD.

- For each 10-unit increase in the TyG-BMI
- Data are presented as unweighted number (weighted percentage).
- They were adjusted for age, family income, smoking status, alcohol use, physical activity, diabetes, hypertension, high
- cholesterol, LDL-C, HDL-C, and HbA1c.



**Supplementary Figure 2.** Restricted Cubic Spline Analysis of TyG-BMI and CVD Odds (2,787 participants)

Solid and shaded represent the predicted value and 95% CI. They were adjusted for age, family income, smoking status, alcohol use, physical activity, diabetes, hypertension, high cholesterol, LDL-C, HDL-C, and HbA1c, and 99% of the data is shown.



**Supplementary Figure 3.** Restricted Cubic Spline Analysis of TyG-BMI and CVD Odds (unweighted)

Solid and dashed lines represent the predicted value and 95% CI. They were adjusted for age, family income, smoking status, alcohol use, physical activity, diabetes, hypertension, high cholesterol, LDL-C, HDL-C, and HbA1c, and 99% of the data is show

# **Supplementary Table 1. Covariate Screening.**

| Covariate              | Coefficient | Change (%) | GVIF  | DF | GVIF^(1/(2*Df)) | Colinearity | Selection | VIF Selection |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|-------|----|-----------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| Crude                  | 0           | Ref.       | 1.433 | 1  | 1.197           | 0           | Ref.      | Ref.          |
| Age                    | 0           | 42.9       | 1.808 | 1  | 1.344           | 0           | Yes       | Yes           |
| Race/ethnicity         | 0           | -1.9       | 1.803 | 4  | 1.076           | 0           | No        | No            |
| Marital status         | 0           | -3.4       | 1.175 | 1  | 1.084           | 0           | No        | No            |
| Education level        | 0           | -5.2       | 1.652 | 2  | 1.134           | 0           | No        | No            |
| Family income          | 0           | -16.2      | 1.477 | 2  | 1.102           | 0           | Yes       | Yes           |
| Smoking status         | 0           | -1.5       | 1.534 | 2  | 1.113           | 0           | Yes       | Yes           |
| Alcohol use            | 0           | -9.6       | 1.524 | 4  | 1.054           | 0           | Yes       | Yes           |
| Physical activity      | 0           | 25.6       | 1.108 | 1  | 1.053           | 0           | Yes       | Yes           |
| Diabetes               | 0           | -52.2      | 1.29  | 1  | 1.136           | 0           | Yes       | Yes           |
| Hypertension           | 0           | -38.1      | 1.117 | 1  | 1.057           | 0           | Yes       | Yes           |
| High cholesterol       | 0           | -9.2       | 1.114 | 1  | 1.055           | 0           | Yes       | Yes           |
| _DL-C                  | 0           | -3.1       | 1.148 | 1  | 1.072           | 0           | Yes       | Yes           |
| HDL-C                  | 0           | -20.9      | 1.272 | 1  | 1.128           | 0           | Yes       | Yes           |
| Cancer or malignancy   | 0           | 1          | 1.101 | 1  | 1.049           | 0           | No        | No            |
| Postmenopausal         | 0           | 0.2        | 1.229 | 1  | 1.108           | 0           | No        | No            |
| Number of pregnancies. | 0           | -4.5       | 1.168 | 3  | 1.026           | 0           | No        | No            |
| HbA1c                  | 0           | -24.4      | 1.604 | 1  | 1.266           | 0           | Yes       | Yes           |

## Supplementary Table 2. Multivariable Logistic Regression Analysis of TyG-BMI and CVD Odds (2787 participants)

| Variable Total No. | F- + (0/) | Model 1 Model 2 |                  | Model 2 | Model 3          |         |                  | Model 4 |                  |         |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
|                    | Total No. | Event (%)       | OR(95%CI)        | P value |
| TyG-BMI*           | 2,787     | 317(9.70)       | 1.05(1.03, 1.07) | < 0.001 | 1.06(1.04, 1.09) | < 0.001 | 1.06(1.03, 1.08) | < 0.001 | 1.03(1.01, 1.06) | 0.018   |
| TyG-BMI(Quan       | tile)     |                 |                  |         |                  |         |                  |         |                  |         |
| <211.20            | 794       | 68(6.86)        | 0.79(0.52, 1.22) | 0.286   | 0.82(0.53, 1.27) | 0.381   | 0.89(0.58, 1.37) | 0.587   | 1.18(0.75, 1.85) | 0.467   |
| 211.20~250.74      | 717       | 79(9.82)        | 1.17(0.78, 1.78) | 0.447   | 1.15(0.74, 1.78) | 0.539   | 1.26(0.79, 1.980 | 0.327   | 1.55(1.00, 2.41) | 0.051   |
| 250.75~298.71      | 683       | 66(8.49)        | Reference        |         | Reference        |         | Reference        |         | Reference        |         |
| >298.71            | 593       | 104(15.77)      | 2.02(1.31, 3.12) | 0.002   | 2.52(1.61, 3.95) | < 0.001 | 2.59(1.64, 4.10) | < 0.001 | 2.27(1.40, 3.69) | 0.001   |

<sup>\*</sup>For each 10-unit increase in the TyG-BMI

Model 1 was without covariate adjustment.

Model 2 was adjusted for age.

Model 3 was adjusted for age, family income, smoking status, alcohol use, physical activity.

Model 4 was adjusted for age, family income, smoking status, alcohol use, physical activity, diabetes, hypertension, high cholesterol, LDL-C, HDL-C, and HbA1c

Data are presented as unweighted number (weighted percentage)

TyG-BMI: triglyceride glucose-body mass index CVD: cardiovascular disease

# Supplementary Table 3. Multivariable Logistic Regression Analysis of TyG-BMI and CVD Odds (unweighted)

| Variable          | Total No. | Event (%)    | Model 1          |         | Model 2          |         | Model 3          |         | Model 4          |         |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
|                   |           |              | OR(95%CI)        | P value |
| TyG-BMI*          | 6,795     | 1,027 (15.1) | 1.04 (1.03~1.04) | < 0.001 | 1.05 (1.04~1.06) | < 0.001 | 1.06 (1.04~1.08) | < 0.001 | 1.03 (1.01~1.06) | 0.002   |
| TyG-BMI(Quantile) |           |              |                  |         |                  |         |                  |         |                  |         |
| <211.20           | 1,704     | 193 (11.3)   | 0.76 (0.62~0.93) | 0.008   | 0.73 (0.6~0.9)   | 0.003   | 0.81 (0.58~1.14) | 0.23    | 1.21 (0.81~1.8)  | 0.344   |
| 211.20~250.74     | 1,698     | 247 (14.5)   | 1.01 (0.84~1.23) | 0.889   | 0.95 (0.78~1.16) | 0.634   | 1.09 (0.79~1.51) | 0.603   | 1.42 (0.99~2.04) | 0.059   |
| 250.75~298.71     | 1,697     | 244 (14.4)   | Reference        |         | Reference        |         | Reference        |         | Reference        |         |
| >298.71           | 1,696     | 343 (20.2)   | 1.51 (1.26~1.81) | < 0.001 | 1.82 (1.51~2.2)  | < 0.001 | 2.18 (1.59~2.98) | < 0.001 | 2.06 (1.44~2.94) | < 0.001 |

<sup>\*</sup>For each 10-unit increase in the TyG-BMI

Model 1 was without covariate adjustment.

Model 2 was adjusted for age.

Model 3 was adjusted for age, family income, smoking status, alcohol use, physical activity.

Model 4was adjusted for age, family income, smoking status, alcohol use, physical activity, diabetes, hypertension, high cholesterol, LDL, HDL, and HbA1c

TyG-BMI: triglyceride glucose-body mass index CVD: cardiovascular disease