

**TABLE 3.** Cox regression analysis to evaluate the association between **apo-lipoproteins** and 10-year first fatal/non fatal cardiovascular disease incidence in apparently healthy men and women ( $n=2020$ )

**Men ( $n=1,006/n=198$  CVD cases)**

	<b>Unadjusted (crude) model</b>	<b>Age-adjusted model</b>	<b>Multi-adjusted model</b>
<b>Model for ApoB100</b>			
ApoB100, per 10mg/dL increase	1.21 (1.10, 1.34)	1.10 (1.00, 1.21)	1.10 (1.00, 1.21)
<b>Model for ApoA1</b>			
ApoA1, per 10mg/dL increase	0.81 (0.66, 0.90)	0.81 (0.66, 0.90)	0.81 (0.66, 1.21)
<b>Model for ApoB100/ApoA1</b>			
ApoB100/ApoA1, per 1 unit increase	1.63 (1.03, 2.57)	1.18 (0.73, 1.89)	0.93 (0.56, 1.54)

**Women ( $n=1,014/n=119$  CVD cases)**

	<b>Unadjusted (crude) model</b>	<b>Age-adjusted model</b>	<b>Multi-adjusted model</b>
<b>Model for ApoB100</b>			
ApoB100, per 10mg/dL increase	1.10 (1.00, 1.21)	1.00 (0.90, 1.10)	1.00 (0.90, 1.10)
<b>Model for ApoA1</b>			
ApoA1, per 10mg/dL increase	0.81 (0.66, 0.90)	0.90 (0.81, 0.99)	0.90 (0.81, 0.99)
<b>Model for ApoB100/ApoA1</b>			
ApoB100/ApoA1, per 1 unit increase	1.40 (0.89, 2.22)	0.83 (0.34, 2.00)	0.69 (0.25, 1.88)

HRs and their corresponding 95% CIs were obtained through Cox regression analysis. Multi-adjusted model was adjusted for age, body mass index, current smoking, MedDietScore, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, family history of cardiovascular disease. **Bold** indicates statistical significant outcomes ( $p$ -value < 0.05).

*Abbreviations:* ApoA1: apolipoprotein A1, ApoB100: apolipoprotein B100, CVD: cardiovascular disease, HR: hazard ratio, 95%CI: 95% Confidence Interval