

Supplementary Table 1. Multivariable Cox regression analysis to predict composite clinical outcome

Variable	Univariate		Multivariate [†]	
	HR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> value	HR (95% CI)	<i>p</i> value
Age	1.045 (1.023–1.068)	< 0.001	1.030 (1.006–1.056)	0.015
Male sex	0.653 (0.396–1.079)	0.097	0.768 (0.435–1.357)	0.364
Hypertension	1.639 (0.981–2.737)	0.059	1.380 (0.800–2.381)	0.246
Stroke	1.211 (0.678–2.163)	0.518	0.902 (0.483–1.684)	0.745
BMI	0.970 (0.902–1.043)	0.415	0.996 (0.927–1.070)	0.908
eGFR	0.999 (0.989–1.009)	0.837	1.005 (0.994–1.017)	0.342
TC	0.995 (0.988–1.002)	0.137	0.998 (0.991–1.004)	0.482
LVMI	1.004 (0.993–1.014)	0.491	0.993 (0.982–1.004)	0.197
E/e′	1.090 (1.051–1.130)	< 0.001	1.057 (1.003–1.114)	0.039
LVEF	0.939 (0.908–0.971)	< 0.001	0.948 (0.916–0.982)	0.003
Complex aortic plaque	2.241 (1.326–3.786)	0.003	1.791 (1.013–3.168)	0.045

BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence interval; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; E/e′, mitral E velocity to septal e′ velocity ratio; HR, hazard ratio; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; LVMI, left ventricular mass index; TC, total cholesterol.