Supplementary material

The Ratio Between Visceral and Subcutaneous Abdominal Fat Assessed by Computed Tomography Is an Independent Predictor of Mortality and Cardiac Events

Table of the supplementary material

Comparison of Characteristics Between Patients According to Available 3-year Follow-up Data

Variable	Avaliable data for 3-year follow-up n = 107	No 3-year follow-up data n = 606	*P*
Age, y, mean ± standard deviation	57.6 ± 10.2	58.5 ± 10.4	.424
Male sex, n (%)	59 (55.1)	378 (62.4)	.157
Hypertension, n (%)	58 (54.2)	348 (57.4)	.535
DM2, n (%)	14 (13.1)	81 (13.4)	.937
Hyperlipidemia, n (%)	50 (46.7)	286 (47.2)	.929
Current smoking, n (%)	15 (14.0)	98 (16.2)	.674
Obesity (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m^2)	44 (41.1)	206 (34.0)	.154
Total abdominal fat area (cm^2)	365.9 ± 143.0	365.3 ± 158.8	.969
VAT area (cm^2)	153.3 ± 77.4	151.5 ± 75.6	.822
SAT area (cm^2)	212.7 ±9 6.1	213.8 ± 124.0	.927
VAT/SAT ratio	0.83 ± 0.57	0.80 ± 0.45	.541
CAC score	160.5 ± 354.1	192.7 ± 527.7	.544
CAD, n (%)	180 (29.7)	28 (26.2)	.458

The independent t-test was used for continuous variables and chi-square for categorical data.

BMI, body mass index; CAC, coronary artery calcium score; CAD, coronary artery disease; DM2, type 2 diabetes mellitus; SAT, subcutaneous adipose tissue; VAT, visceral adipose tissue.