Supplementary Online Content

Soliman EZ, Safford MM, Muntner P, et al. Atrial Fibrillation and the Risk of Myocardial Infarction. Published online November 4, 2013. *JAMA Intern Med*. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2013.11912.

eTable 1. Age-, sex- and race- stratified hazard ratios and 95% confidence interval of incident MI associated with baseline atrial fibrillation ascertained by "ECG or history of a previous physician diagnosis plus warfarin use"

eTable 2. Age-, sex- and race- stratified hazard ratios and 95% confidence interval of incident MI associated with baseline atrial fibrillation ascertained by "ECG only"

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

© 2013 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.

eTable 1: Age-, sex- and race- stratified hazard ratios and 95% confidence interval of incident MI associated with baseline atrial fibrillation ascertained by "ECG or history of a previous physician diagnosis plus warfarin use"

Subgroup	Participants with AF		Participants with no AF		Model 1†	Model 2*	Model 3 ‡	Interaction p-value#
	Participants (n)	MI Events (n)	Participants (n)	MI Events (n)	HR (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)	
Age<75 year	244	12	20078	464	2.03 (1.11-3.70)	1.79 (0.72-4.46)	1.85 (0.73-4.73)	0.67
Age ≥ 75 year	174	11	3411	161	1.74 (0.91-3.34)	1.11 (0.42-2.93)	0.80 (0.27-2.36)	
Men	243	13	9733	389	1.28 (0.71-2.29)	1.26 (0.55-2.90)	1.13 (0.47-2.73)	0.08
Women	175	10	13756	236	3.65 (1.85-7.22)	2.14 (0.72-6.38)	2.02 (0.61-6.69)	
Black	91	6	9974	276	2.71 (1.20-6.12)	3.39 (1.19-9.62)	4.15 (1.42-12.13)	0.03
White	327	17	13515	349	1.50 (0.89-2.54)	0.88 (0.38-2.00)	0.71 (0.29-1.70)	

AF; Atrial fibrillation MI; myocardial infarction ECG; electrocardiogram
*Model 1, adjusted for age, sex, race, region of residence, education level and income
† Model 2, Model 1 covariates plus, total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, smoking status, systolic blood pressure, body mass index, diabetes, blood pressure lowering drugs, warfarin use, aspirin use, statin use, history of non-cardiac vascular disease (stoke, peripheral artery disease and aortic aneurysm).
‡Model 3, Model 2 plus estimated glomerular filtration rate < 60 ml/min/1.73 m^2, log-transformed C-reactive protein, and log-transformed albumin-to-creatinine ratio
Interaction tested in the fully adjusted models

eTable 2: Age-, sex- and race- stratified hazard ratios and 95% confidence interval of incident MI associated with baseline atrial fibrillation ascertained by "ECG only"

Subgroup	Participants with AF		Participants with no AF		Model 1†	Model 2*	Model 3 ‡	Interaction p-value#
	Participants (n)	MI Events (n)	Participants (n)	MI Events (n)	HR (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)	
Age<75 year	144	6	20176	470	1.77 (0.79-3.98)	1.10 (0.37-3.26)	1.06 (0.35-3.19)	0.94
Age ≥ 75 year	124	8	3458	164	1.67 (0.77-3.59)	1.28 (0.51-3.24)	0.83 (0.28-2.42)	
Men	176	9	9799	393	1.18 (0.58-2.39)	1.02 (0.43-2.44)	0.82 (0.32-2.11)	0.17
Women	92	5	13835	241	3.66 (1.49-8.99)	2.01 (0.63-6.37)	1.55 (0.42-5.73)	
Black	56	3	10008	279	2.24 (0.72-7.02)	2.36 (0.70-8.03)	2.69 (0.78-9.30)	0.07
White	212	11	13271	355	1.43 (0.76-2.70)	0.88 (0.38-2.02)	0.61 (0.24-1.57)	

AF; Atrial fibrillation MI; myocardial infarction ECG; electrocardiogram
*Model 1, adjusted for age, sex, race, region of residence, education level and income
† Model 2, Model 1 covariates plus, total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, smoking status, systolic blood pressure, body mass index, diabetes, blood pressure lowering drugs, warfarin use, aspirin use, statin use, history of non-cardiac vascular disease (stoke, peripheral artery disease and aortic aneurysm).
‡Model 3, Model 2 plus estimated glomerular filtration rate < 60 ml/min/1.73 m^2, log-transformed C-reactive protein, and log-transformed albumin-to-creatinine ratio
Interaction tested in the fully adjusted models