**Supplementary Table S3.** Subgroup Analysis for the Associations of Lower and Higher Total Bilirubin Levels with Total Mortality in United States Older Adults, 1999-2004.a

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Subgroup** | **n** | **Mortality rate, % (SE)** | **0.1-0.4 mg/dl** | **≥0.8 mg/dl** | **Overall P** | **P for interactionb** |
| **HR (95% CI)** | **P** | **HR (95% CI)** | **P** |
| Age, year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60-70 | 2055 | 6.0 (0.7) | 1.21 (0.61-2.38) | 0.58 | 1.04 (0.57-1.89) | 0.89 | 0.86 | 0.94 |
| ≥71 | 2248 | 22.7 (1.0) | 1.31 (1.01-1.70) | 0.043 | 1.31 (0.98-1.75) | 0.071 | 0.017 |  |
| Gender |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 2101 | 17.1 (1.2) | 1.15 (0.77-1.71) | 0.48 | 0.98 (0.71-1.33) | 0.88 | 0.74 | 0.29 |
| Women | 2202 | 12.0 (0.7) | 1.54 (1.10-2.15) | 0.012 | 1.68 (1.16-2.43) | 0.008 | 0.003 |  |
| Regular alcohol consumption |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No | 3157 | 15.1 (0.9) | 1.37 (1.06-1.77) | 0.016 | 1.30 (1.03-1.65) | 0.027 | 0.005 | 0.61 |
| Yes | 949 | 10.6 (1.0) | 1.07 (0.50-2.25) | 0.87 | 0.99 (0.51-1.92) | 0.97 | 0.98 |  |

CI = confidence interval; HR = hazard ratio.

aParticipants with total bilirubin levels of 0.5-0.7 mg/dl were used as the referent group for comparison. All data were adjusted for survey period, age, sex, race/ethnicity, body mass index, education, smoking, regular alcohol consumption, history of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, albuminuria, cancer, fibrates, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors/angiotensin receptor blockers, diuretics, calcium channel blockers, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, serum albumin, blood urea nitrogen, estimated glomerular filtration rate, C-reactive protein, alkaline phosphatase, alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, γ-glutamyltransferase, uric acid, white blood cell count, and hemoglobin.

bFor the subgroups by age, the categorical subgroup variable, instead of the continuous level, was used in the adjustment model when assessing the P value for interaction.