| | Telomere quartiles | HR(95% CI) | P-value |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Unadjusted model (women) | 1. (≤ -0.18) | 1.02(0.40-2.60) | 0.961 |
| | 2. (-0.18-0.00) | 1.14(0.51-2.53) | 0.746 |
| | 3. (0.00-0.20) | 1.14(0.55-2.39) | 0.719 |
| | 4. (≥ 0.20) | 1 | |
| Unadjusted model (men) | 1. (≤ -0.18) | 1.69(0.90-3.15) | 0.101 |
| | 2. (-0.18-0.00) | 2.06(1.13-3.76) | 0.018 |
| | 3. (0.00-0.20) | 1.52(0.84-2.76) | 0.169 |
| | 4. (≥ 0.20) | 1 | |
| Hazard ratios are calculated for quartiles with shorter telomeres with the longest quartile as | | | |
| reference. The telomere length is the ratio of telomere expression divided by reference | | | |
| gene and is standardized per standard deviation. Log transformed T/S ratios were | | | |
| centered around 0. <u>Abbreviations</u> : AF = atrial fibrillation, CI = confidence interval, HR = | | | |
| Hazard ratio. | | | |

Supplementary Table 4. Cox regression models by sex.