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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S8 Table: Incremental predictive ability of polygenic risk scores, and C-reactive protein, with or without adjusting for competing risk from non-cardiovascular death** | | | | | |
|  | **Without adjustment for competing risk** | |  | **With adjustment for competing risk** | |
| **Overall C-index**  **(95% CI)** | **C-index changes**  **(95% CI)** |  | **Overall C-index**  **(95% CI)** | **C-index changes**  **(95% CI)** |
| Conventional risk factors | 0.710 (0.703, 0.717) | Reference |  | 0.709 (0.702, 0.715) | Reference |
| Plus C-reactive protein alone | 0.714 (0.707, 0.721) | 0.004 (0.003, 0.006) |  | 0.714 (0.708, 0.721) | 0.006 (0.004, 0.008) |
| Plus PRSs alone | 0.722 (0.716, 0.730) | 0.012 (0.009, 0.015) |  | 0.722 (0.716, 0.729) | 0.014 (0.011,0.016) |
| Plus the above both | 0.725 (0.719, 0.732) | 0.016 (0.017, 0.019) |  | 0.726 (0.719, 0.732) | 0.017 (0.014,0.020) |
| Conventional risk factors included age at baseline, sex, smoking status, history of diabetes, systolic blood pressure, total cholesterol, and HDL-cholesterol. Polygenic risk scores included the polygenic risk score for CHD, and the one for ischaemic stroke (see **Fig 2**) as two linear predictors in the model throughout. Cumulative incidence of the composite CVD outcomes were estimated using the cause-specific hazards ratios from Cox regression, in the presence of competing risk from non-CVD deaths. | | | | | |