**Supplemental Table S3**: Multivariable-adjusted regression analyses of associations between cardiovascular risk factors with retinal arteriolar   
%-dilation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Unstandardized coefficients | Standardized coefficients |  | 95% confidence interval for B | |
| **Determinant** | **B** | **Standardized beta** | **P-value** | **Lower bound** | **Upper bound** |
| Age\* | -0.11 | 0.11 | <0.001 | -0.15 | -0.06 |
| Sex (men) | -0.08 | -0.04 | 0.259 | -0.22 | 0.06 |
| Waist circumference | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.349 | -0.03 | 0.08 |
| Fasting plasma glucose\* | -0.12 | -0.12 | <0.001 | -0.17 | -0.07 |
| Total:HDL cholesterol ratio | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.829 | -0.03 | 0.07 |
| 24-h systolic blood pressure | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.174 | -0.02 | 0.08 |
| Smoking (current) | -0.09 | -0.03 | 0.205 | -0.24 | 0.05 |
| Use of lipid-modifying drugs | -0.11 | -0.05 | 0.072 | -0.22 | 0.01 |
| Use of antihypertensive drugs | -0.09 | -0.05 | 0.099 | -0.20 | 0.02 |

Point estimates (standardized beta) and 95%CIs represent the difference (in SD) in retinal arteriolar %-dilation per SD increase in the cardiovascular risk factor, men versus women, current smoker versus never smoker, or the use of antihypertensive or lipid-modifying medication versus no use. All associations were adjusted for the other risk factors with multivariate regression. Associations of sex were additionally adjusted for height. Note that as a consequence of standardization of the continuous variables (age, waist circumference, fasting plasma glucose, total-to-HDL cholesterol, 24-h systolic blood pressure) the regression coefficient (B) for continuous variables equals the standardized beta. \*P<0.05, SD, standard deviation; CI, confidence interval; HDL, high-density lipoprotein.