**Supplemental Table S6**: Multivariable-adjusted regression analyses of associations between cardiovascular risk factors with skin %-hyperemia with fasting plasma glucose substituted by HbA1c

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Unstandardized coefficients | Standardized coefficients |  | 95% confidence interval for B |
| **Determinant** | **B** | **Standardized beta** | **P-value** | **Lower bound** | **Upper bound** |
| Age\* | -0.10 | -0.10 | <0.001 | -0.15 | -0.04 |
| Sex (men) \* | -0.45 | -0.22 | <0.001 | -0.61 | -0.29 |
| Waist circumference | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.145 | -0.02 | 0.11 |
| HbA1c\* | -0.12 | -0.12 | <0.001 | -0.18 | -0.06 |
| Total:HDL cholesterol ratio | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.377 | -0.03 | 0.08 |
| 24-h systolic blood pressure | -0.03 | -0.03 | 0.256 | -0.09 | 0.02 |
| Smoking (current) \* | -0.30 | -0.10 | 0.001 | -0.46 | -0.13 |
| Use of lipid-modifying drugs | -0.00 | -0.00 | 0.980 | -0.13 | 0.13 |
| Use of antihypertensive drugs | -0.06 | -0.03 | 0.316 | -0.18 | 0.06 |

Point estimates (standardized beta) and 95%CIs represent the difference (in SD) in skin %-hyperemia 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, HbA1c, 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.