

Serum HDL cholesterol uptake capacity in subjects from the MASHAD cohort study: its value in determining the risk of cardiovascular endpoints

Article (Supplemental Material)

Aghasizadeh, Malihe, Samadi, Sara, Sahebkar, Amirhossein, Miri-Moghaddam, Ebrahim, Esmaily, Habibollah, Soukhanloo, Mohamad, Avan, Amir, Mansoori, Amin, Ferns, Gordon A, Kazemi, Tooba and Ghayour-Mobarhan, Majid (2021) Serum HDL cholesterol uptake capacity in subjects from the MASHAD cohort study: its value in determining the risk of cardiovascular endpoints. *Journal of Clinical Laboratory Analysis*, 35 (6). e23770. ISSN 0887-8013

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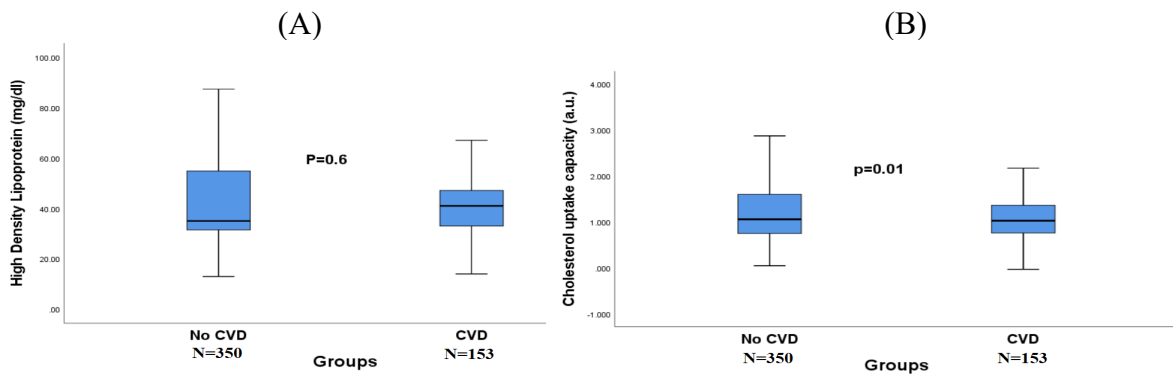


Figure 1. Box-plots of high-density lipoprotein (HDL-C) (A) and cholesterol uptake capacity (CUC) (B) in the MASHAD cohort study population comprising 350 healthy individuals without clinical cardiovascular disease and 153 subjects without CVD at baseline who then developed CVD outcomes over 6 years of follow-up. a.u.; Arbitrary unit

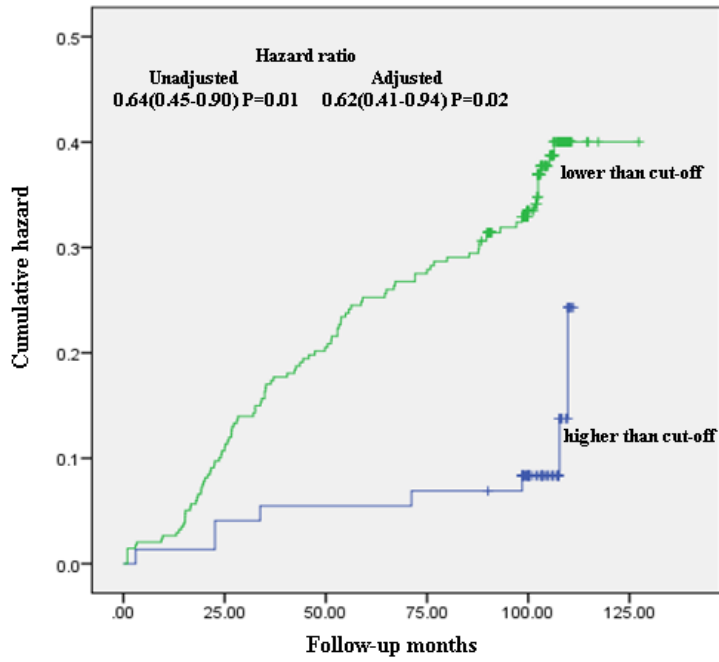


Figure 2. Kaplan–Meier curve and hazard ratios for CUC cut-off point, derived from Cox proportional hazards models (Log Rank = 0.003). The hazard ratio was adjusted for sex, age, smoking status, BMI, total cholesterol level, diabetes, and hypertension. CUC: cholesterol uptake capacity.

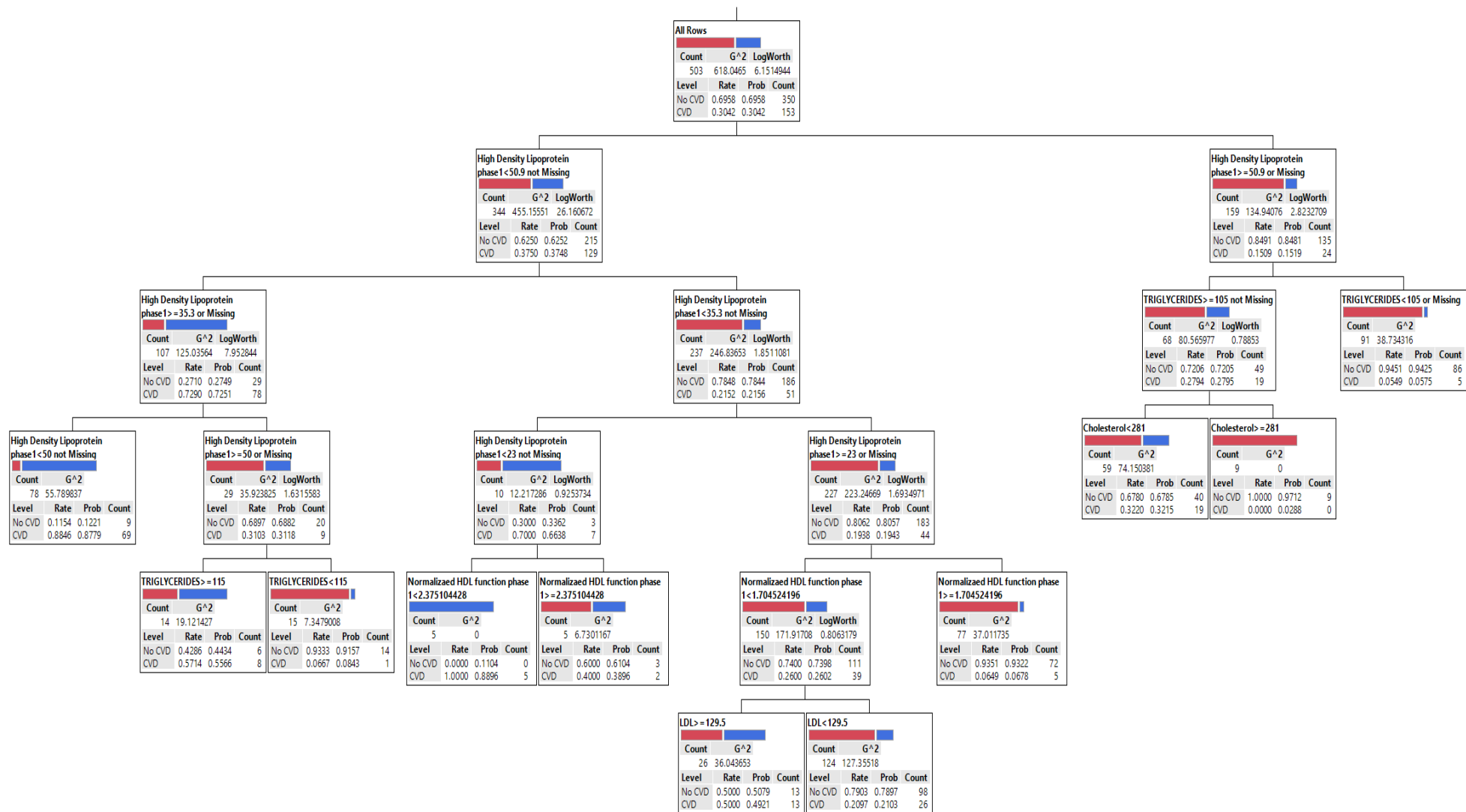


Figure 3. Decision tree for cardiovascular event in MASHAD cohort study (The groups with and without incident CVD events represent as blue and red, respectively)

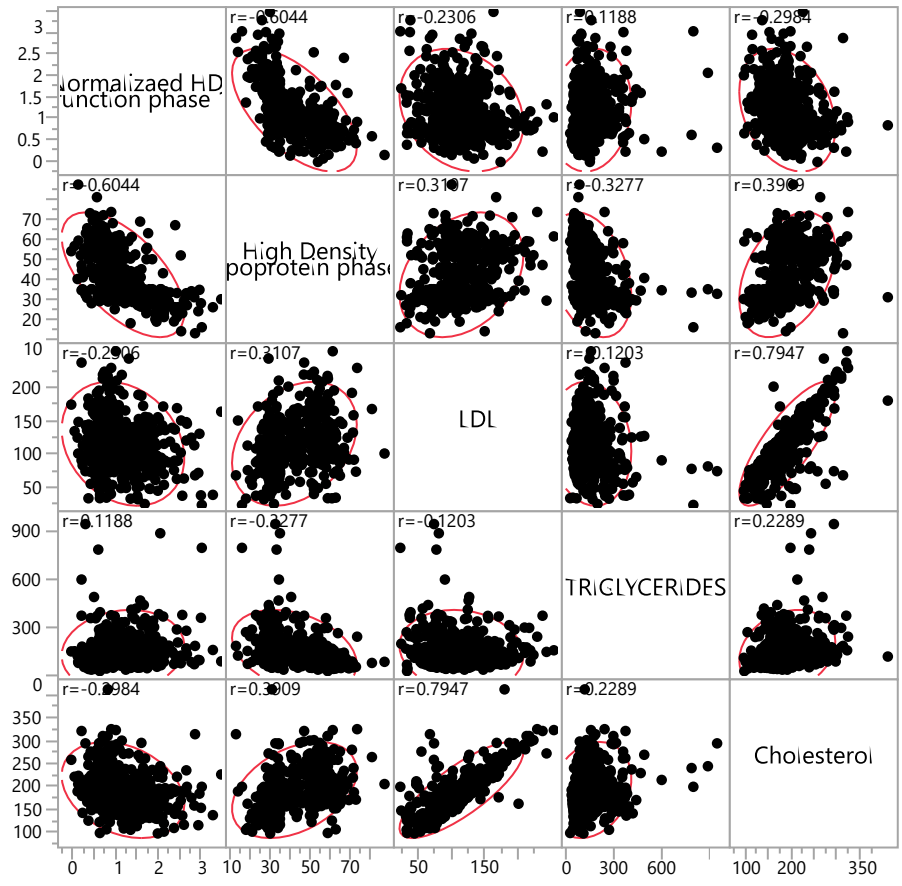


Figure 4. Scatterplot Matrix, Multivariate platform options derived from data mining, The correlation between lipid profile (LDL, HDL, TC, and TG) and cholesterol uptake capacity or CUC value.