

**Supplementary material****The Ratio Between Visceral and Subcutaneous Abdominal Fat Assessed by Computed Tomography Is an Independent Predictor of Mortality and Cardiac Events****Table of the supplementary material**

Comparison of Characteristics Between Patients According to Available 3-year Follow-up Data

Variable	Available data for 3-year follow-up n = 107	No 3-year follow- up data n = 606	P
Age, y, mean $\pm$ standard deviation	57.6 $\pm$ 10.2	58.5 $\pm$ 10.4	.424
Male sex, n (%)	59 (55.1)	378 (62.4)	.157
Hypertension, n (%)	58 (54.2)	348 (57.4)	.535
DM2, n (%)	14 (13.1)	81 (13.4)	.937
Hyperlipidemia, n (%)	50 (46.7)	286 (47.2)	.929
Current smoking, n (%)	15 (14.0)	98 (16.2)	.674
Obesity (BMI $\geq$ 30 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	44 (41.1)	206 (34.0)	.154
Total abdominal fat area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	365.9 $\pm$ 143.0	365.3 $\pm$ 158.8	.969
VAT area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	153.3 $\pm$ 77.4	151.5 $\pm$ 75.6	.822
SAT area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	212.7 $\pm$ 96.1	213.8 $\pm$ 124.0	.927
VAT/SAT ratio	0.83 $\pm$ 0.57	0.80 $\pm$ 0.45	.541
CAC score	160.5 $\pm$ 354.1	192.7 $\pm$ 527.7	.544
CAD, n (%)	180 (29.7)	28 (26.2)	.458

The independent t-test was used for continuous variables and chi-square for categorical data.

BMI, body mass index; CAC, coronary artery calcium score; CAD, coronary artery disease; DM2, type 2 diabetes mellitus; SAT, subcutaneous adipose tissue; VAT, visceral adipose tissue.

