Supplemental Figure 1. Flow Chart of the Study Population. The Three-City Study

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┌─────────────────────┐
│   9294 subjects     │
└─────────────────────┘
           │           ┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
           │──────────▶│  - 1105 with previous CHD           │
           │           │  - 9 with unknown CHD               │
           ▼           │  - 568 with unavailable MetS status │
┌─────────────────────┐└─────────────────────────────────────┘
│   7612 subjects     │
└─────────────────────┘
           │           ┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
           │──────────▶│  226 with incident CHD              │
           │           │  status unknown                     │
           ▼           └─────────────────────────────────────┘
┌─────────────────────┐
│   7386 subjects     │
└─────────────────────┘
           │
           │
           ▼
┌─────────────────────┐
│   275 first CHD     │
│   - 58 fatal        │
│   - 217 non fatal   │
└─────────────────────┘
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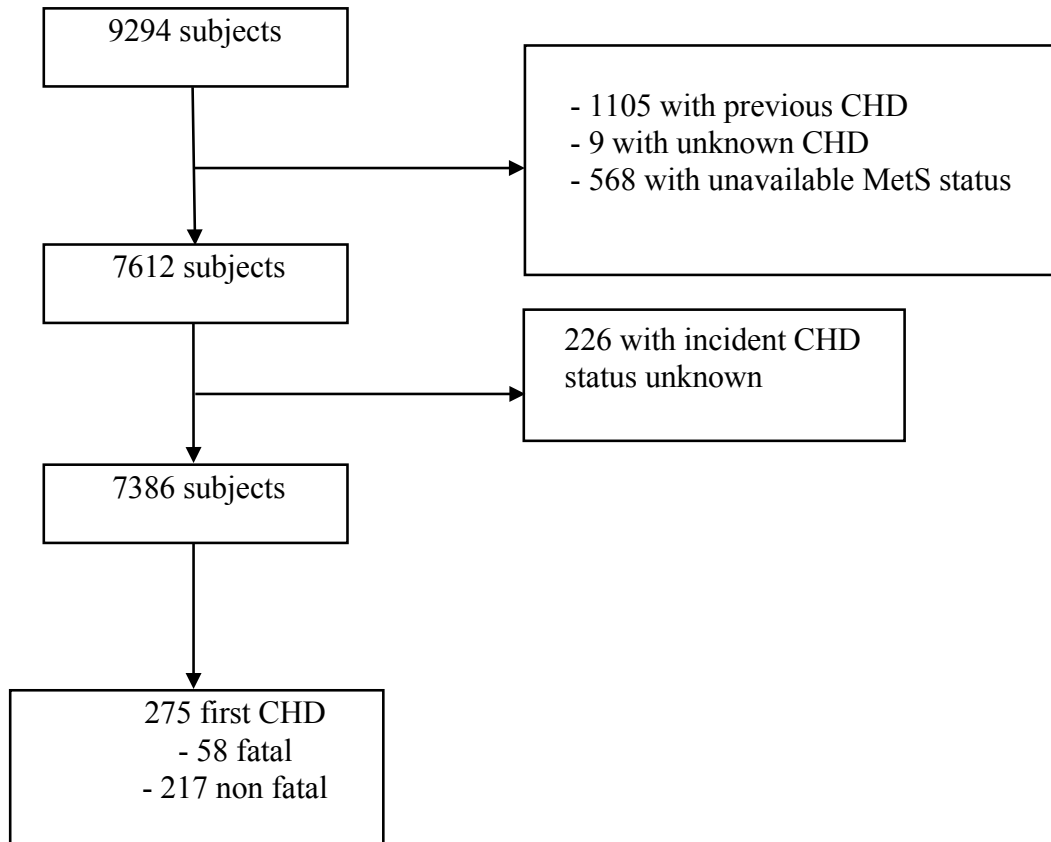
Supplemental figure 2. Age and study center adjusted cumulative hazard of CHD by baseline MetS status in males and females. The Three-City Study.
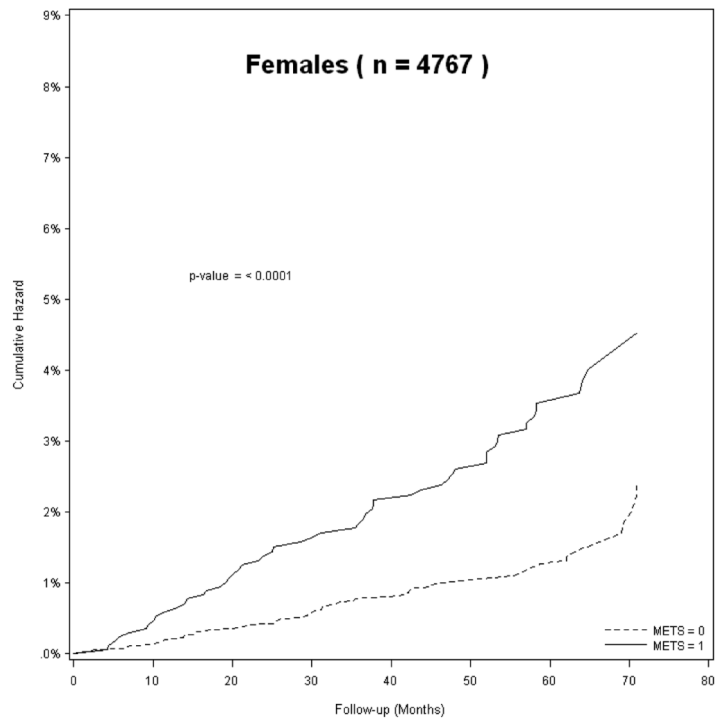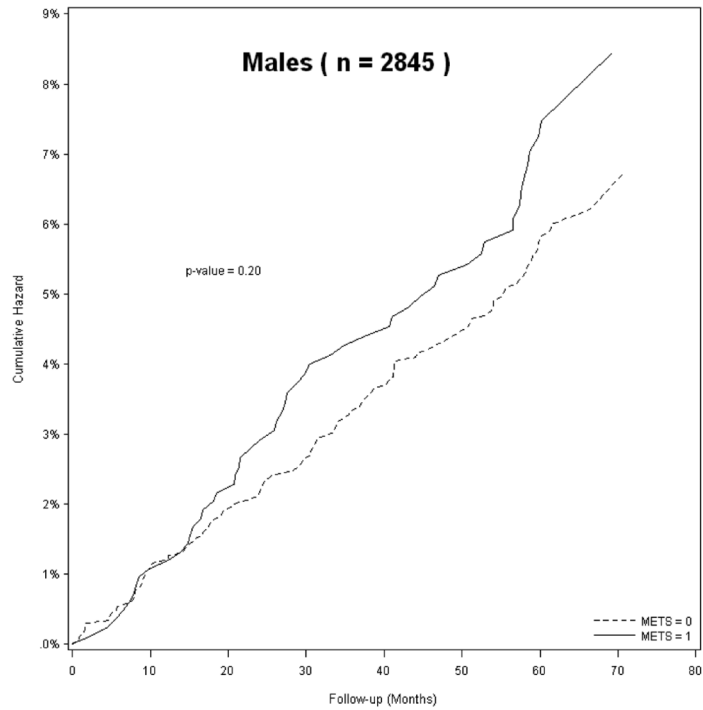
Supplemental table 1. Prevalence and hazard ratios for CHD by MetS definition. The Three-City Study.

MetS definition		Total cohort	Women	Men
2005 revised NCEP ATP III	Prevalence of the MetS	29.2%	29.4%	28.9%
	HR (95% CI)	1.78 (1.39-2.28)	2.56 (1.75-3.75)	1.39 (0.99-1.94)
IDF	Prevalence of the MetS	28.6%	28.0%	29.7%
	HR (95% CI)	1.68 (1.30-2.16)	2.18 (1.46-3.24)	1.42 (1.02-1.98)
2001 NCEP ATP III	Prevalence of the MetS	14.2%	14.1%	14.4%
	HR (95% CI)	2.18 (1.66-2.87)	3.26 (2.18-4.87)	1.60 (1.08-2.38)

Abbreviations: MetS, Metabolic syndrome; CHD, coronary heart disease.

Hazard Ratios were estimated by Cox proportional hazard models adjusted for age, study center, educational level, living alone, incapacity in instrumental activity of daily living, smoking status, LDL cholesterol, statin treatment and gender.