Supplementary table 5: Multivariable analysis of the association between earlobe crease and selected cardiovascular risk factors,,
CoLaus study, Lausanne, 2009-2012, adjusting for age, gender and waist circumference.

| Earlobe crease | Absence $(\mathrm{n}=3829)$ | Presence $(\mathrm{n}=806)$ | P-value | $\begin{gathered} \text { Absent } \\ (\mathrm{n}=3829) \end{gathered}$ | Unilateral $(\mathrm{n}=373)$ | Bilateral $(\mathrm{n}=429)$ | P-value for trend |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BMI (kg/m ${ }^{2}$ ) | $26.1 \pm 0$ | $26.4 \pm 0.1$ | 0.003 | $26.1 \pm 0.1$ | $26.4 \pm 0.1$ | $26.4 \pm 0.1$ | 0.01 |
| Obesity | 1 (ref.) | 1.12 (0.82; 1.52) | 0.48 | 1 (ref.) | 1.40 (0.93; 2.12) | 0.91 (0.61; 1.36) | 0.64 |
| Smoking status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Never | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Former | 1 (ref.) | 1.14 (0.95-1.36) | 0.16 | 1 (ref.) | 0.95 (0.75; 1.21) | 1.34 (1.06; 1.70) | NA |
| Current | 1 (ref.) | 1.12 (0.90-1.40) | 0.30 | 1 (ref.) | 0.91 (0.67; 1.23) | 1.37 (1.03; 1.82) | NA |
| Blood pressure status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SBP ( mm Hg ) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $126 \pm 1$ | $126 \pm 1$ | 0.77 | $126 \pm 1$ | $126 \pm 1$ | $126 \pm 1$ | 0.43 |
| DBP ( mm Hg ) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $78 \pm 1$ | $78 \pm 1$ | 0.36 | $78 \pm 1$ | $79 \pm 1$ | $78 \pm 1$ | 0.97 |
| Hypertension | 1 (ref.) | 1.31 (1.09; 1.56) | 0.004 | 1 (ref.) | 1.34 (1.05; 1.72) | 1.28 (1.01; 1.62) | 0.04 |
| Lipids (mmol/L) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total cholesterol | $5.70 \pm 0.02$ | $5.68 \pm 0.04$ | 0.53 | $5.70 \pm 0.02$ | $5.69 \pm 0.05$ | $5.66 \pm 0.05$ | 0.47 |
| LDL cholesterol | $3.45 \pm 0.01$ | $3.44 \pm 0.03$ | 0.66 | $3.45 \pm 0.01$ | $3.44 \pm 0.05$ | $3.43 \pm 0.04$ | 0.69 |
| HDL cholesterol | $1.64 \pm 0.01$ | $1.63 \pm 0.01$ | 0.69 | $1.64 \pm 0.01$ | $1.64 \pm 0.02$ | $1.62 \pm 0.02$ | 0.38 |
| Triglycerides | $1.36 \pm 0.01$ | $1.37 \pm 0.03$ | 0.47 § | $1.36 \pm 0.01$ | $1.38 \pm 0.04$ | $1.36 \pm 0.04$ | 0.60 § |
| Glycaemic status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glucose (mmol/L) c | $5.87 \pm 0.02$ | $5.92 \pm 0.04$ | 0.23 | $5.87 \pm 0.02$ | $5.92 \pm 0.05$ | $5.92 \pm 0.05$ | 0.31 |
| Insulin ( $\mu \mathrm{IU} / \mathrm{mL}$ ) ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | $8.3 \pm 0.1$ | $8.4 \pm 0.2$ | 0.43 § | $8.3 \pm 0.1$ | $8.6 \pm 0.3$ | $8.3 \pm 0.3$ | 0.43 § |


| HOMA-IR c | $2.3 \pm 0.1$ | $2.3 \pm 0.1$ | 0.47 | $2.3 \pm 0.1$ | $2.3 \pm 0.1$ | $2.4 \pm 0.1$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Diabetes | 1 (ref.) | $1.23(0.97 ; 1.57)$ | 0.08 | 1 (ref.) | $1.28(0.93 ; 1.76)$ | $1.19(0.88 ; 1.61)$ | 0.25 |
| High HOMA-IR | 1 (ref.) | $0.97(0.79 ; 1.18)$ | 0.75 | 1 (ref.) | $1.04(0.79 ; 1.36)$ | $0.91(0.70 ; 1.18)$ | 0.46 |

For quantitative variables, multivariable analyses were performed by ANOVA and the results are expressed as adjusted mean $\pm$ standard error. For categorical variables (excluding smoking), multivariable analyses were performed by logistic regression and results are expressed as odds ratio ( $95 \%$ confidence interval). For smoking, multivariable analyses were performed using multivariate (polytomous) logistic regression and the results are expressed as relative risk ratio ( $95 \%$ confidence interval). § P-value calculated on log-transformed values. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, adjusting for antihypertensive medication; ${ }^{\text {b }}$, adjusting for hypolipidemic medication; ${ }^{\mathrm{c}}$, adjusting for antidiabetes medication.

BMI, body mass index; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; HOMA-IR, homeostatic model assessment of insulin resistance; high HOMA-IR is defined as a HOMA-IR $\geq 2.6$; hypertension is defined as $\mathrm{SBP}>140$ or $\mathrm{DBP}>90 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{Hg}$ or antihypertensive medication; diabetes is defined as fasting plasma glucose $>7.0 \mathrm{mmol} / \mathrm{L}$ or antidiabetes medication; NA, not assessable.

