

Supplementary table 7: Multivariable analysis of the association between earlobe crease and personal history of cardiovascular disease, CoLaus study, Lausanne, 2009-2012, adjusted for age, gender, waist circumference, total cholesterol, hypertension, diabetes and smoking.

Earlobe crease	Absence (n=3829)	Presence (n=806)	P-value	Absent (n=3829)	Unilateral (n=373)	Bilateral (n=429)	P-value for trend
Any cardiovascular disease	1 (ref.)	1.36 (1.05; 1.77)	0.02	1 (ref.)	1.39 (0.97; 1.97)	1.34 (0.97; 1.86)	0.08
Coronary artery disease	1 (ref.)	1.63 (1.12; 2.36)	0.01	1 (ref.)	1.90 (1.18; 3.06)	1.42 (0.89; 2.27)	0.14
Angina pectoris	1 (ref.)	1.05 (0.65; 1.69)	0.84	1 (ref.)	1.25 (0.67; 2.33)	0.91 (0.50; 1.67)	0.76
Myocardial infarction	1 (ref.)	1.55 (0.96; 2.48)	0.07	1 (ref.)	1.87 (1.04; 3.37)	1.30 (0.71; 2.37)	0.40
Stroke	1 (ref.)	1.21 (0.74; 1.96)	0.44	1 (ref.)	1.49 (0.81; 2.74)	1.00 (0.53; 1.88)	1.00
Coronary artery bypass graft	1 (ref.)	1.63 (0.90; 2.95)	0.11	1 (ref.)	1.82 (0.85; 3.90)	1.49 (0.72; 3.09)	0.28

Results are expressed as adjusted odds ratio (95% confidence interval) for presence relative to the absence of earlobe crease. Statistical analysis by logistic regression.