

Supplementary Methods, Table 1: Example calculation of predicted and observed 10-year		
Mean or prevalence of risk factor values	Log SHRs from original SCORE2 model	
	Calculation of 10-year cumulative incidence using	
Age = 42.5 Total cholesterol = 5.2mmol/l HDL cholesterol = 1.3mmol/l SBP = 132 mm Hg Diabetes=0.07 Smoking=0.45	Age (yrs)	0.3742
	Smoking(current vs. other)	0.6012
	SBP (mmHg)	0.2777
	Diabetes(yes vs. no)	0.6457
	TC (mmol/L)	0.1458
	HDL-C (mmol/L)	-0.2698
	Smoking × age interaction	-0.0755
	SBP × age interaction	-0.0255
	TC × age interaction	-0.0281
	HDL-C × age interaction	0.0426
	Diabetes × age interaction	-0.0983
		$\begin{aligned} \Sigma \beta (X-X_{cen}) = & 0.3742 \times (42.5-60)/5 \\ & + 0.1458 \times (5.2-6) \\ & - 0.2698 \times (1.3-1.3)/0.5 \\ & + 0.2777 \times (132-120)/20 \\ & + 0.6457 \times 0.07 \\ & + 0.6012 \times 0.45 \\ & - 0.0281 \times (42.5-60)/5 \times (5.2-6) \\ & + 0.0426 \times (42.5-60)/5 \times (1.3-1.3)/0.5 \\ & - 0.0255 \times (42.5-60)/5 \times (132-120)/20 \\ & - 0.0983 \times (42.5-60)/5 \times 0.07 \\ & - 0.0755 \times (42.5-60)/5 \times 0.45 \\ = & -0.77705960 \end{aligned}$
		$10\text{-yr risk} = 1 - 0.9605^{\wedge} \exp(\Sigma \beta (X-X_{cen})) = 1 - 0.9605^{\wedge} \exp(-0.77705960)$
		Predicted risk = 0.0184= 1.8%