

Supplementary Materials

Title: Elevated lipoprotein(a) levels at dialysis initiation predict cardiovascular events: a single-center, retrospective cohort study

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Lists:

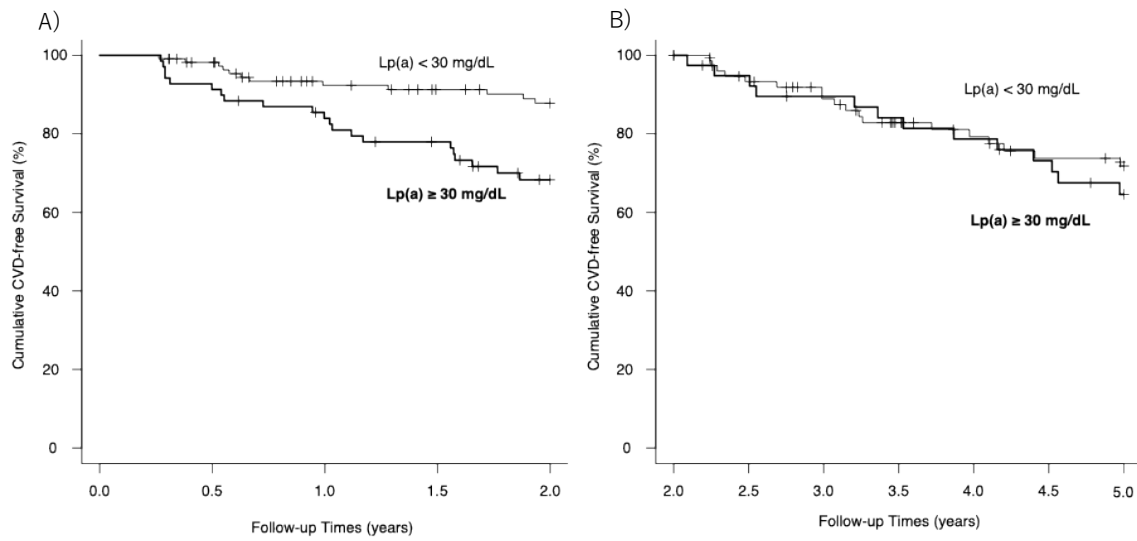
Supplementary Table 1: Fine-Gray subdistribution hazard models for the association between $\text{Lp(a)} \geq 30 \text{ mg/dL}$ and CVD

Supplementary Table 2: Complete-case analysis for the association between $\text{Lp(a)} \geq 30 \text{ mg/dL}$ and CVD

Supplementary Table 3: Landmark analysis for the association between Lp(a) and CVD (0–2 years vs. 2–5 years)

Supplementary Figure 1: The landmark analysis's Kaplan–Meier survival curves (A: 0–2 years, B: 2–5 years)

Supplementary Figure 2: Restricted cubic spline curve of the association between Lp(a) and CVD



Supplementary Figure 1: The landmark analysis's Kaplan–Meier survival curves (A: 0–2 years, B: 2–5 years). During the first 0–2 years, the CVD-free survival proportion was lower in the high Lp(a) group than in the low Lp(a) group (68.3% [95% CI: 55.6–78.1] vs. 87.8% [95% CI: 79.5–92.9]; log-rank test, $p = 0.002$), whereas no significant difference was observed during 2–5 years (64.6% [95% CI: 46.9–77.7] vs. 71.8% [95% CI: 58.8–81.4]; log-rank test, $p = 0.541$). Lp (a), lipoprotein(a); CVD, cardiovascular disease.