ARTICLE IN PRESS

EnM

Lee C et al.

Supplemental Table S4. Hazard Ratios for Incident Fractures according to Height Loss as a Continuous Variable (per 1 SD Decrease=1.6 cm) and with Previous Fractures Excluded

Age subgroup	Overall		50–59 yr		60–69 yr		≥70 yr	
	HR (95% CI)	P value						
Model 1	1.09 (1.00–1.18)	0.051	1.60 (1.22–2.01)	< 0.001	1.06 (0.95–1.19)	0.307	0.98 (0.74–1.29)	0.887
P for interaction				0.015		0.620		1 (ref)
Model 2	1.07 (0.98–1.17)	0.132	1.59 (1.19–2.12)	0.002	1.05 (0.93–1.18)	0.459	1.00 (0.75–1.32)	0.973
P for interaction				0.024		0.665		1 (ref)
Model 3	1.08 (0.99–1.18)	0.073	1.57 (1.18–2.09)	0.002	1.06 (0.94–1.19)	0.376	1.02 (0.77–1.35)	0.874
P for interaction				0.015		0.608		1 (ref)
Model 4	1.08 (1.00-1.18)	0.068	1.60 (1.22–2.10)	< 0.001	1.06 (0.95–1.19)	0.309	0.99 (0.75–1.31)	0.941
P for interaction				0.018		0.652		1 (ref)
Model 5	1.08 (0.99–1.18)	0.078	1.56 (1.17–2.08)	0.003	1.06 (0.94–1.19)	0.379	1.03 (0.78–1.37)	0.823
P for interaction				0.017		0.640		1 (ref)

Model 1=unadjusted; Model 2=adjusted for age and body mass index (BMI); Model 3=adjusted for fracture risk assessment tool (FRAX) classification for major osteoporotic fractures; Model 4=adjusted for age, BMI, and speed-of-sound (SOS) at the midshaft tibia; Model 5=adjusted for FRAX classification for major osteoporotic fractures and SOS at the midshaft tibia.

SD, standard deviation; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.