

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX 1

Diagnostic basis for diseases included in this study

Hypertension

Includes history of hypertension diagnosed by the doctor, high systolic blood pressure (≥ 140 mmHg) or high diastolic blood pressure (≥ 90 mmHg), use of antihypertensive drugs, or final death due to hypertension.

Hyperlipidemia

Includes total cholesterol ≥ 5.7 mmol/L, or triglyceride ≥ 1.65 mmol/L.

Cardiovascular disease

Cardiovascular disease is identified as a combination of standardized medical status questionnaires administered during self-reported physician diagnosis and personal interviews, including congestive heart failure, coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, heart attack, and stroke.

Chronic pulmonary disease

Chronic pulmonary disease is identified as a combination of standardized medical status questionnaires administered during self-reported physician diagnosis and personal interviews, including asthma, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis.

Arthritis

Arthritis is identified as a combination of standardized medical status questionnaires administered during self-reported physician diagnosis and personal interviews.

Cancer

Cancer is identified as a combination of standardized medical status questionnaires administered during self-reported physician diagnosis and personal interviews.

Liver dysfunction

Liver dysfunction is identified as a combination of standardized medical status questionnaires administered during self-reported physician diagnosis and personal interviews, and the value of alanine aminotransferase ≥ 150 U/L.

Moderate or severe nephropathy

Moderate/severe nephropathy is defined as $\text{GFR} < 60 \text{ min} \times 1.73 \text{ m}^2$, the calculation of GFR refers to the method of Levey et al. (<https://doi.org/10.7326/0003-4819-130-6-199903160-00002>).