**Supplementary material**

**Online Appendix A: Baseline characteristics definitions**

A cardiac patient was defined as a patient with one or more events in the cardiac medical history.

Myocardial infarction comprised ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction and non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction, and was defined according to the Third Universal Definition of Myocardial Infarction.[4]

Peripheral vascular disease included any peripheral artery disease or deep venous thrombosis, described in the medical history.

Stroke was defined as a new focal loss of neurologic function caused by an ischemic or hemorrhagic event, with residual symptoms lasting at least 24 hours or leading to death.[5-7]

Transient ischemic attack (TIA) was defined as a focal neurologic deficit of sudden onset lasting less than 24 hours.[7]

Smoking was defined as either current or past smoking. Patients were classified as smoker if they were smoking at the moment of admission, as past smoker if they had quit smoking any time before the current admission, and as non-smoker if they had never been smoking.

A positive family history for cardiovascular diseases (CVD) was defined as having ≥1 first grade or ≥2 second grade family members with at least one of the following events before the age of 50 years (men) or 60 years (women): myocardial infarction, stroke or TIA, CVD requiring revascularization (percutaneous coronary intervention and/or coronary artery bypass grafting), peripheral vascular disease, aneurysm of the abdominal aorta, or have died because of CVD.

Chronic kidney disease included chronic kidney disease mentioned in the medical history and/or an estimated glomerular filtration rate <60 ml/min/1.73m2 on admission and during the whole current admission, calculated with the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease equation.