

Online table 1. Associations between first-degree AVB and risks of adverse outcomes in sensitively analysis.

Outcome	Model 1	<i>P</i>	Model 2	<i>P</i>	Model 3	<i>P</i>	Model 4	<i>P</i>	Model 5	<i>P</i>
	(95% CI)	value	HR (95% CI)	value	HR (95% CI)	value	HR (95% CI)	value	HR (95% CI)	value
All events	1.88 (1.16–3.05)	0.011	1.67 (1.01–2.76)	0.045	2.77 (0.96–8.02)	0.060	1.83 (0.86-3.89)	0.117	1.00 (0.93-1.08)	0.985
Mortality										
All-cause mortality	1.23 (0.54–2.76)	0.624	1.00 (0.41–2.44)	0.993	2.65 (0.66–10.63)	0.170	1.82 (0.67-4.97)	0.241	1.01 (0.91-1.13)	0.798
CVD-related mortality	1.58 (0.58–4.33)	0.372	1.28 (0.41–4.07)	0.672	1.34 (0.11–16.82)	0.821	0.74 (0.10-5.27)	0.738	0.98 (0.85-1.14)	0.806
CVD										
Total	2.21 (1.32–3.72)	0.003	1.99 (1.16–3.40)	0.013	1.95 (0.46–8.33)	0.365	1.38 (0.51-3.73)	0.529	0.98 (0.90-1.07)	0.715
CHD	1.26 (0.40–4.01)	0.696	0.96 (0.24–3.92)	0.957	1.69 (0.20–14.37)	0.630	0.63 (0.08-4.72)	0.649	0.87 (0.75-1.01)	0.065
Stroke	2.47 (1.38–4.44)	0.002	2.31 (1.29–4.16)	0.005	2.01 (0.27–15.05)	0.497	1.66 (0.52-5.33)	0.395	1.01 (0.91-1.13)	0.829

Model 1: Included participants without taking beta-blockers and calcium-channel blockers.

Model 2: Included participants without CVD at baseline.

Model 3: Included participants with CVD at baseline.

Model 4: The regression analyses that interaction between first-degree AVB and sex.

Model 5: The regression analyses in which PR interval served as a continuous variable (per SD increase).

Adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, heart rate, current smoking, current drinking, TC, HDL-C, triglyceride, eGFR, SBP, beta-blocker treatment, calcium blocker treatment, diabetes, and history of CVD and left ventricular systolic and diastolic function (LVEF and E/A ratio) in each model.

Abbreviations: CVD = cardiovascular disease; CHD = coronary heart disease, LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; E/A ratio = the mitral early to late diastolic flow velocity ratio.