

Supplementary Table 3. Percent of Total Effect Mediated by Glycemic Control Indices and CVD Risk Factors between VPA* and rMSSD HRV: Sensitivity Analysis 1†			
<i>Mediators</i>	Percent Mediation	95% CI	P-value
<i>Fasting Glucose</i> [#]	9.0	1.2, 16.8	0.025
<i>2-Hour OGT</i> [#]	4.4	-0.7, 9.6	0.091
<i>Fasting Insulin</i> [#]	14.2	5.2, 23.2	0.002
<i>Total Triglycerides</i>	4.3	-1.1, 9.6	0.121
<i>Total Cholesterol</i>	0.8	Model Would Not Converge	
<i>LDL-C</i>	0.9	Model Would Not Converge	
<i>HDL-C</i>	2.5	-2.2, 7.1	0.297
<i>Systolic BP</i> [#]	-0.7	-3.6, 2.1	0.616
<i>Waist Circumference</i>	5.2	0.2, 10.3	0.043
<i>BMI</i> [#]	1.9	-3.7, 7.4	0.515

Note: OGT = oral glucose tolerance; LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C = high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; Systolic BP = systolic blood pressure; BMI = body mass index; and HRV = heart rate variability.

*VPA was the only predictor included in the model.

†Adjusted for age, sex, race, CARDIA Field Center, education, smoking, alcohol consumption, the *a priori* diet quality score, accelerometer wear time, BMI status, diabetes status, hypertension status, and use of beta-blockers and ACE inhibitors.

[#] We removed BMI status, diabetes status, and hypertension status from mediation models assessing mediation by BMI, fasting glucose/insulin and OGTT, and systolic BP, respectively.