

Supplementary Table 4. Percent of Total Effect Mediated by Glycemic Control Indices and CVD Risk Factors between LPA* and rMSSD HRV: Sensitivity Analysis 1†			
<i>Mediators</i>	Percent Mediation	95% CI	P-value
<i>Fasting Glucose</i> [#]	12.6	-2.2, 27.5	0.096
<i>2-Hour OGT</i> [#]	10.2	-4.7, 25.0	0.180
<i>Fasting Insulin</i> [#]	28.4	5.1, 51.8	0.017
<i>Total Triglycerides</i>	15.5	-1.0, 31.9	0.065
<i>Total Cholesterol</i>	3.3	-3.1, 9.6	0.309
<i>LDL-C</i>	1.1	-2.2, 4.5	0.502
<i>HDL-C</i>	3.4	-2.7, 9.4	0.276
<i>Systolic BP</i> [#]	4.0	-2.6, 10.5	0.239
<i>Waist Circumference</i>	10.5	-1.8, 22.8	0.094
<i>BMI</i> [#]	-1.0	-4.4, 2.4	0.560

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.

*LPA 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.