

Age-Specific Impact of Atrial Fibrillation on Cardiovascular Mortality Among Japanese Men and Women (The Ibaraki Prefectural Health Study [IPHS])

Toshimi Sairenchi, PhD^{a,b,c}; Kazumasa Yamagishi, MD, PhD^{b,c,d}; Hiroyasu Iso, MD, PhD^e; Fujiko Irie, MD, PhD^f; Ai Koba, MD, MSc^{d,f}; Mitsumasa Umesawa, MD, PhD^{a,b}; Yasuo Haruyama, MD, PhD^a; Hiroshi Watanabe, MD^c; Gen Kobashi, MD, PhD^a; Hitoshi Ota, MD, PhD^{b,c}

^aDepartment of Public Health, Dokkyo Medical University School of Medicine, Mibu, Japan

^bIbaraki Health Plaza, Mito, Japan

^cIbaraki Health Service Association, Mito, Japan

^dDepartment of Public Health Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, and Health Services Research and Development Center, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan

^ePublic Health, Department of Social Medicine, Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan

^fDepartment of Health and Welfare, Ibaraki Prefectural Office, Mito, Japan

Sources of Funding

This work was supported by a Grant-in-Aid from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Health and Labour Sciences Research Grants, Japan (Research on Health Services: H17-Kenkou-007; Comprehensive Research on Cardiovascular and Life-Style Related Diseases: H18-Junkankitou[Seishuu]-Ippan-012; Comprehensive Research on Cardiovascular and Life-Style Related Diseases: H20-Junkankitou[Seishuu]-Ippan-013; Intractable Diseases Conquest Research: H21-Nanchi-Ippan-059; Comprehensive Research on Cardiovascular and Life-Style Related Diseases: H23-Junkankitou[Seishuu]-Ippan-005; an Intramural Research Fund

(22-4-5) for Cardiovascular Diseases of National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Centre; and Comprehensive Research on Cardiovascular and Life-Style-Related Diseases: H26-Junkankitou [Seisaku]-Ippan-001 and H29-Junkankitou [Seishuu]-Ippan-003) as well as a Grant-in-Aid from the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED) (Grant Number: JP18ek0210082).

Conflict of interests

None.

Address all correspondence and reprint requests to: Assoc. Prof. Toshimi Sairenchi, PhD
Department of Public Health, Dokkyo Medical University School of Medicine, 880 Mibu,
Tochigi 321-0293, Japan

Tel: +81-282-87-2133

Fax: +81-282-86-2935

E-mail: tossair@dokkyomed.ac.jp

Running head: Atrial fibrillation and cardiovascular mortality

Abstract

The age-specific impact of atrial fibrillation (AF) on cardiovascular diseases remains unclear. A total of 90,629 participants who were between 40 and 79 years of age in 1993 were followed-up until 2013 as part of the Ibaraki Prefectural Health Study. Hazard ratios for mortality stratified by sex and age groups were calculated using Cox's proportional hazards regression models. A total of 22,794 individuals (11,329 men and 11,465 women) died during the follow-up period, including 6,684 individuals who died of cardiovascular causes (2,951 men and 3,733 women). On multivariable analysis, participants with AF had an increased risk of cardiovascular-related mortality compared with those without AF. Among participants aged 40–64 years, the adjusted hazard ratios were 3.2 (95% confidence interval [CI]: 2.0–5.3) for men and 7.1 (95% CI: 3.2–16.0) for women; the corresponding adjusted hazard ratios among participants aged 65–79 years were 3.0 (95% CI: 2.2–4.0) for men and 3.7 (95% CI: 2.5–5.4) for women. No significant difference in hazard ratios between age groups was found for either sex. AF was significantly associated with all-cause mortality in each age and sex group; again, no significant difference in hazard ratios between the age groups was found in terms of AF. AF may be an independent risk factor for cardiovascular and all-cause mortalities regardless of age.

Key Words: age, atrial fibrillation, cardiovascular disease, cohort studies.

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are a major contributor to the loss of healthy years worldwide.¹ Aging along with certain systemic vascular risk factors can cause an abnormal atrial tissue substrate, or atrial cardiopathy, that can result in atrial fibrillation (AF) and thromboembolism.² AF is a major risk factor for CVDs,³⁻⁸ and its prevalence increases with age. In Japan, for example, the estimated number of individuals with AF will increase in the near future because of its rapidly aging population.^{9,10} For this reason, managing AF ought to be a high public health priority in order to avoid CVDs and early death, especially in countries with aging populations. At the same time, several studies showed that the impact of hypertension (a major risk factor for CVDs) on the total CVD mortality and all-cause mortality decreases with age.^{11,12} Conversely, the impact of AF on the total CVD mortality might be greater in the elderly population than among the middle-aged individuals because deaths due to cerebral infarction, which is strongly associated with AF, constitute a larger proportion of total cerebrovascular disease-related mortalities in elderly people than in middle-aged individuals.¹³ It remains uncertain whether the impact of AF on CVD-related mortality and on all-cause mortality varies by age; such information would be useful for devising anti-AF measures to prevent CVD and early death. However, to the best of our knowledge, the age-specific health impacts of AF have not been examined in prospective cohort studies in the general population. Therefore, we examined the age-specific association of AF with the risk of mortality from all causes as well as specifically from CVD.

Methods

The protocol of our population-based cohort study, the Ibaraki Prefectural Health Study, has been described previously.¹⁴ Briefly, the cohort comprised of participants aged 40–79 years who completed a health check-up in 1993. Among 97,078 participants, 6,449 were excluded owing to incomplete health check-up data (n=1,093), most of which included “no stature” due

to presence of kyphosis, or “no blood sample” due to difficulties in vascular access. Patients with a self-reported history of stroke and/or heart disease (n=5,323) were excluded to avoid relapsing contamination. In addition, the data of those lost to follow-up (n=33), most of which included unregistered community dwellers at baseline, were excluded. Thus, 90,629 individuals (30,706 men and 59,923 women) were included in the present study and were followed until December 31, 2013 using the Basic Resident Register as well as death certificates. A standard 12-lead resting electrocardiogram (ECG) was obtained by a trained medical technologist using an ECG-8300 device (Nihon Kohden, Tokyo, Japan) at baseline. Trained physicians evaluated the ECG for the absence or presence of AF.

Informed consent was obtained from community representatives to conduct an epidemiological investigation. Informed consent was not obtained from individuals since the data collected was anonymous. The Ethical Guidelines for Epidemiological Research were enforced by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare on June 17, 2002. These were the first Japanese guidelines for epidemiological research. Since this study was ongoing at the time, the Ethics Committee of Ibaraki Prefecture approved this study in February 2004, according to the guidelines. The study complied with the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the ethics committee of Ibaraki Prefecture (H25-1) and the Bioethics Committee of Dokkyo Medical University (Daigaku 28005).

The cause of deaths in the cohort was ascertained by reviewing the death certificates systematically. Cause-specific mortality was classified according to the International Classification of Disease (ICD) code of the underlying cause of death. The total CVD-related deaths were identified as codes 393–459 in the ICD 9th edition and as codes I00–I99 in the ICD 10th edition.

Participants were divided into 2 groups according to age: 40–64 and 65–79 years.

Baseline characteristics were compared according to the presence of AF using an analysis of variance for age, body mass index, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, serum total cholesterol level, and serum high-density lipoprotein cholesterol level. Moreover, the χ^2 test was used to compare anti-hypertensive medication use, smoking status, alcohol intake, anti-dyslipidemia medication use, glucose metabolism, and anti-diabetes medication use.

Hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) of total CVD mortality and all-cause mortality of individuals with versus without AF were calculated using Cox's proportional hazards regression models. Furthermore, the differences in HRs between participants in each age group were analyzed using the interaction terms (AF \times age groups).

The data were retrospectively analyzed. All statistical tests were 2-sided, and $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. All statistical analyses were conducted using the SAS software, version 9.4 (SAS Institute, Inc, Cary, NC).

Results

Sex-specific baseline participant characteristics according to the absence or presence of AF and stratified by age groups are shown in Table 1. Among men of all ages, individuals with versus without AF had significant differences in age, diastolic blood pressure, antihypertensive medication use, smoking status, serum total cholesterol level, and glucose metabolism. Among women of all ages, those with versus without AF had significantly different ages, body mass indices, systolic and diastolic blood pressures, and antihypertensive medication use.

Using the Kaplan-Meier method, the survival rates at 5, 10, 15, and 20 years were 0.991, 0.9745, 0.9481, and 0.9152, respectively. Table 2 shows the sex-specific analysis of total CVD mortality comparing all individuals with versus without AF as well as the individuals in each age group. The risk of total CVD mortality was significantly higher in

men, women, and individuals of both sexes who had AF in each age group as well as both age groups combined. No significant differences in risk ratios were found in men, women, or individuals of both sexes *between* age groups.

Table 3 shows the results of all-cause mortality analysis in individuals with versus without AF in each age group and in both combined. Multivariable-adjusted HRs of all-cause mortality were significantly higher in individuals with AF among men, women, and individuals of both sexes in each age groups as well as in both groups together. Again, no significant differences were found for men, women, and both sexes combined *between* age groups.

Discussion

To our knowledge, ours is the first study to show an association between AF and risk of CVD and all-cause mortality in men and women across all ages. Previous studies revealed an association between AF and the risk of CVD,³⁻⁸ particularly stroke (in which the relative risk scores were 2.0 or more);¹⁵⁻²² however, they did not investigate such associations in individuals stratified by age group.

The mechanisms linking AF to the risk of stroke are well known. AF is associated with the activation of platelets and the coagulation cascade, which promote thrombus formation and, ultimately, cerebral infarction.²³ Among all those who died of cerebrovascular disease, the proportion of elderly people (65–79 years) who died owing to cerebral infarction, which is strongly associated with AF, was larger than that of middle-aged participants (40–64 years) who died of the same cause (44.1% vs. 13.7%).¹³ Meanwhile, death owing to intracranial hemorrhage, which is weakly associated with AF, was a more common cause of cerebrovascular disease-related death in middle-aged individuals than in elderly people (83.7% vs. 53.2%). The administration of anticoagulation therapy to patients with AF is

linked to an increased risk of intracranial hemorrhage²⁴ despite the fact that non-vitamin K antagonist-type oral anticoagulants can reduce the risk²⁵ and have been widely used in Japan since 2011.²⁶ Therefore, in terms of comparing the impact of AF on CVD-related deaths in elderly vs. middle-aged populations, the age-related increase in the incidences of cerebral infarction in elderly individuals may be counterbalanced by the anticoagulation therapy-linked increase in the occurrence of intracranial hemorrhage among middle-aged people.

The strength of our study is that we used a large population-based cohort in which sex-stratified and age-specific analyses were possible. All resting ECGs were measured using the same device and were evaluated by trained and registered physicians.

Conversely, the study had several limitations. First, the ECG measuring time was generally short, which may have resulted in a higher number of false negative paroxysmal AF diagnoses. However, the influence of any such false diagnoses on the results of the study is likely to be small because strong associations were found despite the underestimation of potential false negative (paroxysmal AF-related) results. Second, the causes of death were derived only from death certificates; however, previous studies indicated that death certificate designations of stroke, which is a major cause of CVD mortality in Japan, are reliable owing to the high prevalence of computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging use at Japanese hospitals.^{27,28} Lastly, the study cohort comprised health check-up participants, the community participation rate was approximately 40%; thus, a “healthy” participant effect, which could underestimate the prevalence of AF, cannot be ruled out. Nevertheless, the sample size for our study was large.

In conclusion, our data suggest that AF is an independent risk factor for CVD and all-cause mortalities regardless of age.

References

1. World Health Organization. World health statistics 2016: monitoring health for the SDGs, sustainable development goals. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016.
2. Kamel H, Okin PM, Elkind MS, Iadecola C. Atrial Fibrillation and Mechanisms of Stroke: Time for a New Model. *Stroke* 2016;47:895-900.
3. Conen D, Chae CU, Glynn RJ, Tedrow UB, Everett BM, Buring JE, Albert CM. Risk of death and cardiovascular events in initially healthy women with new-onset atrial fibrillation. *JAMA* 2011;305:2080-2087.
4. Krahn AD, Manfreda J, Tate RB, Mathewson FA, Cuddy TE. The natural history of atrial fibrillation: incidence, risk factors, and prognosis in the Manitoba Follow-Up Study. *Am J Med* 1995;98:476-484.
5. Ohsawa M, Okamura T, Ogasawara K, Ogawa A, Fujioka T, Tanno K, Yonekura Y, Omama S, Turin TC, Itai K, Ishibashi Y, Morino Y, Itoh T, Miyamatsu N, Onoda T, Kuribayashi T, Makita S, Yoshida Y, Nakamura M, Tanaka F, Ohta M, Sakata K, Okayama A. Relative and absolute risks of all-cause and cause-specific deaths attributable to atrial fibrillation in middle-aged and elderly community dwellers. *Int J Cardiol* 2015;184:692-698.
6. Ohsawa M, Okayama A, Okamura T, Itai K, Nakamura M, Tanno K, Kato K, Yaegashi Y, Onoda T, Sakata K, Ueshima H. Mortality risk attributable to atrial fibrillation in middle-aged and elderly people in the Japanese general population: nineteen-year follow-up in NIPPON DATA80. *Circ J* 2007;71:814-819.
7. Ruff CT, Bhatt DL, Steg PG, Gersh BJ, Alberts MJ, Hoffman EB, Ohman EM, Eagle KA, Lip GY, Goto S, Investigators RR. Long-term cardiovascular outcomes in patients with atrial fibrillation and atherothrombosis in the REACH Registry. *Int J Cardiol* 2014;170:413-418.
8. Stewart S, Hart CL, Hole DJ, McMurray JJ. A population-based study of the long-term

risks associated with atrial fibrillation: 20-year follow-up of the Renfrew/Paisley study. *Am J Med* 2002;113:359-364.

9. Inoue H, Fujiki A, Origasa H, Ogawa S, Okumura K, Kubota I, Aizawa Y, Yamashita T, Atarashi H, Horie M, Ohe T, Doi Y, Shimizu A, Chishaki A, Saikawa T, Yano K, Kitabatake A, Mitamura H, Kodama I, Kamakura S. Prevalence of atrial fibrillation in the general population of Japan: an analysis based on periodic health examination. *Int J Cardiol* 2009;137:102-107.
10. Ohsawa M, Okayama A, Sakata K, Kato K, Itai K, Onoda T, Ueshima H. Rapid increase in estimated number of persons with atrial fibrillation in Japan: an analysis from national surveys on cardiovascular diseases in 1980, 1990 and 2000. *J Epidemiol* 2005;15:194-196.
11. Murakami Y, Hozawa A, Okamura T, Ueshima H, Evidence for Cardiovascular Prevention From Observational Cohorts in Japan Research G. Relation of blood pressure and all-cause mortality in 180,000 Japanese participants: pooled analysis of 13 cohort studies. *Hypertension* 2008;51:1483-1491.
12. Sairenchi T, Iso H, Irie F, Fukasawa N, Yamagishi K, Kanashiki M, Saito Y, Ota H, Nose T. Age-specific relationship between blood pressure and the risk of total and cardiovascular mortality in Japanese men and women. *Hypertens Res* 2005;28:901-909.
13. Ministry of Health Labour and Welfare. 2017 Vital statistics of Japan, Volume 3, Table 2 Deaths by causes (the condensed list of causes of death for Japan), sex and age :Japan Vital statistics of Japan. Tokyo, Japan: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, 2018.
14. Sairenchi T, Iso H, Yamagishi K, Irie F, Okubo Y, Gunji J, Muto T, Ota H. Mild retinopathy is a risk factor for cardiovascular mortality in Japanese with and without hypertension: the Ibaraki Prefectural Health Study. *Circulation* 2011;124:2502-2511.
15. Chien KL, Su TC, Hsu HC, Chang WT, Chen PC, Chen MF, Lee YT. Atrial fibrillation

- prevalence, incidence and risk of stroke and all-cause death among Chinese. *Int J Cardiol* 2010;139:173-180.
16. Flegel KM, Shipley MJ, Rose G. Risk of stroke in non-rheumatic atrial fibrillation. *Lancet* 1987;1:526-529.
 17. Kannel WB, Abbott RD, Savage DD, McNamara PM. Epidemiologic features of chronic atrial fibrillation: the Framingham study. *N Engl J Med* 1982;306:1018-1022.
 18. Kitamura A, Yamagishi K, Imano H, Kiyama M, Cui R, Ohira T, Umesawa M, Muraki I, Sankai T, Saito I, Iso H, Investigators C. Impact of Hypertension and Subclinical Organ Damage on the Incidence of Cardiovascular Disease Among Japanese Residents at the Population and Individual Levels- The Circulatory Risk in Communities Study (CIRCS). *Circ J* 2017;81:1022-1028.
 19. Ohsawa M, Okamura T, Tanno K, Ogasawara K, Itai K, Yonekura Y, Konishi K, Omama S, Miyamatsu N, Turin TC, Morino Y, Itoh T, Onoda T, Sakata K, Ishibashi Y, Makita S, Nakamura M, Tanaka F, Kuribayashi T, Ohta M, Okayama A. Risk of stroke and heart failure attributable to atrial fibrillation in middle-aged and elderly people: Results from a five-year prospective cohort study of Japanese community dwellers. *J Epidemiol* 2017;27:360-367.
 20. Tanizaki Y, Kiyohara Y, Kato I, Iwamoto H, Nakayama K, Shinohara N, Arima H, Tanaka K, Ibayashi S, Fujishima M. Incidence and risk factors for subtypes of cerebral infarction in a general population: the Hisayama study. *Stroke* 2000;31:2616-2622.
 21. Wolf PA, Abbott RD, Kannel WB. Atrial fibrillation as an independent risk factor for stroke: the Framingham Study. *Stroke* 1991;22:983-988.
 22. Wolf PA, Dawber TR, Thomas HE, Jr., Kannel WB. Epidemiologic assessment of chronic atrial fibrillation and risk of stroke: the Framingham study. *Neurology* 1978;28:973-977.
 23. Kim YH, Roh SY. The Mechanism of and Preventive Therapy for Stroke in Patients with

- Atrial Fibrillation. *J Stroke* 2016;18:129-137.
24. Fang MC, Chang Y, Hylek EM, Rosand J, Greenberg SM, Go AS, Singer DE. Advanced age, anticoagulation intensity, and risk for intracranial hemorrhage among patients taking warfarin for atrial fibrillation. *Ann Intern Med* 2004;141:745-752.
25. Chatterjee S, Sardar P, Biondi-Zoccai G, Kumbhani DJ. New oral anticoagulants and the risk of intracranial hemorrhage: traditional and Bayesian meta-analysis and mixed treatment comparison of randomized trials of new oral anticoagulants in atrial fibrillation. *JAMA Neurol* 2013;70:1486-1490.
26. Koretsune Y, Etoh T, Katsuda Y, Suetsugu T, Kumeda K, Sakuma I, Eshima K, Shibuya M, Ando SI, Yokota N, Goto S, Pieper KS, Allu J, Kakkar AK, Investigators G-A. Risk Profile and 1-Year Outcome of Newly Diagnosed Atrial Fibrillation in Japan- Insights From GARFIELD-AF. *Circ J* 2018;83:67-74.
27. Kita Y, Okayama A, Ueshima H, Wada M, Nozaki A, Choudhury SR, Bonita R, Inamoto Y, Kasamatsu T. Stroke incidence and case fatality in Shiga, Japan 1989-1993. *Int J Epidemiol* 1999;28:1059-1065.
28. Sankai T, Miyagaki T, Iso H, Shimamoto T, Iida M, Tanigaki M, Naito Y, Sato S, Kiyama M, Kitamura A, Konishi M, Terao A, Doi M, Komachi Y. A population-based study of the proportion by type of stroke determined by computed tomography scan (in Japanese). *Nippon Koshu Eisei Zasshi* 1991;38:901-909.

Table 1. Sex-specific baseline characteristics according to the absence or presence of atrial fibrillation, stratified by age group

Variables	Age (years)								
	Total			40–64			65–79		
	Atrial fibrillation		P-value	Atrial fibrillation		P-value*	Atrial fibrillation		P-value
No	Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes		
Men									
Participants, n	30,501	205		18,556	76		11,945	129	
Age (years)	60.2±10.0	66.2±7.3	<0.001	54.0±7.6	58.8±5.2	<0.001	69.9±3.8	70.6±4.1	0.048
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	23.3±3.0	23.5±3.2	0.350	23.7±2.9	23.9±3.0	0.562	22.7±3.0	23.3±3.4	0.033
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	136.4±17.4	138.2±18.4	0.124	133.8±17.1	137.1±17.2	0.093	140.4±17.2	138.9±19.1	0.339
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	81.0±10.7	83.7±10.8	<0.001	81.4±11.0	84.6±10.8	0.010	80.3±10.2	83.1±10.8	0.002
Antihypertensive medication use	19.7%	27.3%	0.006	13.7%	23.7%	0.011	28.9%	29.5%	0.896
Smoking status			0.001			0.004			0.064
Non-smoker	22.2%	17.6%		22.6%	14.5%		21.6%	19.4%	
Ex-smoker	26.5%	29.3%		23.1%	14.5%		31.7%	38.0%	
Current smoking <20 cigarettes/day	15.5%	24.9%		12.1%	23.7%		20.7%	25.6%	
Current smoking ≥20 cigarettes/day	35.9%	28.3%		42.2%	47.4%		26.0%	17.1%	
Alcohol intake			0.169			0.006			0.612
Never	34.2 %	32.2%		29.1%	23.7%		42.1%	37.2%	
Ex-drinker	13.7%	12.7%		15.4%	13.2%		11.1%	12.4%	
Sometimes	44.9%	43.9%		46.2%	42.1%		42.9%	45.0%	
Almost everyday	7.2%	11.2%		9.3%	21.1%		3.9%	5.4%	
Serum total cholesterol level (mg/dL)	192.9±33.8	186.4±32.5	0.006	194.9±34.4	191.7±33.6	0.426	189.9±32.6	183.3±31.6	0.023
Serum high-density lipoprotein cholesterol level (mg/dL)	52.5±14.8	53.5±14.9	0.323	52.0±14.6	54.8±16.3	0.098	53.2±15.1	52.7±13.9	0.744
Anti-dyslipidemia medication use	1.2%	0.0%	0.114	1.0%	0.0%	0.372	1.5%	0.0%	0.166
Glucose metabolism			0.030			0.154			0.269
Normal	79.2%	73.2%		79.8%	72.4%		78.2%	73.6%	
Prediabetes	15.3%	22.0%		14.5%	22.4%		16.4%	21.7%	
Diabetes mellitus	5.5%	4.9%		5.6%	0.0%		5.4%	4.7%	
Antidiabetic medication use	3.7%	2.4%	0.334	3.0%	1.3%	0.390	4.8%	3.1%	0.361

Women

Participants, n	59,843	80		42,043	25		17,800	55	
Age (years)	57.7±10.2	67.2±8.4	<0.001	52.6±7.4	57.9±7.6	<0.001	69.7±3.7	71.5±4.3	0.001
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	23.6±3.2	24.6±3.5	0.007	23.6±3.2	24.4±4.1	0.214	23.6±3.3	24.6±3.3	0.024
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	131.8±17.9	136.1±18.8	0.033	128.8±17.4	132.0±17.5	0.353	139.1±17.0	138.0±19.2	0.630
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	77.8±10.5	81.3±11.5	0.003	77.4±10.7	79.7±10.8	0.295	78.6±10.1	82.0±11.8	0.013
Antihypertensive medication use	19.4%	31.3%	0.007	13.1%	0.0%	0.176	34.1%	43.6%	0.138
Smoking status						0.504			0.626
Non-smoker	94.4%	93.8%	0.924	93.8%	88.0%		95.7%	96.4%	
Ex-smoker	0.7%	1.3%		0.7%	0.0%		0.7%	1.8%	
Current smoking <20 cigarettes/day	3.2%	3.8%		3.4%	8.0%		2.8%	1.8%	
Current smoking ≥20 cigarettes/day	1.7%	1.3%		2.0%	0.0%		0.8%	0.0%	
Alcohol intake			0.193			0.570			0.566
Never	90.4	97.5		88.9	96.0		93.8	98.2	
Ex-drinker	6.1	1.3		7.3	0.0		3.4	1.8	
Sometimes	3.4	0.0		3.7	4.0		2.8	0.0	
Almost everyday	0.1	0.0		0.2	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Serum total cholesterol level (mg/dL)	207.7±34.8	201.2±34.8	0.098	205.7±35.0	200.5±39.9	0.456	212.4±33.8	201.6±32.7	0.018
Serum high-density lipoprotein cholesterol level (mg/dL)	56.8±14.0	55.1±14.7	0.263	57.5±14.0	57.9±17.9	0.882	55.2±13.9	53.8±12.9	0.436
Anti-dyslipidemia medication use	3.2%	1.3%	0.329	2.5%	0.0%	0.421	4.7%	1.8%	0.317
Glucose metabolism			0.145			0.126			0.372
Normal	88.1%	81.3%		89.7%	88.0%		84.4%	78.2%	
Prediabetes	9.2%	13.8%		8.0%	0.0%		12.0%	18.2%	
Diabetes mellitus	2.7%	5.0%		2.3%	0.0%		3.6%	3.6%	
Antidiabetic medication use	2.2%	5.0%	0.081	1.6%	0.0%	0.009	3.6%	3.6%	0.987

Abbreviations: AF, atrial fibrillation.

Table 2. Sex-specific hazard ratios of cardiovascular mortality in all participants with versus without atrial fibrillation stratified by age group

Variables	Age (years)						P-value for interaction
	Total		40–64		65–79		
	Atrial fibrillation		Atrial fibrillation		Atrial fibrillation		
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Men							
Number of participants	30,501	205	18,556	76	11,945	129	
Person-years	517,918.2	2,764.1	341,502.3	1,296.0	176,415.9	1,468.1	
Number of deaths from cardiovascular disease	2,887	64	842	16	2,045	48	
Age-adjusted hazard ratio (95% CI)	1 (ref.)	3.0 (2.4–3.9)	1 (ref.)	3.6 (2.2–5.8)	1 (ref.)	2.9 (2.2–3.9)	0.489
Multivariable-adjusted hazard ratio (95% CI) *	1 (ref.)	3.0 (2.4–3.9)	1 (ref.)	3.2 (2.0–5.3)	1 (ref.)	3.0 (2.2–4.0)	0.754
Women							
Number of participants	59,843	80	42,043	25	17,800	55	
Person-years	1,093,207.2	1,139.4	795,287.1	442.4	297,920.1	697.0	
Number of deaths from cardiovascular disease	3,699	34	851	6	2,848	28	
Age-adjusted hazard ratio (95% CI)	1 (ref.)	4.2 (3.0–5.9)	1 (ref.)	7.6 (3.4–16.9)	1 (ref.)	3.9 (2.7–5.6)	0.138
Multivariable-adjusted hazard ratio (95% CI) *	1 (ref.)	4.0 (2.9–5.6)	1 (ref.)	7.1 (3.2–16.0)	1 (ref.)	3.7 (2.5–5.4)	0.138
Men and women							
Number of participants	90,344	285	60,599	101	29,745	184	
Person-years	1,611,125.4	3,903.5	1,136,789.4	1738.4	474,336.0	2,165.1	
Number of deaths from cardiovascular disease	6,586	98	1693	22	4,893	76	
Age-adjusted hazard ratio (95% CI)	1 (ref.)	3.3 (2.7–4.1)	1 (ref.)	4.1 (2.7–6.3)	1 (ref.)	3.2 (2.6–4.0)	0.089
Multivariable-adjusted hazard ratio (95% CI) †	1 (ref.)	3.3 (2.7–4.0)	1 (ref.)	3.8 (2.5–5.7)	1 (ref.)	3.2 (2.5–4.0)	0.209

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval.

*Adjusted for age, systolic blood pressure, anti-hypertensive medication use (yes or no), serum total cholesterol level, serum high-density lipoprotein cholesterol level, anti-dyslipidemia medication use (yes or no), plasma glucose level (normal, pre-diabetes, and diabetes), anti-diabetes medication use (yes or no), smoking status (never smoker, ex-smoker, currently <20 cigarettes/day, and currently ≥20 cigarettes/day), and alcohol intake (never, sometimes, <66 g/day almost every day, and ≥66 g/day almost every day). †Adjusted for sex in addition to the items described above.

Table 3. Sex-specific hazard ratios of all-cause mortality in all participants with versus without atrial fibrillation stratified by age group

Variables	Age (years)						P-value for interaction
	Total		40–64		65–79		
	Atrial fibrillation		Atrial fibrillation		Atrial fibrillation		
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Men							
Number of participants	30,501	205	18,556	76	11,945	129	
Person-years	517,918.2	2,764.1	341,502.3	1,296.0	176,415.9	1,468.1	
Number of deaths from all-cause	11,195	134	3790	33	7,405	101	
Age-adjusted hazard ratio (95% CI)	1 (ref.)	1.7 (1.4–2.0)	1 (ref.)	1.7 (1.2–2.4)	1 (ref.)	1.7 (1.4–2.1)	0.489
Multivariable-adjusted hazard ratio (95% CI) *	1 (ref.)	1.7 (1.4–2.0)	1 (ref.)	1.5 (1.0–2.1)	1 (ref.)	1.7 (1.4–2.1)	0.754
Women							
Number of participants	59,843	80	42,043	25	17,800	55	
Person-years	1,093,207.2	1,139.4	795,287.1	442.4	297,920.1	697.0	
Number of deaths from all-cause	11,412	53	3565	8	7,847	45	
Age-adjusted hazard ratio (95% CI)	1 (ref.)	2.4 (1.8–3.1)	1 (ref.)	2.7 (1.4–5.4)	1 (ref.)	2.3 (1.7–3.1)	0.138
Multivariable-adjusted hazard ratio (95% CI) *	1 (ref.)	2.2 (1.7–2.9)	1 (ref.)	2.5 (1.3–5.0)	1 (ref.)	2.2 (1.6–2.9)	0.138
Men and women							
Number of participants	90,344	285	60,599	101	29,745	184	
Person-years	1,611,125.4	3,903.5	1,136,789.4	1738.4	474,336.0	2,165.1	
Number of deaths from all-cause	22,607	187	7355	41	15,252	146	
Age-adjusted hazard ratio (95% CI)	1 (ref.)	1.8 (1.6–2.1)	1 (ref.)	1.8 (1.3–2.5)	1 (ref.)	1.9 (1.6–2.2)	0.089
Multivariable-adjusted hazard ratio (95% CI) †	1 (ref.)	1.8 (1.5–2.1)	1 (ref.)	1.6 (1.2–2.2)	1 (ref.)	1.8 (1.6–2.2)	0.209

Abbreviations: AF, atrial fibrillation; CI, confidence interval.

*Adjusted for age, systolic blood pressure, anti-hypertensive medication use (yes or no), serum total cholesterol level, serum high-density lipoprotein cholesterol level, anti-dyslipidemia medication use (yes or no), plasma glucose level (normal, pre-diabetes, and diabetes), anti-diabetes medication use (yes or no), smoking status (never smoker, ex-smoker, currently <20 cigarettes/day, and currently ≥20 cigarettes/day), and alcohol intake (never, sometimes, <66 g/day almost every day, and ≥66 g/day almost every day). †Adjusted for sex in addition to the items described above.