

Supplemental Table S4. HR and 95% CI for Diabetes According to Baseline γ -GTP Level and Cumulative Number of Exposures to High γ -GTP over 5 Years

	Baseline γ -GTP	Cumulative no. of high γ -GTP	No.	No. of events	IR ^a	HR (95% CI) ^b
Men	Q1–Q3	0	151,103	3,922	2.80	1 (Ref)
		1	20,401	1,000	5.35	1.44 (1.34–1.54)
		2	9,697	631	7.16	1.81 (1.66–1.97)
		3	6,057	474	8.66	2.15 (1.96–2.37)
		4	3,750	341	10.14	2.34 (2.09–2.62)
	Q4	1	6,019	291	5.28	1.47 (1.31–1.66)
		2	6,977	471	7.44	1.95 (1.77–2.14)
		3	8,769	649	8.16	1.99 (1.83–2.16)
		4	12,643	1,098	9.65	2.15 (2.01–2.31)
		5	30,454	3,469	12.83	2.60 (2.47–2.73)
Women	Q1–Q3	0	47,621	637	1.43	1 (Ref)
		1	11,943	279	2.51	1.38 (1.19–1.58)
		2	4,663	150	3.47	1.76 (1.47–2.11)
		3	2,347	121	5.63	2.63 (2.16–3.19)
		4	1,103	60	5.94	2.12 (1.62–2.78)
	Q4	1	3,153	116	3.98	1.75 (1.44–2.14)
		2	3,281	162	5.38	2.32 (1.95–2.76)
		3	3,630	208	6.26	2.25 (1.92–2.63)
		4	4,570	318	7.64	2.54 (2.21–2.91)
		5	8,025	786	10.92	3.05 (2.73–3.41)

HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; γ -GTP, gamma-glutamyl transferase; IR, incidence rate.

^aPer 1,000 person-years; ^bAdjusted for age, sex, body mass index, income status, alcohol drinking, smoking, regular exercise, fasting blood glucose, hypertension, dyslipidemia, and chronic kidney disease.