Supplementary material

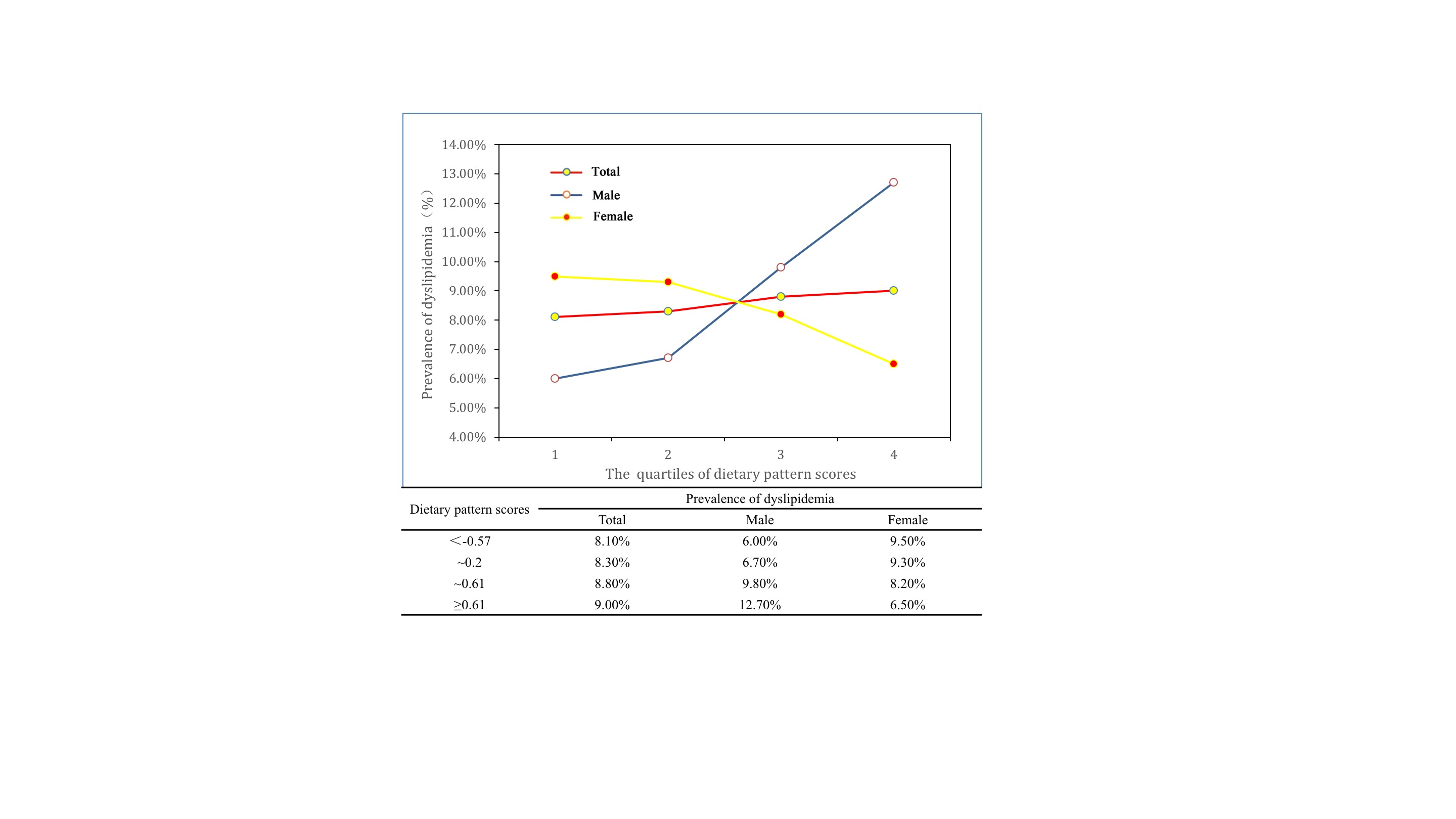


Figure S1. Prevalence of dyslipidemia in subjects with different quartile dietary pattern scores.

Table S1 Food consumption in each group

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Food groups, mean (SD) | Total  (n=29538) | Dyslipidemia  (n=10092) | Non-dyslipidemia  (n=19446) | *t* | *P*-value |
| Staple food, g/d | 417.81(157.51) | 412.97(155.29) | 420.32(158.60) | 3.828 | <0.001 |
| Red meat, g/d | 29.76(34.04) | 30.08(34.56) | 29.60(33.76) | -1.142 | 0.254 |
| White meat, g/d | 13.46(15.69) | 12.96(15.52) | 13.71(15.76) | 3.928 | <0.001 |
| Fish, g/d | 3.97(5.37) | 4.06(5.45) | 3.93(5.32) | -2.001 | 0.045 |
| Eggs, g/d | 62.49(45.94) | 60.33(45.47) | 63.61(46.14) | 5.829 | <0.001 |
| Milk and products, ml/d | 13.08(21.26) | 12.40(20.88) | 13.43(21.44) | 3.999 | <0.001 |
| Fruits, g/d | 144.62(141.18) | 142.03(140.16) | 145.96(141.69) | 2.272 | 0.023 |
| Vegetables, g/d | 345.78(187.96) | 338.96(189.40) | 349.33(187.12) | 4.480 | <0.001 |
| Bean and products, g/d | 30.90(35.47) | 31.17(35.19) | 30.76(35.62) | -0.931 | 0.352 |
| Nuts, g/d | 17.11(22.05) | 16.80(21.82) | 17.27(22.17) | 1.777 | 0.076 |
| Grains, g/d | 60.71(65.28) | 63.78(65.99) | 59.12(64.85) | -5.785 | <0.001 |
| Animal oils, g/d | 0.68(13.85) | 0.65(12.21) | 0.70(14.63) | 0.274 | 0.772 |

Continuous data is presented as mean and standard deviation and using t-test assessed the *P* value.

**Table S2 The relationship between dietary patterns and subgroups of dyslipidemia.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Subgroups of dyslipidemia | Dietary patterns scores | Model 1 | Model 2 | Model 3 |
| Hypertriglyceridemia | Q1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  | Q2 | 1.04(0.95,1.13) | 1.05(0.97,1.15) | 1.05(0.96,1.14) |
|  | Q3 | 1.21(1.11,1.31)\*\* | 1.25(1.15,1.36)\*\* | 1.22(1.12,1.33)\*\* |
|  | Q4 | 1.13(1.04,1.23)\* | 1.19(1.09,1.29)\*\* | 1.10(1.00,1.21)\* |
|  | *P*trend | ＜0.001 | ＜0.001 | 0.002 |
| Hypercholesterolemia | Q1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  | Q2 | 0.92(0.83,1.03) | 0.91(0.81,1.02) | 0.93(0.83,1.04) |
|  | Q3 | 0.96(0.86,1.07) | 1.05(0.94,1.17) | 1.21(1.08,1.35)\* |
|  | Q4 | 0.97(0.87,1.08) | 1.15(1.03,1.29)\* | 1.68(1.48,1.91)\*\* |
|  | *P*trend | 0.684 | 0.003 | ＜0.001 |
| Mixed hyperlipidemia | Q1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  | Q2 | 0.96(0.80,1.15) | 0.97(0.80,1.16) | 0.98(0.82,1.18) |
|  | Q3 | 1.07(0.90,1.28) | 1.17(0.98,1.41) | 1.29(1.07,1.56)\* |
|  | Q4 | 1.07(0.90,1.28) | 1.25(1.04,1.50)\* | 1.62(1.31,1.99)\*\* |
|  | *P*trend | 0.258 | 0.004 | ＜0.001 |
| High LDL-C hyperlipidemia | Q1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  | Q2 | 1.05(0.93,1.19) | 1.02(0.90,1.15) | 1.03(0.91,1.16) |
|  | Q3 | 1.07(0.95,1.20) | 1.09(0.97,1.23) | 1.19(1.05,1.34)\* |
|  | Q4 | 0.96(0.85,1.08) | 1.02(0.90,1.16) | 1.29(1.12,1.48)\*\* |
|  | *P*trend | 0.575 | 0.470 | ＜0.001 |
| Low HDL-C hyperlipidemia | Q1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  | Q2 | 1.12(1.01,1.23) | 1.14(1.03,1.25)\* | 1.14(1.03,1.26)\* |
|  | Q3 | 1.24(1.13,1.36) | 1.17(1.07,1.29)\* | 1.20(1.09,1.32)\*\* |
|  | Q4 | 1.48(1.35,1.62) | 1.30(1.18,1.43)\*\* | 1.39(1.25,1.54)\*\* |
|  | *P*trend | ＜0.001 | ＜0.001 | ＜0.001 |
| Non-HDL-C hyperlipidemia | Q1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  | Q2 | 0.92(0.83,1.03) | 0.92(0.81,1.03) | 0.93(0.83,1.05) |
|  | Q3 | 0.96(0.86,1.08) | 1.04(0.92,1.16) | 1.20(1.06,1.35)\* |
|  | Q4 | 1.04(0.93,1.16) | 1.19(1.06,1.33)\* | 1.75(1.53,1.99)\*\* |
|  | *P*trend | 0.397 | 0.001 | ＜0.001 |

The relationship between dietary patterns and each subgroups of dyslipidemia was analyzed by using Logistic regression model. The dietary patterns scores were divided into quartiles: Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4. Model 1: no adjustment. Model 2: adjusted for age, gender, education, marital status, per capita monthly income, smoking and drinking status, physical activity and family history of dyslipidemia. Model 3: adjusted for energy based on model 2. \*:*P*＜0.05，\*\*：*P*＜0.01.