Supplementary Table S8: Cardio-vascular disease (CVD) compared between HCQ ever users (group 1) and never users HCQ (group 2)

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| **Study** | **Group** | **N** | **Total Person - years** | **CVD incident cases** | **Non-HCQ csDMARDS** | **TNFi** | **CS** | **HR or OR (95% CI)** |
| **Sharma** 2016\* (40)  | Group 1 | 547 | 2881 | 3 | 62 | 41 | 86 | 0.60 (0.41; 0.94) |
| Group 2 | 719 | 3975 | 99 | 74 | 37 | 83 |
| **Van Halm** 2006$ (39)  | Group 1 | 36 | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR | 0.45 (0.10; 2.04) |
| Group 2 | 37 | NR | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| **Shapiro** 2014# (38)  | Group 1 | 241 | NR | 32 | NR | NR | NR | 0.27 (0.16; 0.46) |
| Group 2 | 273 | NR | 104 | NR | NR | NR |
| Definitions of CVD: \*Myocardial infarction, unstable angina, cardiac revascularization, sudden death due to cardiac etiology, stroke, transient ischemic accident, and peripheral arterial disease with arterial revascularization procedure; $Verified medical history of coronary, cerebral or peripheral arterial disease; # Arterial and venous events including: myocardial infarction, stroke, transient ischemic accident, mesenteric event, pulmonary embolism and peripheral venous thrombosisMTX = methotrexate; csDMARDS = conventional synthetic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs; TNFi = TNF inhibitors; CS = corticosteroids |