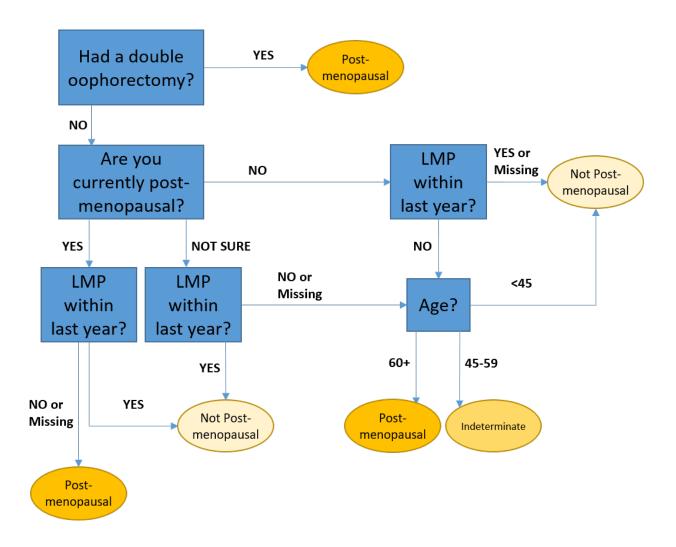
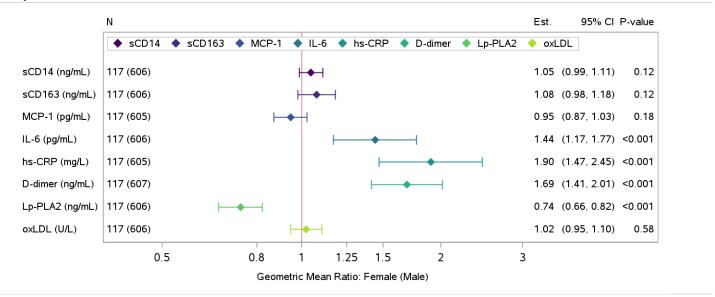
Supplemental Appendix

Supplemental Figure 1. Algorithm Applied to Determine Post-Menopausal Status among Cis-gender Females2														
Supplemental Figure 2. Relationships between Sex and Levels of Immune/Inflammatory Biomarkers, Adjusted for ASCVD Risk Score or ASCVD Risk Score and BMI. On average, females (compared with males) had higher levels of IL-6, hs-CRP and D-dimer and lower levels of Lp-PLA2. These differences persisted after adjustment.														
Supplemental	Table	1.	Plaque	Outcomes	by	Age	Groups	and	by	Menopausal	Status	among	Cis-gender	Females

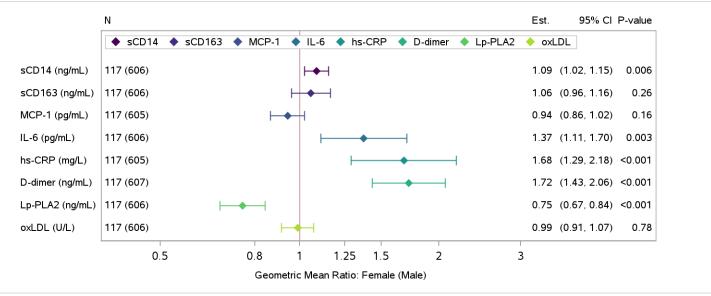


Supplemental Figure 2. Relationships between Sex and Levels of Immune/Inflammatory Biomarkers

a. Adjusted for ASCVD Risk Score



a. Adjusted for ASCVD Risk Score and BMI



Supplemental Table 1: Plaque Outcomes by Age Groups and by Menopausal Status among Cis-gender Females

		Plaque		Plaque with visible NCP or vulnerable features			CAC>0			
Characteristic		Total (N=111)	No (N=77)	Yes (N=34)	Total (N=111)	No (N=81)	Yes (N=30)	Total (N=109)	No (N=83)	Yes (N=26)
Age (years)	40-49	49	39 (80%)	10 (20%)	49	42 (86%)	7 (14%)	48	40 (83%)	8 (17%)
	50-59	52	32 (62%)	20 (38%)	52	33 (63%)	19 (37%)	51	37 (73%)	14 (27%)
	60+	10	6 (60%)	4 (40%)	10	6 (60%)	4 (40%)	10	6 (60%)	4 (40%)
Post-menopausal status	Post-menopausal	59	34 (58%)	25 (42%)	59	38 (64%)	21 (36%)	59	38 (64%)	21 (36%)
	Pre-menopausal	52	43 (83%)	9 (17%)	52	43 (83%)	9 (17%)	50	45 (90%)	5 (10%)

Menopausal status is defined amongst cis-gender females only. Missing data (for menopausal status): Indeterminate (n=10).