Table S1 International Classification of Diagnosis codes

Variable	Diagnostic code	
	ICD-9	ICD-10
Index diagnosis		
Myocardial infarction	410	I21, I22, I21A1
Ischemic stroke	433, 434	I63
Hemorrhagic stroke	430-432	I60-I62
Hyperthyroidism	242	E05
Exclusion criteria		
Thyroiditis	245	E06
Hypothyroidism	244	E02, E03, E890
Risk factors		
History of smoking	3051, V1582	F17200, Z87891
Hypertension	40	I1
Diabetes	249, 250	E08, E09, E10, E11, E13
Hyperlipidemia	272	E781-E784, E7841, E7849, E785, E786
Obesity	V8521-V8525, V8531-V8539, V8541-V8545	Z6825-Z6839, Z684, Z6841-Z6845

ICD-9-CM/ICD-10-CM; International Classification of Diseases, Ninth/Tenth Revision, Clinical Modifications.
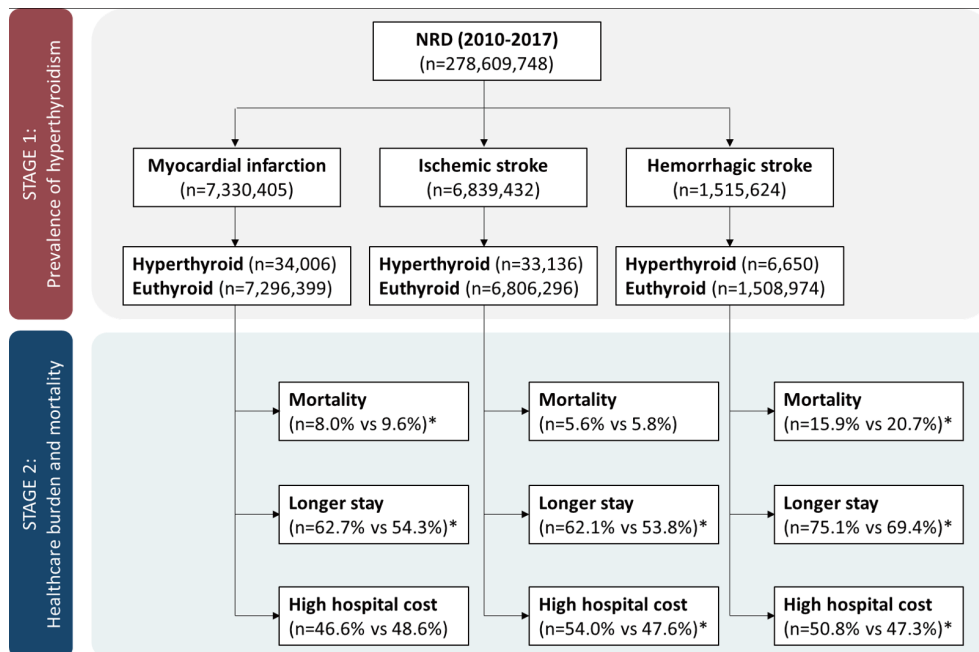
Figure S1 Graphical abstract. Selection process of patients admitted for newly diagnosed cardiovascular events. All values were weighted. *, P value is significant for comparison hyperthyroid versus euthyroid cohorts (all P value <0.001). Two-sided Chi-square test was used.

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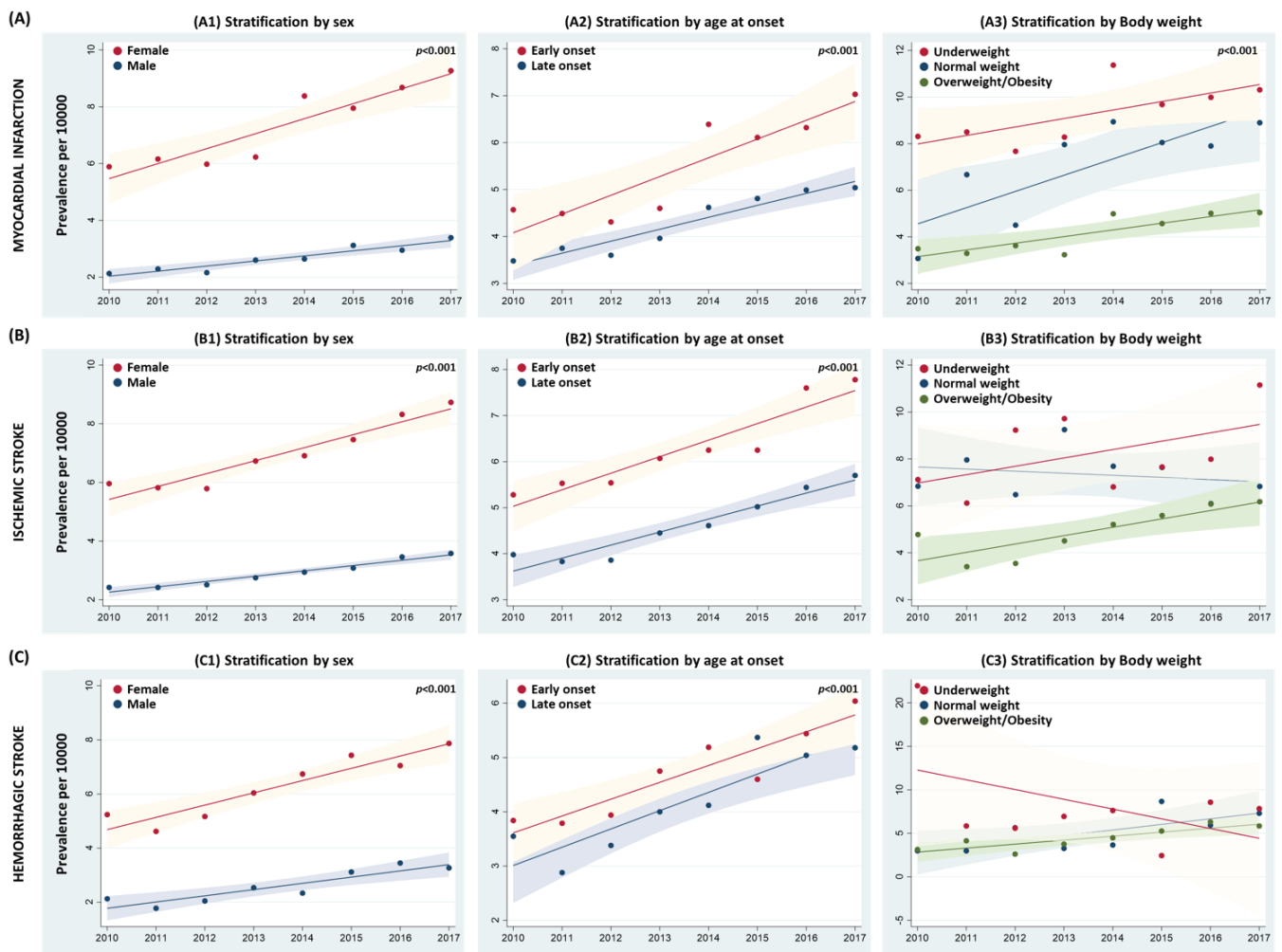
Figure S2 Annual prevalence of hyperthyroidism in newly diagnosed myocardial infarction and stroke stratified by sex, age, and body weight. Results are expressed as cases per 1000. Fitted line with 95% confidence interval is shown. (A) Annual prevalence of hyperthyroidism in admitted patients for newly diagnosed myocardial infarction, stratified by sex, age, and body weight. Age at onset was stratified into early age at onset (<55 years in males and <65 years in females) and late onset. Student's t and one-way ANOVA tests were used. All P values were <0.001. (B) Annual prevalence of hyperthyroidism in admitted patients for newly diagnosed ischemic stroke, stratified by sex, age, and body weight. Student's t and one-way ANOVA tests were used. All P values were <0.001 except in pairwise comparison between normal and underweight prevalence (P=0.25). (C) Annual prevalence of hyperthyroidism in admitted patients for newly diagnosed hemorrhagic stroke, stratified by sex, age, and body weight. In comparisons between male and female or early and late onset of disease, P values were <0.001. For body weight subgroup analysis, all pairwise comparisons were not significant (normal versus underweight: P=0.23, normal versus overweight/obese: P=0.36, and overweight/obese versus underweight: P=0.12).