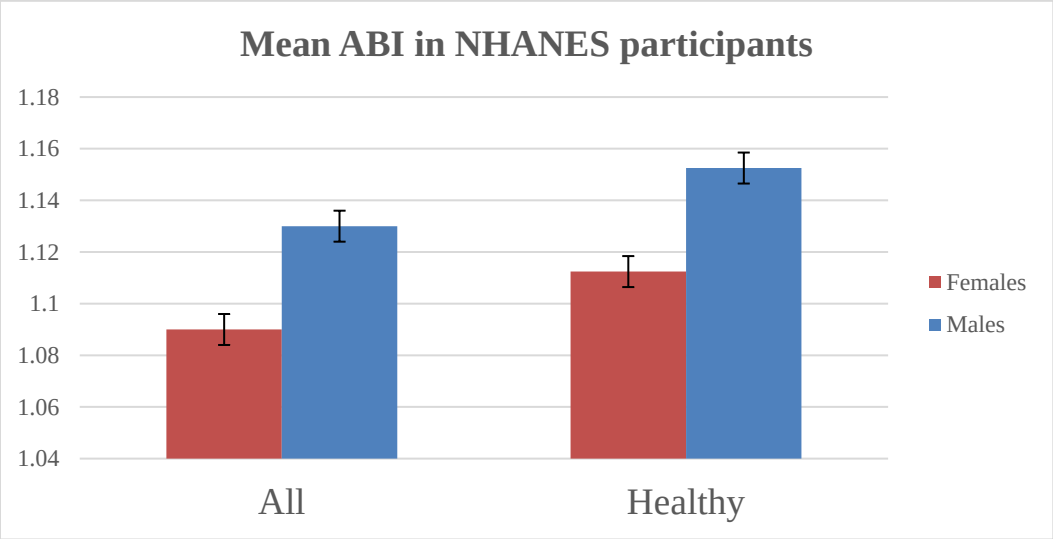
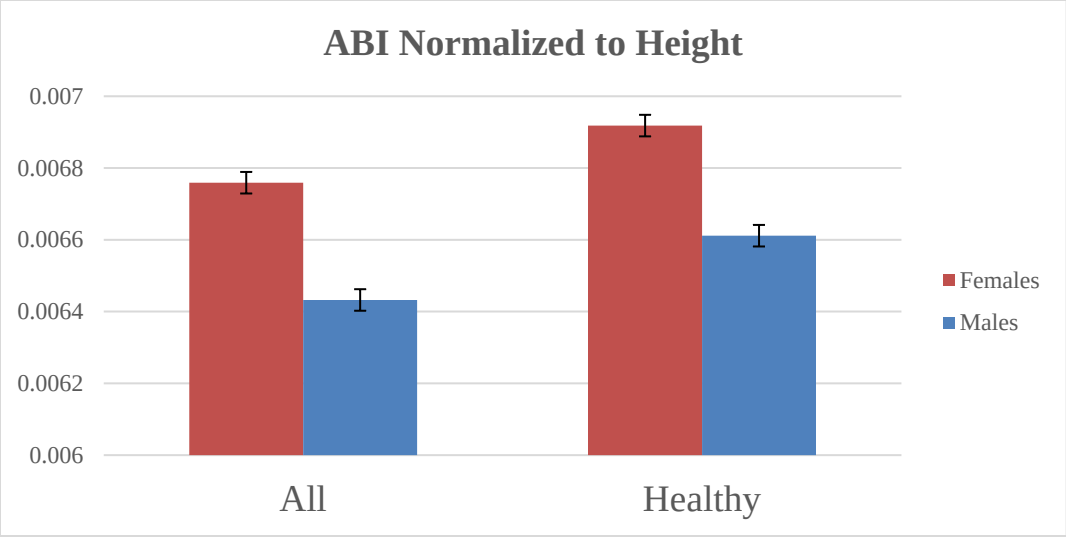
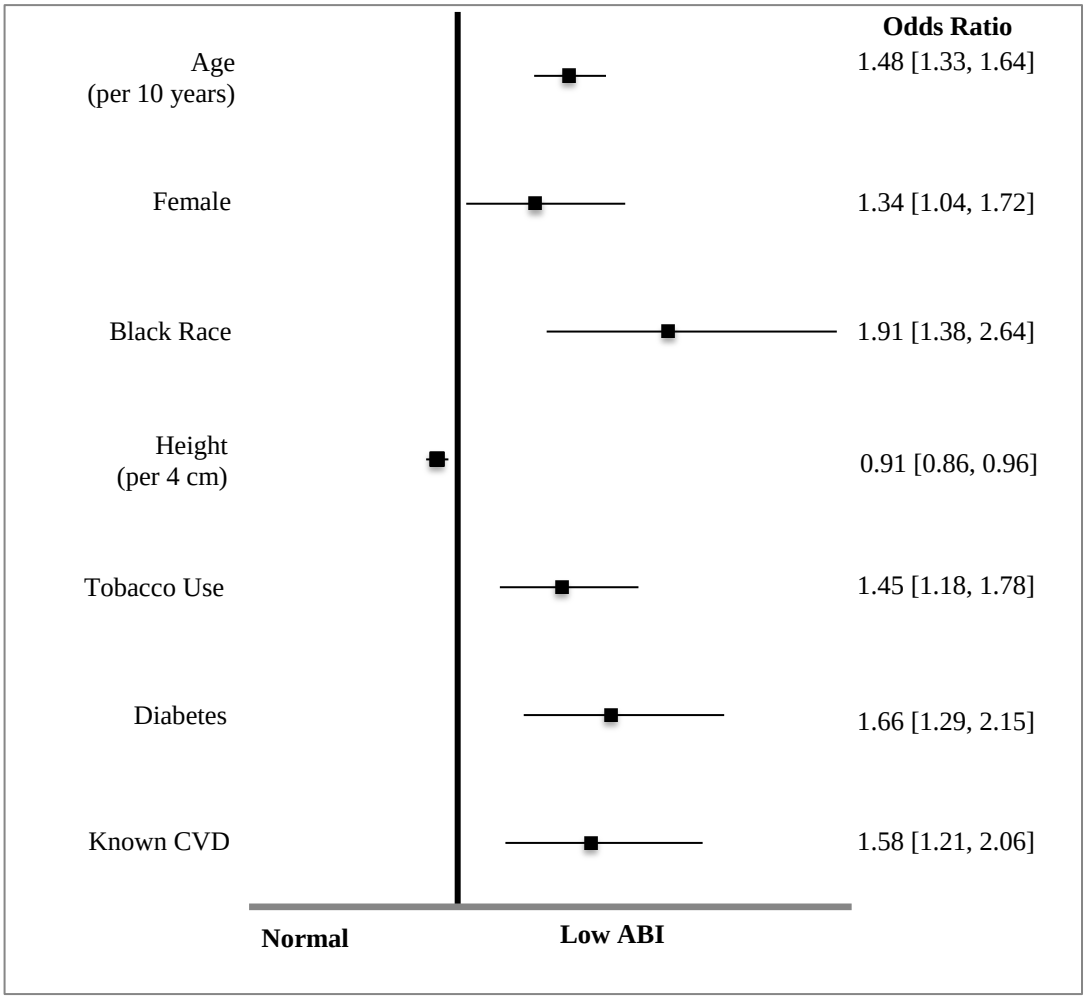


Supplemental Figure 1: Mean ABI of all female and male participants (1.08 ± 0.004 vs. 1.12 ± 0.004 respectively, $p<0.0001$) and healthy females compared to males (1.11 ± 0.006 vs. 1.15 ± 0.006, $p<0.0001$). Healthy defined as participants with no CVD, diabetes, smoking, hypertension, or high cholesterol. Data shown is raw ABI data.



Supplemental Figure 2: Mean ABI normalized to height of all female and male participants (0.0067 ± 0.00002 vs. 0.0064 ± 0.00003 respectively, $p<0.0001$) and healthy females compared to males (0.0069 ± 0.00004 vs. 0.0066 ± 0.00004 respectively, $p<0.0001$). Healthy defined as participants with no CVD, diabetes, smoking, hypertension, or high cholesterol. Data shown is raw ABI data.



Supplemental Figure 3: Odds Ratio for low ABI (95% CI) for all covariates in fully adjusted model. This model also included body mass index, hypertension, and non-HDL cholesterol (p=NS and not shown). ABI = ankle-brachial index; CVD = cardiovascular disease; non-HDL = non-high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; NS = not significant.