

Small Dense Low Density Lipoprotein and Cardiovascular Events in Patients With Acute Coronary Syndrome Undergoing Percutaneous Coronary Intervention: A Cohort Study From China

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Abstract

Background: Residual risk remained significant despite effective low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) lowering treatment. Small dense low density lipoprotein cholesterol (sdLDL-C) as part of LDL-C has been found to be predictor of coronary heart disease (CHD) and cardiovascular (CV) events in patients with stable CHD independently of LDL-C. However, to date, few studies have explored the role of sdLDL-C in patients with acute coronary syndromes (ACS) undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). Accordingly, this study aimed to evaluate the association of sdLDL-C with CV events in patients with ACS undergoing PCI.

Methods: Patients hospitalized with ACS undergoing PCI were enrolled and followed up for 18 months. The risk of sdLDL-C for CV events was compared according to sdLDL-C quartiles. The primary outcome was the composite of death, nonfatal myocardial infarction, nonfatal stroke and unplanned repeat revascularization. A Cox proportional hazards regression model was performed to estimate the risk of CV events. Subgroup analysis according to diabetes status and dichotomized low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) and triglyceride (TG) level based on median value were performed separately for cardiovascular risk.

Results: A total of 6092 patients were included in the analysis (age: 60.2 ± 10.13 years, male: 75.3%, BMI: 25.9 ± 3.33 kg/m², dyslipidemia: 74.1% and diabetes: 44.5 %). During 18 months of follow-up, 320 (5.2%) incident CV events occurred. Compared to the lowest sdLDL-C quartile group, patients in the highest quartile had a greater risk of CV events after multivariable adjustment (HR: 1.92; 95% CI: 1.37-2.70). In the subgroup analyses, this greater risk remained significant in patients, regardless of high or low LDL-C or TG (dichotomized by the median value) and diabetes status.

Conclusions: Patients with elevated sdLDL-C have a higher risk of CV events in Chinese patients with ACS undergoing PCI, providing additional value for better risk assessment.

Background

Death rates related to cardiovascular disease (CVD) have decreased, but it was still a leading cause of deaths as a result of aging, obesity and diabetes mellitus (DM) [1]. Dyslipidemia are widely recognized as a contributing risk factor for coronary heart disease (CHD) and stroke [2-3]. However, residual risk remained significant despite effective low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) lowering treatment in accordance with current guideline, including statin, ezetimibe and proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9) antibodies [4-6]. In addition, LDL-C comprised of a heterogeneous lipoprotein particles including large, more buoyant LDL particles (Ib-LDL) and small dense LDL (sdLDL) particles [7-8], which could change independently from LDL-C [9]. Compared with Ib-LDL, sdLDL-C had higher ability for penetration into arterial wall, lower binding affinity for receptor, longer plasma half-life and easier to oxidation [10]. Due to the atherogenic properties of sdLDL-C, using LDL-C alone may underestimate actual risk in individuals when we evaluated cholesterol-related CHD risk [11]. Therefore, risk assessment may be benefit from sdLDL-C measurement.

sdLDL-C has been found to be associated with increased risk for the development of CHD among the healthy participants with high or low risk of CVD [12-13] and increased risk for cardiovascular (CV) events in patients with stable CVD [14]. However, to date, few studies have explored the role of sdLDL-C in patients with acute

coronary syndromes (ACS) undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). Accordingly, this study aimed to evaluate the association of sdLDL-C with CV events in patients with ACS undergoing PCI.

Methods

Study Design and Patients

In this cohort study, we consecutively included 9282 patients hospitalized for ACS and PCI from a top-ranked cardiovascular hospitals in China from January 2018 to December 2018. The main exclusion criteria were a body mass index (BMI) > 45 kg/m², left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF)<30%, severe hepatic and renal insufficiency (eGFR<30 ml/min), suspected familial hypertriglyceridemia (triglyceride ≥5.65 mmol/L), fibrate use, and malignancy diseases. The study protocol was approved by the institutional review board of Beijing Anzhen Hospital, Capital Medical University with a waiver of informed consent. Participants' personal details were concealed.

Measurements

The data including patient demographics, smoking status, past medical history, laboratory results, PCI data, and medical treatments were collected from medical and nursing records. Blood samples were drawn after an overnight at least 8 hours fasting. For patients with STEMI, blood samples were collected immediately on admission. Lipid profile were measured on the same day of collection. Fasting plasma glucose (FPG), glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c), Total cholesterol (TC) and triglyceride (TG) were measured by standard laboratory techniques. The measurement of sdLDL-C was performed in an automated homogeneous assay (Denka Seiken Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) and analyzed on a Hitachi 7180 automatic analyzer¹⁵.

Treatment and Procedure

All medication and operation were performed according to the guidelines¹⁶. All patients received aspirin and clopidogrel or ticagrelor prior to the procedure and 70-100 IU/kg unfractionated heparin intraoperative. A radial approach was used by 6 or 7 F guiding catheters. Second-generation drug eluting stents was implanted following appropriate predilation. The type of stent, fractional flow reserve (FFR), intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) and optical coherence tomography (OCT) were at the discretion of the interventionalist.

Outcomes

All patients were followed up to incident primary outcome or for 18 months by telephone and only index events were included in the analysis. All events were recorded by two telephone records and inconsistent events were affirmed by a third record. Hospital records were also screened for clinical events. The primary outcome was the composite of death, nonfatal MI, nonfatal stroke or unplanned repeat revascularization. Death was defined as all causes of death regardless of cause of death¹⁷. Myocardial infarction was defined as the criteria for the fourth universal definition¹⁸. Stroke was adjudicated by the presence of as acute cerebral infarction established by the imaging or typical symptoms¹⁹. Unplanned repeat revascularization was defined as repeat PCI or surgical bypass of any segment of the target vessel or target lesion^{17,19}. Unstable angina was defined as rest, new-onset, or worsening angina without cardiac enzyme elevation²⁰.

Obesity was defined as BMI ≥ 28 kg/cm². Hypertension was defined as a systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mm Hg, diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mm Hg, or use of antihypertensive medications²¹. Diabetes mellitus was defined as taking hypoglycemic agents, a fasting (≥ 8 hours) blood glucose of ≥ 7.0 mmol/L, or a nonfasting blood glucose of ≥ 11.10 mmol/L²². Dyslipidemia was defined as a fasting HDL-C < 40 mg/dL, TC > 200 mg/dL, LDL-C > 130 mg/dL, TG > 150 mg/dL or use of any lipid-lowering drug.

Statistical Analyses

Baseline patient characteristics were presented according to baseline sdLDL-C quartiles. Continuous variables were expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation (SD) or median (interquartile range). The differences were estimated by one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for normal data or Kruskal–Wallis tests for non-normal distribution data followed by Bonferroni's post hoc test. Categorical variables are expressed as numbers (percentage) and compared with a χ^2 test or Fisher's exact test.

Survival analyses were performed using Kaplan-Meier methods, log rank tests, and Cox proportional hazards regression models with backward stepwise selection methods according to baseline sdLDL-C quartiles. The following three models were adjusted for multivariate analysis: Model 1: age, gender, BMI; Model 2: model 1 + smoking status, hypertension, previous MI, previous stroke, syntax score, number of stents, total length of stents. Model 3: model 2 + HDL-C, high sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP), lipid-lowering medication use. Additionally, subgroups stratified according to diabetes status and dichotomized LDL-C and TG level (based on median value) were analyzed separately for cardiovascular events. Subgroup analyses were also conducted in each subgroup of age, sex, obesity, hypertension, previous MI, ACS type, hs-CRP. The heterogeneities in the relationship between subgroups were evaluated by adding multiplicative interaction terms in the multivariable models. In addition, we present the comparisons of baseline characteristics between participants who were eligible or not for the final analyses to test whether missing data would potential bias the results. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 24.0 software (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). A two-tailed value of $P < 0.05$ was required for statistical significance.

Results

There were 9282 patients who met the inclusion criteria, of whom 3190 were excluded due to loss to follow-up ($n = 781$) or meet the major exclusion criteria ($n = 2409$). Finally, a total of 6092 patients were included in the analysis. Additional file 1: Figure S1 shows the patients' flowchart. Comparison of baseline characteristics between participants who were eligible or not for the final analyses was displayed in Additional file 1: Table S1. Compared with the lost participants, eligible participants were significantly older. Though statistically significant, differences in BMI, current smoker and hypertension were not clinically relevant. Additionally, there was no statistically significant difference in lipid parameters.

Baseline Characteristics

The sdLDL-C had an approximately normal distribution with a mean of 28.2 ± 13.16 mg/dl (Additional file 1: Figure S2). Among high or low LDL-C (defined by the median of LDL-C) group of patients, wide variation in sdLDL-C was observed (Additional file 1: Figure S3a-b). With respect to diabetes status, significant differences of sdLDL-C were found ($p = 0.002$, Additional file 1: Figure S3c-d). Baseline characteristics data presented in

Table 1. Among the included patients, there were 4586 (75.3%) male and mean \pm SD age was 60.2 ± 10.13 years and BMI 25.9 ± 3.33 kg/m². Diabetes and dyslipidemia was seen in 44.5% (2712) and 74.1% (4512) of patients, respectively. For the ACS type, 86.8% were unstable angina and the others were acute myocardial infarction (AMI). Among 2712 subjects with diabetes, 2171 were treated with oral hypoglycemic agents or insulin. Overall, almost all of patients were taking at least one prescription lipid-lowering medication and 98.4% were taking a statin with or without ezetimibe (20%). Of the analyzed coronary artery lesions, 16.9% were in left main artery, 59% were multivessel lesions, 15.2% were CTO lesion and the mean syntax score was 14 ± 7.49 . FFR, IVUS and OCT were not widely practiced. The comparison of baseline characteristics according to sdLDL-C quartile are also shown in Table 1 (Quartile 1: ≤ 18.5 mg/dL, Quartile 2: 18.5-25.5 mg/dL, Quartile 3: 25.5-35.1 mg/dL, Quartile 4: ≥ 35.1 mg/dL). There was statistically significant variation in age, gender, obesity, current smoking, hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidemia, hs-CRP and LVEF lipid parameters.

Relationship sdLDL-C of with cardiovascular events

A total of 320 (5.2%) incident cardiovascular events occurred during 18 months of follow-up. Hazard ratios for incidence of CV events by quartile of sdLDL-C are presented in Table 2. Patients are grouped in sdLDL-C quartiles, with Quartile 1 having the lowest and Quartile 4 the highest risk of CV events after adjusted with model 3 (HR: 1.92; 95% CI: 1.37-2.70). In subgroup analyses according to diabetes status (Fig.1), the difference of HR between the extreme quartile of sdLDL-C remained statistically significant in model 3 (non-diabetes: HR 2.98, 95%CI 1.28-6.95; diabetes: HR 2.30, 95%CI 1.45-3.67). And there was no statistically significant interaction between sdLDL-C and diabetes status (P for interaction=0.789). Fig.2 exhibits the effect of sdLDL-C in combination with other lipid parameters on CV events. Using group of patients with sdLDL-C ≤ 25.48 mg/dl and LDL-C ≤ 86.85 mg/dl as a reference, patients in the high sdLDL-C had a greater risk of CV events after adjusted with model 3 (Fig.2a, HR:1.62, 95%CI 1.25-2.09, P for interaction=0.728). Moreover, patients with high sdLDL-C and high LDL-C had the highest risk of CV events in model 3 (HR:1.92, 95%CI 1.37-2.70). In the stratified analyses by dichotomized TG level, similar pattern of results for adjusted risk for CV events were found (Fig.2b, P for interaction=0.158).

Finally, stratified analysis by age, sex, obesity, hypertension, previous MI, ACS type, hs-CRP was conducted as shown in Fig.3. The multivariable-adjusted risk for CV events tended to be higher in subjects with highest quartile of sdLDL-C than in those with lowest quartile of sdLDL-C with or without statistically significant in all of subgroups analyzed in model 3. No significant interaction between sdLDL-C and these subgroups was observed. (all P values for interaction ≥ 0.05).

Discussion

In this study, we report that patients with a high sdLDL-C were more likely to have a high risk of CV events in Chinese patients with ACS undergoing PCI. This higher risk remained significant in patients regardless of diabetes status, LDL-C and TG levels. To our knowledge, our study is the first large-scale trial estimating the association between sdLDL-C and the risk of CV events in patients with ACS undergoing PCI. Actually, there may be no significant increase in LDL-C levels in some patients with diabetes or metabolic syndrome [23-24]. Therefore, it is clinically valuable to measure sdLDL-C for estimating the risk of CV events in patients with ACS

undergoing PCI for its highly atherogenic properties. Overall, sd-LDL-C was favorable for distinguishing patients with high risk of CV events beyond LDL-C level.

There are several observational studies reported the associations between sdLDL-C and subclinical atherosclerosis^[13,25-26], or CAD^[11-12,27]. In a small prospective study, an increase of sdLDL-C was shown to predict intima media thickness (IMT) and insulin resistance^[28]. Results from a trial with 816 patients without diabetes or CVD showed sdLDL-C can independently predict arterial stiffness progression^[29]. Moreover, several studies have indicated that sdLDL-C was independently associated with the progression of carotid atherosclerosis^[13,25-26]. The Suita Study followed 2,034 general urban Japanese residents for an average of 11 years and have suggested that the highest quartile of sdLDL-C level was associated with a 3.3-fold higher risk of incident CHD compared with the lowest quartile (95% CI, 1.3–8.2)^[30]. The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis, which included 4387 USA patients and followed up for an average of 8.5 year, demonstrated that adjusted hazard ratios for incident CHD between extreme quartile of sdLDL-C was 2.4^[11]. The ARIC study, which included 11,419 patients and followed up for 11-year, demonstrated that sdLDL-C was associated with incident CHD^[31]. And the association remained significant regardless of LDL-C levels in these studies. Meanwhile, Duran EK et al. also indicated that sdLDL-C affected atherogenesis independently of LDL-C and hs-CRP^[32], which was consistent with results of the above mentioned research. Furthermore, sdLDL-C predicted the CHD risk not only in patients at high cardiovascular risk^[12], but also at low cardiovascular risk according to LDL-C values^[31], therefore providing additional value for better risk assessment.

In addition, several studies reported the association between sdLDL-C and coronary stenosis severity or prognosis in patients with CAD. Koba S et al. recruited 482 stable CHD patients and 389 patients without CHD and indicated sdLDL-C level was more efficacious in predicting coronary severity^[33]. A cohort study from china suggested that increased sdLDL-C were associated with higher risk of CV events in patients with diabetes and stable CAD^[14]. Therefore, the current study might provide valuable further information on the relationship of sdLDL-C and CV events in patients with ACS undergoing PCI.

Also, several studies have shown sdLDL-C was closely related to stroke^[26]. A cross-sectional study included a total of 754 acute ischemic stroke (AIS) patients indicated that sdLDL-C levels was an independent predictor of NIHSS scores and the severity of cerebral artery calcification^[34]. A study enrolled 530 elderly patients hospitalized within 48 h after stroke suggested high sdLDL-C were associated with a greater risk for ischemic stroke^[35]. Another study recruited 355 AIS and 171 non-AIS patients and found that elevated sdLDL-C was associated with a higher incidence of AIS^[36].

In this study, we also report that sdLDL-C was associations with increased risk of CV events regardless of diabetes status, which seems to be not very consistent with previous study. The Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis demonstrated that elevated sdLDL-C was an independent risk factors for CHD only in non-diabetic patients but not in diabetes patients^[11]. A cohort study from china indicated that elevated sdLDL-C was associated with greater risk of CV events in DM patients with stable CAD but not non-diabetic patients^[14]. There were several limits for these studies. First, TG had a strong relationship with sdLDL-C^[9], which means the inclusion of both variables in the final multivariable regression model may bias the results. Second, the small sample size in the subgroup may explain the overall positive results but negative in

subgroup analysis in these studies. Therefore, the negative result should not be used as a definite conclusion. Actually diabetic and non-diabetic patients accounted for almost half of the patients in the final analysis in our study, which means that our research may come up with positive results. In another study, the relationship between sdLDL-C and CHD was significant regardless of diabetes status, which was consistent with our study [12]. Moreover, patients with DM was likely to have smaller LDL [37]. sdLDL-C had strong association with metabolic syndrome [38], insulin resistance [9,39] and subclinical diabetes status [40].

The multiple characteristics of sdLDL-C, including greater propensity for endothelial penetration, lower affinity with LDL receptors, longer time in circulation and greater susceptibility to desialylation, glycation and oxidation, played an important role in the atherosclerosis [31]. Krychtiuk et al. showed that sdLDL-C was associated with an increase of non-classical monocytes (NCM; CD14+CD16++) and a decrease of classical monocytes (CM; CD14++CD16-) [41]. In a prospective study within the Women's Health Study, sdLDL-C was a strong risk factor for MI but not peripheral artery disease (PAD), which indicated that elevated sdLDL-C may be relevant to instability and vulnerability plaque rather than the more stable plaque [32]. Compared with LDL-C, sdLDL-C are more vulnerable to oxidative and easily engulfed by macrophages [42-43], which strongly correlated with plaque instability in coronary [44] and carotid artery disease [45-46].

This study has several limitations to consider. First, our results may be affected by residual confounding in this observational study. Second, there may be a significant decrease in sdLDL-C in patients with AMI, but our study still found a close relationship between preoperative sdLDL-C concentration and prognosis. In addition, we collected blood samples immediate after admission to reducing the effect on sdLDL-C. Third, time-dependent analysis was not available for only once measurement of sdLDL-C at baseline. Fourth, unable to obtain follow-up information of medical treatments may bias the results. Finally, current research findings may not be generalizable to other ethnic groups because the participants in our study were only Chinese. Therefore, our findings should be confirmed in other ethnic populations.

Conclusions

Among Chinese patients with ACS undergoing PCI, patients with high sdLDL-C were at a higher risk of developing CV. These findings may help identify high-risk patients with cardiovascular events beyond LDL-C and those patients may benefit from more aggressive therapy.

Abbreviations

BMI, body mass index; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; HbA1C, Glycosylated hemoglobin; TC, total cholesterol; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol; sdLDL-C, small dense low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; ACS, acute coronary syndrome; AMI, acute myocardial infarction; ACEI, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin II receptor blocker; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention; CTO, chronic total occlusion; LM, left main artery, LAD, left anterior descending artery; LCX, left circumflex artery; RCA, right coronary artery; FFR, Fractional Flow Reserve; IVUS, intravascular ultrasound; OCT, optical coherence tomography; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.

Declarations

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Authors' contributions

Yingxin Zhao, Chengping Hu and Jianwei Zhang contributed to the conception and design of this study and Chengping Hu wrote this article. All authors made contribution to collect and analyze data. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study protocol was approved by the institutional review board of Beijing Anzhen Hospital, Capital Medical University with a waiver of informed consent. Information related to the identity of the patient was concealed.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

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Tables

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of patients grouped by sdLDL-C quartile

sdLDL-C	Total	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	P value*
		≤18.5mg/dL	18.5-25.5mg/dL	25.5-35.1mg/dL	≥35.1mg/dL	
N(%)	6092(100)	1593(26.1)	1479(24.3)	1516(24.9)	1504(24.7)	-
Age, y	60.2±10.13	62.1±9.9	60.7±9.97	59.6±9.71	58.2±10.54	□ 0.001
Male, n (%)	4586(75.3)	1229(77.2)	1140(77.1)	1143(75.4)	1074(71.4)	0.001
BMI, kg/m²	25.9±3.33	25.2±3.27	25.8±3.27	26.3±3.38	26.4±3.26	□ 0.001
Obesity, n(%)	1393(24.2)	283(18.9)	327(23.2)	401(27.7)	382(27.3)	□ 0.001
Heart rate, bpm	72.1±12.02	71.6±11.29	71.9±12.12	72.1±12.03	73.1±12.59	0.004
SBP, mmHg	128.2±21.14	126.9±20.8	128.3±21.17	128.1±21.22	129.6±21.32	0.005
Medical history and risk factors, n (%)						
Current smoker	2200(36.1)	509(32)	549(37.1)	542(35.8)	600(39.9)	□ 0.001
Hypertension	3941(64.7)	1029(64.6)	914(61.8)	1024(67.5)	974(64.8)	0.013
Diabetes	2712(44.5)	692(43.4)	642(43.4)	658(43.4)	720(47.9)	0.028
Dyslipidaemia	4512(74.1)	1123(70.5)	1077(72.8)	1118(73.7)	1194(79.4)	□ 0.001
Previous MI	723(11.9)	199(12.5)	191(12.9)	190(12.5)	143(9.5)	0.013
Previous Stroke	278(4.6)	88(5.5)	62(4.2)	73(4.8)	55(3.7)	0.075
Previous PCI	1453(23.9)	386(24.2)	388(26.2)	358(23.6)	321(21.3)	0.019
Previous CABG	153(2.5)	48(3)	36(2.4)	37(2.4)	32(2.1)	0.456
Laboratory Tests						
Cr, μmol/L	77.9±51.62	82±69.37	77.1±46.53	77.6±47.82	74.7±35.16	0.001
eGFR, ml/min/1.73m²	123.6±36.4	121.3±32.87	123.3±29.6	123.4±29.68	126.5±49.61	0.001
FBG, mmol/L	7±2.54	6.8±2.32	6.9±2.44	7±2.42	7.4±2.9	□ 0.001
HbA1C, %	6.6±1.38	6.5±1.25	6.6±1.3	6.6±1.31	6.8±1.6	□ 0.001
TC, mmol/L	158.8±41.14	124.4±22.06	145.1±25.08	164±26.81	203.5±39.17	□ 0.001
TG, mmol/L	123.2(88.5-	85.1(65.1-	109.4(86.8-	142.8(109.4-	180.5(137.1-	□

	176.2)	107.6)	145.8)	189.2)	243.9)	0.001
HDL-C,mmol/L	41.4±9.66	42.2±10.16	41.3±10.06	40.5±9.44	41.5±8.85	□ 0.001
LDL-C,mmol/L	93.2±34.31	65±16.66	83.2±20.12	97.4±23.63	128.8±35.87	□ 0.001
hs-CRP	3.1±4.44	2.7±4.3	2.9±4.3	3.1±4.27	3.7±4.78	□ 0.001
TNI, µg/L	0.9±5.34	0.7±4.87	0.5±3.42	0.9±5.46	1.5±6.99	□ 0.001
LVEF,%	61.2±7.74	60.8±7.65	61±7.98	61.4±7.61	61.6±7.69	0.302
ACS type, n (%)						
Unstable angina	5286(86.8)	1410(88.5)	1303(88.1)	1303(85.9)	1270(84.4)	0.002
AMI	806(13.2)	183(11.5)	176(11.9)	213(14.1)	234(15.6)	-
medication at discharge,n (%)						
Aspirin	5956(97.8)	1555(97.6)	1451(98.1)	1482(97.8)	1468(97.6)	0.770
clopidogrel	4289(70.4)	1130(70.9)	1059(71.6)	1027(67.7)	1073(71.3)	0.071
ticagrelor	1968(32.3)	504(31.6)	469(31.7)	530(35)	465(30.9)	0.079
ACEI/ARB	2655(43.6)	673(42.2)	652(44.1)	688(45.4)	642(42.7)	0.284
β-Blocker	3926(64.4)	1034(64.9)	977(66.1)	959(63.3)	956(63.6)	0.352
statin	5996(98.4)	1567(98.4)	1455(98.4)	1492(98.4)	1482(98.5)	0.981
Ezetimibe	1219(20)	259(16.3)	255(17.2)	331(21.8)	374(24.9)	□ 0.001
Any antidiabetic agents	2171(35.6)	562(35.3)	509(34.4)	516(34)	584(38.8)	0.024
Angiographic Coronary anatomy, n (%)						
Any left main disease	1029(16.9)	262(16.4)	223(15.1)	273(18)	271(18)	0.094
Multivessel disease	3597(59)	885(55.6)	818(55.3)	916(60.4)	978(65)	□ 0.001
Others	2290(37.6)	648(40.7)	619(41.9)	546(36)	477(31.7)	□ 0.001
CTO	928(15.2)	233(14.6)	253(17.1)	218(14.4)	224(14.9)	0.141
Lesions > 20 mm	3703(60.8)	955(59.9)	844(57.1)	918(60.6)	986(65.6)	□ 0.001

Syntax	14±7.49	14.1±7.39	13.5±6.97	14.5±7.97	14±7.55	0.04
Treated vessel, n (%)						
LM	623(10.2)	164(10.3)	138(9.3)	166(10.9)	155(10.3)	0.537
LAD	3143(51.6)	833(52.3)	748(50.6)	775(51.1)	787(52.3)	0.709
LCX	1763(28.9)	425(26.7)	423(28.6)	454(29.9)	461(30.7)	0.074
RCA	2436(40)	647(40.6)	585(39.6)	614(40.5)	590(39.2)	0.824
DCB	375(6.2)	110(6.9)	83(5.6)	89(5.9)	93(6.2)	0.471
FFR	31(0.5)	14(0.9)	5(0.3)	6(0.4)	6(0.4)	0.117
IVUS	137(2.2)	41(2.6)	44(3)	35(2.3)	17(1.1)	0.005
OCT	108(1.8)	31(1.9)	23(1.6)	27(1.8)	27(1.8)	0.877
number of stents	1.7±0.82	1.7±0.82	1.6±0.8	1.7±0.84	1.7±0.82	0.068
Total length of stents,mm	39.9±24.5	39.1±25.56	38.8±23.24	41.1±24.7	40.4±24.52	0.323

Values are mean± SD, median (interquartile range), or n (%). *p value for test of difference group of participants according to sdLDL-C quartile by one-way Analysis of Variance or χ^2 test. BMI body mass index, SBP systolic blood pressure, MI myocardial infarction, PCI percutaneous coronary intervention, CABG Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting, Cr creatinine, UA Uric Acid, eGFR estimated glomerular filtration rate, FPG fasting plasma glucose, HbA1C Glycosylated haemoglobin, TC total cholesterol, TG triglyceride, HDL-C high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol, LDL-C low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol, sdLDL-C, Small dense low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LVEF left ventricular ejection fraction, AMI acute myocardial infarction, ACEI angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, ARB angiotensin II receptor blocker, CTO chronic total occlusion, LM left-main artery, LAD left anterior descending artery, LCX left circumflex artery, RCA right coronary artery, DCB drug-coated balloon, FFR Fractional Flow Reserve, IVUS intravascular ultrasound, OCT optical coherence tomography

Table 2 Risk of cardiovascular events according to quartile of sdLDL-C

	Model 1*	Model 2*	Model 3*
Quartile 1 (reference)	-	-	-
Quartile 2	1.31(0.91-1.89)	1.28(0.88-1.87)	0.73(0.45-1.19)
Quartile 3	1.77(1.26-2.48)	1.65(1.16-2.35)	1.62(1.25-2.09)
Quartile 4	2.33(1.68-3.23)	2.21(1.57-3.09)	1.92(1.37-2.70)
P for trend	0.001	0.001	0.004

Values are hazard ratio (95% confidence interval) unless otherwise indicated. * Model 1: age, gender, BMI; Model 2: model 1 + smoking status, hypertension, previous MI, previous stroke, syntax score, number of stents, total length of stents. Model 3: model 2 + HDL-C, high sensitivity C-reactive protein, lipid-lowering medication use. Hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals were obtained from Cox proportional hazards models.

Figures

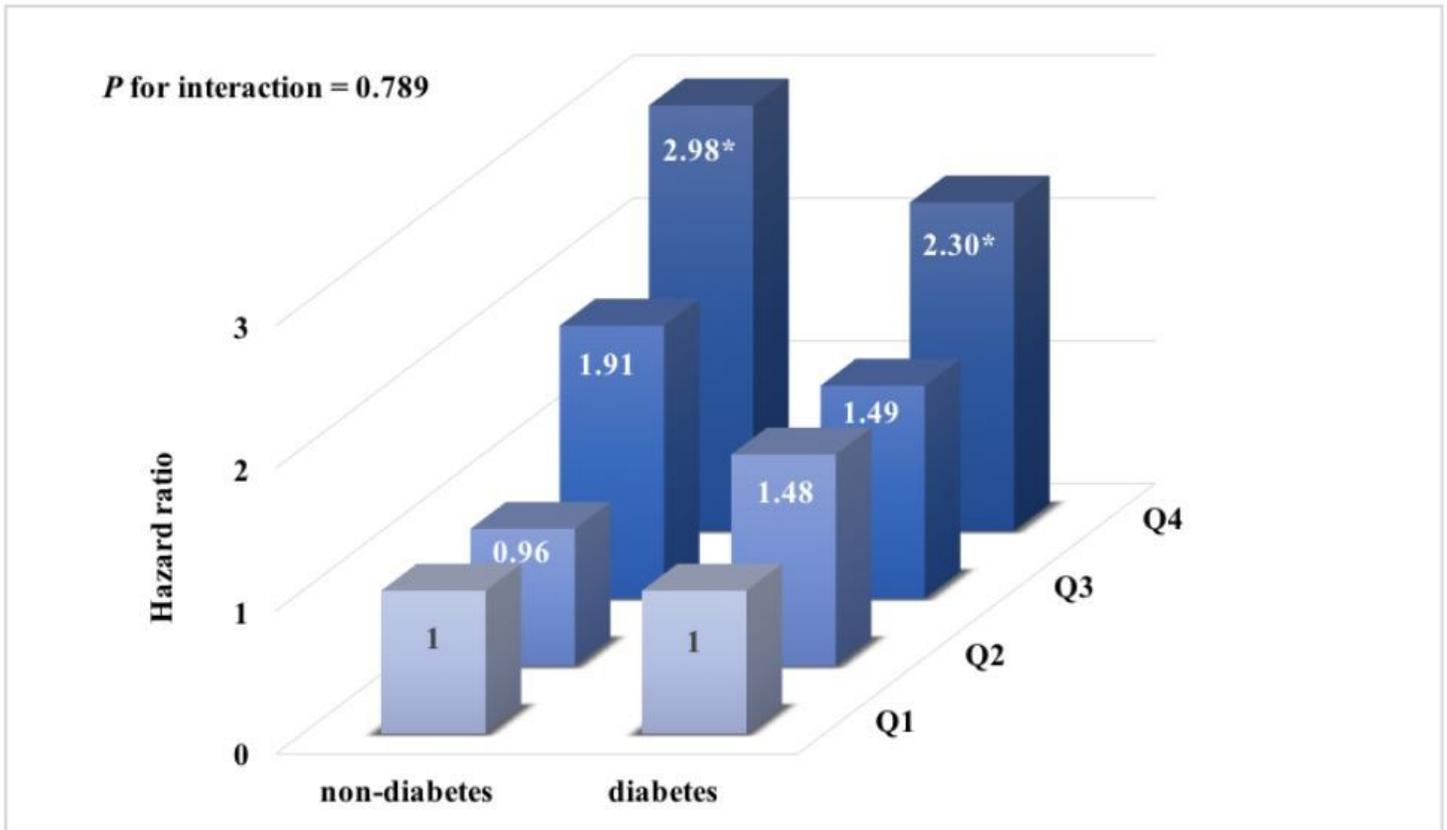


Figure 1

Hazard ratios for cardiovascular events according to sdLDL-C quartile and different diabetes status. sdLDL-C, small dense low-density lipoprotein cholesterol. * $p < 0.05$. Adjusted for age, gender, BMI, smoking status, hypertension, previous MI, previous stroke, syntax score, number of stents, total length of stents, HDL-C, high sensitivity C-reactive protein, lipid-lowering medication use.

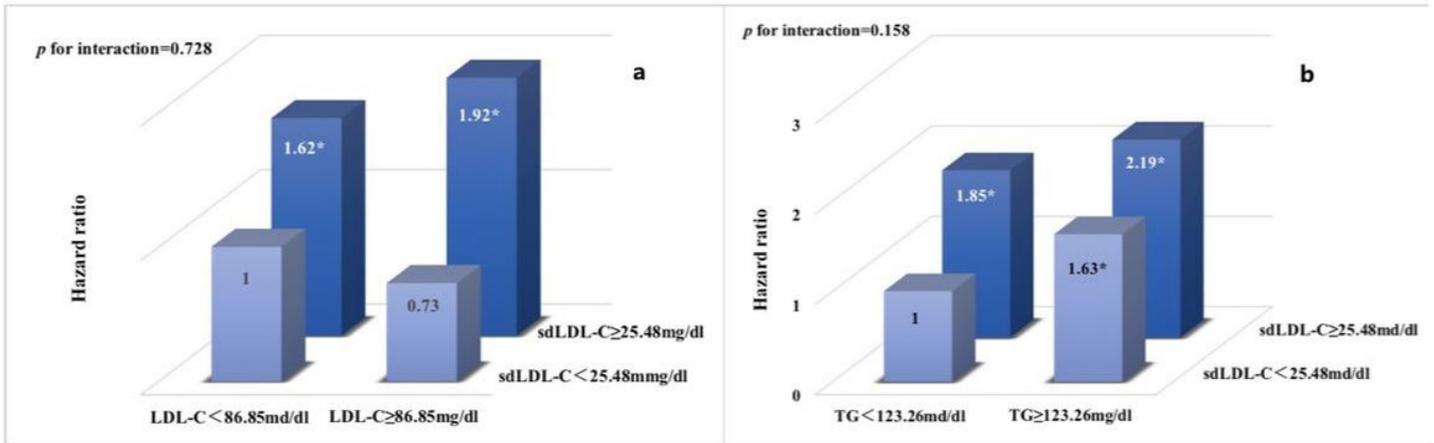


Figure 2

Hazard ratios for cardiovascular events according to sdLDL-C and different LDL-C and TG level. sdLDL-C, small dense low-density lipoprotein cholesterol. * $p \leq 0.05$. Adjusted for age, gender, BMI, smoking status, hypertension, previous MI, previous stroke, syntax score, number of stents, total length of stents, HDL-C, high sensitivity C-reactive protein, lipid-lowering medication use.

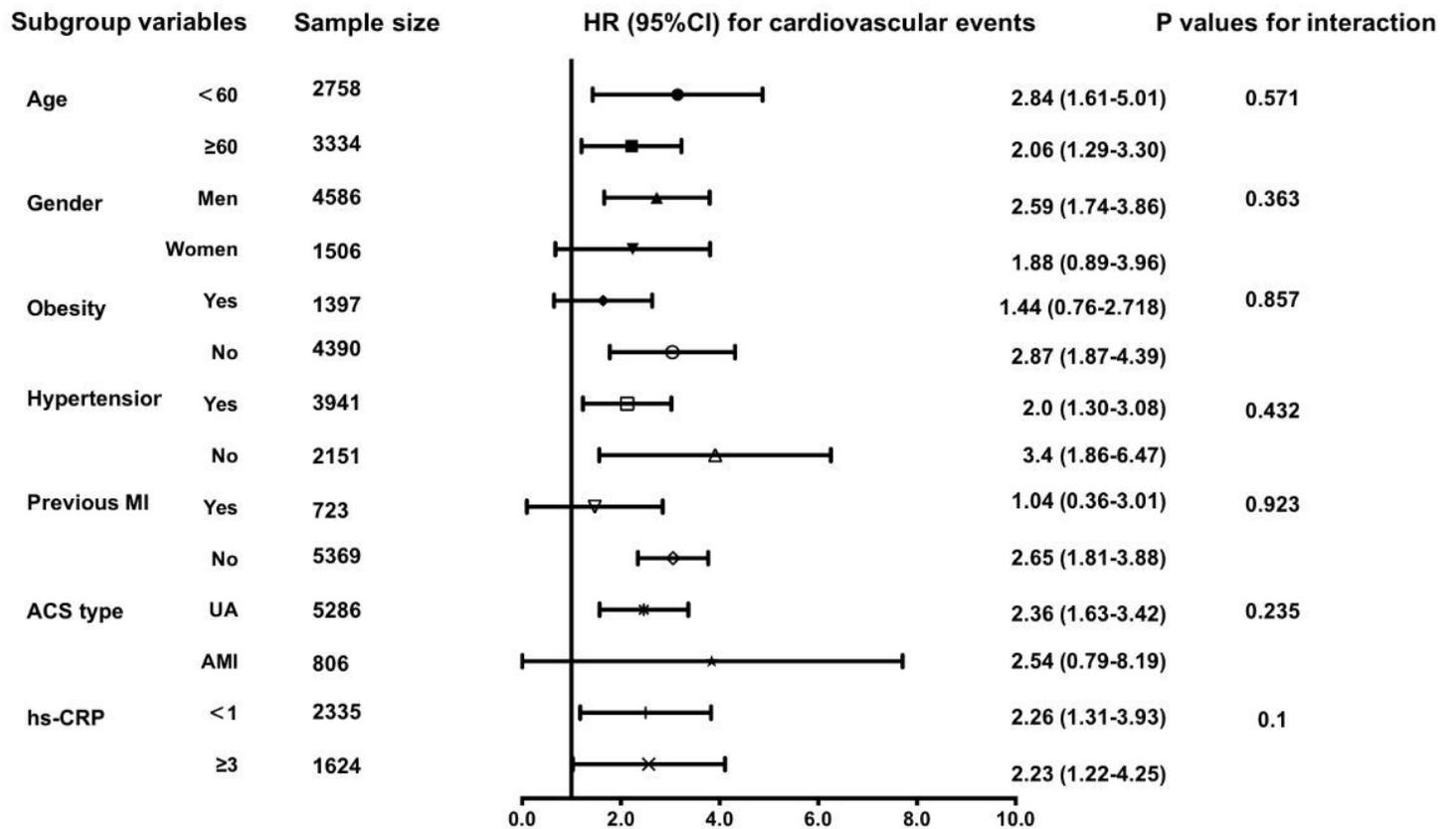


Figure 3

Extreme quartile adjusted hazard ratios for associations with cardiovascular events in subgroups of cardiovascular risk factors. MI myocardial infarction, ACS acute coronary syndrome, sdLDL-C, Small dense low-density lipoprotein cholesterol. * $p \leq 0.05$. Adjusted for age, gender, BMI, smoking status, hypertension, previous MI, previous stroke, syntax score, number of stents, total length of stents, HDL-C, high sensitivity C-reactive protein, lipid-lowering medication use excluding subgroup variables

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