

Figure S1

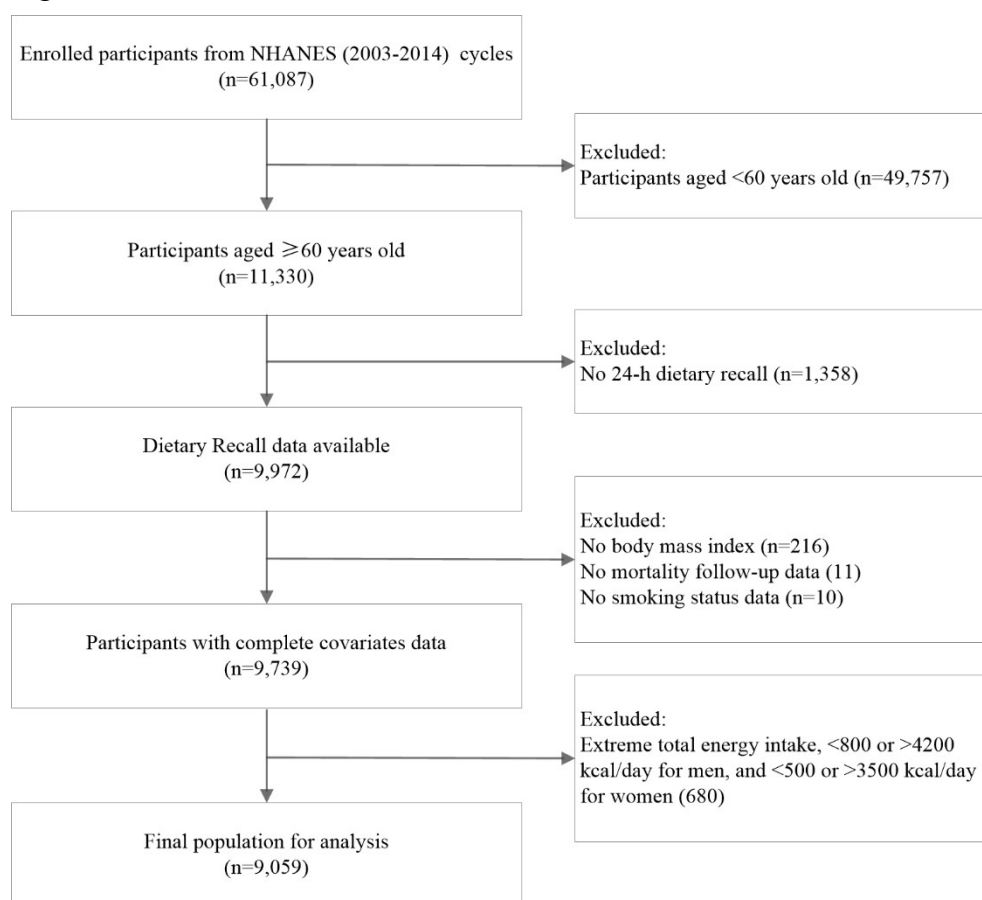


Table S1. The DOBS assignment scheme.

DOBS components	Property	DOBS score		
		0	1	2
Dietary fiber (g/d)	A	≤12.00	>12.00, ≤18.10	>18.10
Carotene (μg/d)	A	≤178.47	>178.47, ≤241.68	>241.68
Vitamin B2 (mg/d)	A	≤1.53	>1.53, ≤2.16	>2.16
Niacin (mg/d)	A	≤16.62	>16.62, ≤23.69	>23.69
Vitamin B6 (mg/d)	A	≤1.37	>1.37, ≤2.02	>2.02
Folic acid (μg/d)	A	≤277.00	>277.00, ≤404.00	>404.00
Vitamin B12 (μg/d)	A	≤2.96	>2.96, ≤5.14	>5.14
Vitamin C (mg/d)	A	≤46.40	>46.40, ≤99.13	>99.13
Vitamin E (mg/d)	A	≤4.75	>4.75, ≤7.50	>7.50
Calcium (mg/d)	A	≤603.50	>603.50, ≤901.00	>901.00
Magnesium (mg/d)	A	≤214.00	>214.00, ≤295.50	>295.50
Zinc (mg/d)	A	≤7.63	>7.63, ≤11.18	>11.18
Copper (mg/d)	A	≤0.91	>0.91, ≤1.27	>1.27
Selenium (μg/d)	A	≤75.90	>75.90, ≤107.37	>107.37
Total fat (g/d)	P	>74.59	≤74.59, >50.86	≤50.86
Iron (mg/d)	P	>15.49	≤15.49, >10.64	≤10.64

A, Anti-oxidant; P, Pro-oxidant. DOBS, Dietary Oxidative Balance Score.

Table S2. Association of single CVD or DOBS status with all-cause mortality among US older adults, NHANES 2003-2014 (n=9059).

Morality outcome	death (%)	Hazard ratio (95% CI)		
		Crude model	Model 1	Model 2
All-causes				
Non-CVD	2118 (31.06)	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
CVD	1262 (56.36)	2.54 (2.31-2.81), <0.001	1.87 (1.7-2.05), <0.001	1.64 (1.50-1.80), <0.001
Anti-oxidant diet	632 (32.49)	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Pro-oxidant diet	2748 (38.63)	1.38 (1.22-1.57), <0.001	1.41 (1.24-1.6), <0.001	1.25 (1.09-1.43), 0.001

Crude model, adjusted for no covariates. Model 1, adjusted for age and sex. Model 2, adjusted for model 1 plus ethnicity, marital status, education, smoking status, physical activity, BMI, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and dietary energy intake. CVD, cardiovascular disease.

Table S3. Joint association of CVD and DOBS status with all-cause mortality among US older adults, NHANES 2003-2014 (n=9059).

Morality outcome	death (%)	Hazard ratio (95% CI)		
		Crude model	Model 1	Model 2
All-causes				
Non-CVD & Anti-oxidant diet	413 (27.37)	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Non-CVD & Pro-oxidant diet	1705 (32.10)	1.27 (1.10-1.47), 0.001	1.26 (1.10-1.44), 0.001	1.13 (0.97-1.31), 0.114
CVD & Anti-oxidant diet	219 (50.23)	2.17 (1.74-2.70), <0.001	1.50 (1.21-1.85), <0.001	1.30 (1.05-1.62), 0.016
CVD & Pro-oxidant diet	1043 (57.85)	3.33 (2.81-3.95), <0.001	2.45 (2.09-2.88), <0.001	1.96 (1.64-2.34), <0.001

Crude model, adjusted for no covariates. Model 1, adjusted for age and sex. Model 2, adjusted for model 1 plus ethnicity, marital status, education, smoking status, physical activity, BMI, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and dietary energy intake. CVD, cardiovascular disease.

Table S4. Association of DOBS status with all-cause mortality among US older adults in CVD and non-CVD cohorts, NHANES 2003-2014 (n=9059).

Morality outcome	death (%)	Hazard ratio (95% CI)			P for interaction in Model 2
		Crude model	Model 1	Model 2	
All-causes					
Non-CVD cohorts					
Anti-oxidant diet	413 (27.37)	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	0.015
Pro-oxidant diet	1705 (32.10)	1.27 (1.10-1.47), 0.001	1.29 (1.13-1.47), <0.001	1.13 (0.97-1.31), 0.130	
CVD cohorts					
Anti-oxidant diet	219 (50.23)	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	
Pro-oxidant diet	1043 (57.85)	1.53 (1.24-1.89), <0.001	1.53 (1.23-1.90), <0.001	1.48 (1.18-1.86), 0.001	

Crude model, adjusted for no covariates. Model 1, adjusted for age and sex. Model 2, adjusted for model 1 plus ethnicity, marital status, education, smoking status, physical activity, BMI, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and dietary energy intake. CVD, cardiovascular disease.

Table S5. Sensitivity Analyses of the association between single CVD or DOBS status and all-cause mortality among US older adults excluding participants who died within two years of follow-up, NHANES 2003-2014 (n=8616).

Morality outcome	death (%)	Hazard ratio (95% CI)		
		Crude model	Model 1	Model 2
All-causes				
Non-CVD	1884 (28.61)	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
CVD	1053 (51.87)	2.46 (2.23-2.71), <0.001	1.81 (1.65-1.98), <0.001	1.60 (1.45-1.75), <0.001
Anti-oxidant diet	567 (30.16)	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Pro-oxidant diet	2370 (35.18)	1.33 (1.16-1.51), <0.001	1.36 (1.20-1.55), <0.001	1.23 (1.07-1.42), 0.004

Crude model, adjusted for no covariates. Model 1, adjusted for age and sex. Model 2, adjusted for model 1 plus ethnicity, marital status, education, smoking status, physical activity, BMI, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and dietary energy intake. CVD, cardiovascular disease.

Table S6. Sensitivity Analyses of the joint association between CVD and DOBS status and all-cause mortality among US older adults excluding participants who died within two years of follow-up, NHANES 2003-2014 (n=8616).

Morality outcome	death (%)	Hazard ratio (95% CI)		
		Crude model	Model 1	Model 2
All-causes				
Non-CVD & Anti-oxidant diet	380 (25.75)	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Non-CVD & Pro-oxidant diet	1504 (29.43)	1.23 (1.06-1.44), 0.007	1.23 (1.08-1.41), 0.003	1.12 (0.97-1.31), 0.132
CVD & Anti-oxidant diet	187 (46.29)	2.14 (1.69-2.71), <0.001	1.47 (1.17-1.86), 0.001	1.28 (1.01-1.63), 0.041
CVD & Pro-oxidant diet	866 (53.26)	3.13 (2.65-3.69), <0.001	2.32 (1.99-2.71), <0.001	1.90 (1.60-2.26), <0.001

Crude model, adjusted for no covariates. Model 1, adjusted for age and sex. Model 2, adjusted for model 1 plus ethnicity, marital status, education, smoking status, physical activity, BMI, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and dietary energy intake. CVD, cardiovascular disease.

Table S7. Sensitivity Analyses of the association between DOBS status and all-cause mortality among US older adults in CVD and non-CVD cohorts excluding participants who died within two years of follow-up, NHANES 2003-2014 (n=8616).

Morality outcome	death (%)	Hazard ratio (95% CI)			P for interaction in Model 2
		Crude model	Model 1	Model 2	
All-causes					0.040
Non-CVD cohorts					
Anti-oxidant diet	380 (25.75)	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	
Pro-oxidant diet	1504 (29.43)	1.23 (1.06-1.44), 0.007	1.26 (1.1-1.44), 0.001	1.11 (0.95-1.30), 0.198	
CVD cohorts					
Anti-oxidant diet	187 (46.29)	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	
Pro-oxidant diet	866 (53.26)	1.46 (1.16-1.84), 0.001	1.49 (1.16-1.9), 0.002	1.51 (1.17-1.95), 0.002	

Crude model, adjusted for no covariates. Model 1, adjusted for age and sex. Model 2, adjusted for model 1 plus ethnicity, marital status, education, smoking status, physical activity, BMI, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and dietary energy intake. CVD, cardiovascular disease.