Fig. S1 Multivariate cox regression analysis of overall stroke incidence, by sex.

Measurement: Age(year), BMI(kg/m²), LDL-C(mmol/L), HDL-C(mmol/L) and TC(mmol/L).

Fig. S2 Multivariate cox regression analysis of overall stroke incidence using imputed dataset, by sex.

Measurement: Age(year), BMI(kg/m²), LDL-C(mmol/L), HDL-C(mmol/L) and TC(mmol/L).
Fig. S3 Nomogram for predicting 6-year risk of overall stroke for middle-aged and elderly Chinese population using imputed dataset.

Measurement: Age(year), BMI(kg/m²), LDL-C(mmol/L), HDL-C(mmol/L) and TC(mmol/L). The scores corresponding to each factor are listed on the "Points" axis. To estimate the 6-year probability of disease, calculate the sum of the scores of each factor and locate the sum on the "Total Points" axis, then read the probability on the "Predict probability" axis.
Fig. S4 Nomogram for predicting 6-year risk of stroke for middle-aged and elderly Chinese population using imputed dataset (A. ischemic stroke, B. hemorrhagic stroke).

Measurement: Age (year), BMI (kg/m²), LDL-C (mmol/L), HDL-C (mmol/L) and TC (mmol/L). The scores corresponding to each factor are listed on the "Points" axis. To estimate the 6-year probability of disease, calculate the sum of the scores of each factor and locate the sum on the "Total Points" axis, then read the probability on the "Predict probability" axis.
Fig. S5 Calibration curves for the nomogram using imputed dataset (overall stroke).

Nomogram-predicted probability and observed frequency over 6 years for stroke among participants were plotted in the x- and y-axis, respectively. The gray line indicates the ideal plot for the calibration curve, where the nomogram predicted probabilities perfectly match the observed probabilities in all subgroups.
Fig. S6 Calibration curves for the nomogram using imputed dataset (A. ischemic stroke, B. hemorrhagic stroke).

Nomogram-predicted probability and observed frequency over 6 years for stroke among participants were plotted in the x- and y-axis, respectively. The gray line indicates the ideal plot for the calibration curve, where the nomogram predicted probabilities perfectly match the observed probabilities in all subgroups.