

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Table 1. Baseline characteristics of full cohort. Adapted from (Guyton et al, JACC 2008;51:1564-1572).

Characteristic	N (n=272)		E/S (n=272)		E/S+N (n=676)	
Age yr [Mean (SD)]	56.4	(10.6)	57.5	(10.3)	56.9	(10.9)
Sex n (%)						
Female	136	(50.0)	120	(44.1)	352	(52.1)
Race n (%)						
Asian	11	(4.0)	4	(1.5)	11	(1.6)
Black	13	(4.8)	17	(6.3)	38	(5.6)
Hispanic	14	(5.1)	11	(4.0)	49	(7.2)
Other	3	(1.1)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.3)
White	231	(84.9)	240	(88.2)	576	(85.2)
BMI (kg/m²) [Mean (SD)]	30.1	(5.9)	30.3	(6.0)	29.8	(5.5)
FSG (mg/dL) [Mean (SD)]	101.4	(19.4)	101.6	(14.1)	101.6	(18.1)
NCEP Risk Category n (%)						
CHD/CHD risk equivalent*	69	(25.4)	84	(30.9)	183	(27.1)
High risk with AVD†	29	(10.7)	36	(13.2)	77	(11.4)
CHD	16	(5.9)	22	(8.1)	60	(8.9)
Other forms of atherosclerosis‡	16	(5.9)	18	(8.1)	34	(5.0)
High risk w/o AVD	40	(14.7)	48	(17.6)	106	(15.7)
Diabetes	40	(14.7)	43	(15.8)	105	(15.5)
≥2 CHD (10yr>20%) risk factors	15	(5.5)	22	(8.1)	42	(6.2)
Metabolic Syndrome§ n (%)	127	(46.7)	156	(57.4)	319	(47.2)
Waist Circumference >102 cm (males) or >88 cm (females)	142	(52.2)	150	(55.1)	363	(53.7)
TG ≥1.69 mmol/L	138	(50.7)	155	(57.0)	347	(51.3)
HDL-C <1.01mmol/L (males) or <1.29mmol/L (females)	94	(34.6)	91	(33.5)	217	(32.1)
Blood pressure >130/85 mmHg or on antihypertensive medication	166	(61.0)	181	(66.5)	431	(63.8)
Fasting glucose >5.6mmol/L or diabetic	117	(43.0)	153	(56.3)	305	(45.1)
<p>N = Extended release Niacin (titrated to 2 g); E/S = Ezetimibe / Simvastatin 10/20 mg; BMI = Body Mass Index</p> <p>*Patients with coronary heart disease (CHD) and CHD risk equivalents may be in more than one category of CHD, other forms of Atherosclerosis, and diabetes (where diabetes is defined as: baseline fasting glucose ≥ 126 mg/dL on 2 or more occasions, or a diagnosis of diabetes, or use of antidiabetic medications).</p> <p>† AVD = atherosclerotic vascular disease</p> <p>‡ Other forms of atherosclerosis are peripheral arterial disease, abdominal aortic aneurysm, symptomatic carotid artery disease, TIA, and stroke.</p> <p>§ Defined as having ≥3 of the following characteristics below</p> <p>¶ Percentages are based upon number (n) of patients with baseline HDL-C Levels</p>						

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Supplementary Table 2. Number of patients with new onset DM

	0-24 weeks n (%)					24-64 weeks n (%)			Cumulative 64 weeks n (%)		
	<i>N</i> [*] (n=232)	<i>E/S</i> (n=229)	<i>E/S+N</i> (n=569)	<i>P</i> - value‡	<i>P</i> - value§	<i>E/S</i> (n=229)	<i>E/S+N</i> (n=569)	<i>P</i> - value§	<i>E/S</i> (n=229)	<i>E/S+N</i> (n=569)	<i>P</i> - value§
New-Onset of DM [†]	5 (2.2)	3 (1.3)	25 (4.4)	0.153	0.033	4 (1.7)	3 (0.5)	0.109	7 (3.1)	28 (4.9)	0.338
Initiated use of anti-diabetic medications	0 (0.0)	2 (0.9)	2 (0.5)	NA	NA	1 (0.4)	3 (0.5)	NA	3 (1.3)	5 (0.9)	NA
Consecutive elevations FG ≥7.0mmol/l	5 (2.2)	2 (0.9)	24 (4.2)	NA	NA	3 (1.3)	1 (0.2)	NA	5 (2.2)	25 (4.4)	NA
Diagnosis of type 2 DM	0 (0.0)	1 (0.4)	2 (0.4)	NA	NA	1 (0.4)	1 (0.2)	NA	2 (0.9)	3 (0.5)	NA
Criteria for DM still applicable at study-end§	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 (2.6)	20 (3.5)	0.661
Remittance at study-end¶	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1(0.4)	8 (1.4)	0.459

N = Extended release Niacin (titrated to 2 g); *E/S* = Ezetimibe / Simvastatin 10/20 mg ‡ *E/S+N* vs *N*; § *E/S+N* vs *E/S*; *patients were randomized and treated with *N* as described for 24 weeks (Guyton et al, JACC 2008;51:1564-1572), then switched to *E/S+N* or *E/S* based on a randomized pre-assignment (2:1) for 40 weeks additional; these patients were not included in the 64 week analysis and comprised a supportive secondary analysis group; †Defined as patients who had a DM diagnosis recorded as an adverse event, consecutive FG measurements ≥ 7.0 mmol/L, or initiated an antidiabetic medication during the course of the study; ¶On antidiabetic medication, persistent elevation of FG ≥7.0 mmol/L, or clinical diagnosis of type 2 DM at study-end; || Based on-time-to event analysis for new-onset diabetes, 1 additional patient in the *E/S* group is listed in the 24-week study that was previously reported in the 64-week study (Fazio et al, J Am J Cardiol. 2010;105:487-494).

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Supplementary Table 3. Univariate and Multivariable Analyses of New-Onset Diabetes at 24 and 64 Weeks

Risk Factor	Univariate				Multivariate*			
	24 weeks (n=1030)		64 weeks (n=798)		24 weeks (n=1015)		64 weeks (n=787)	
	OR [†]	95% CI	OR [†]	95% CI	OR [‡]	95% CI	OR [‡]	95% CI
Metabolic syndrome (with vs. without)	9.21	3.21, 26.44¶¶	6.29	2.58, 15.32¶¶	6.07	2.00, 18.43	4.12	1.59, 10.68
Baseline BMI (SD = 5.5), kg/m ²	1.76	1.33, 2.33¶¶	1.76	1.34, 2.31¶¶	1.64	1.13, 2.37	1.53	1.09, 2.15§
Baseline hsCRP (SD = 57 nmol/L)	1.28	1.06, 1.56§	1.43	1.18, 1.72¶¶	NS	NS	1.39	1.13, 1.70
Baseline LDL-C (SD = 0.57 mmol/L)	0.74	0.51, 1.06	0.91	0.65, 1.28	0.73	0.50, 1.06	NT	NT
Gender	1.47	0.72, 3.02	1.34	0.67, 2.65	NT	NT	NT	NT
Race (white vs. non-white)	0.76	0.29, 2.01	1.13	0.39, 3.27	NT	NT	NT	NT
Age (SD = 10.7 years)	1.45	1.00, 2.11	1.57	1.09, 2.25§	1.49	1.01, 2.21§	1.63	1.10, 2.43§
Metabolic Syndrome Components††:								
Waist circumference (>102 cm (males) or >88 cm (females) vs otherwise)	2.76	1.22, 6.23§	2.00	0.96, 4.16	NA	NA	NA	NA
Baseline TG (≥1.7 vs. <1.7 mmol/L)	2.16	1.01, 4.60§	1.64	0.81, 3.29	NA	NA	NA	NA
Baseline HDL-C (<1.0 mmol/L (males) or <1.3 mmol/L (females))	2.79	1.37, 5.69	2.38	1.21, 4.71§	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blood pressure ≥130/85 mmHg or on antihypertensive medication (yes vs no)	3.60	1.37, 9.42	2.58	1.11, 5.98§	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fasting glucose (≥ 5.6 vs. < 5.6 mmol/L)‡‡	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Weight change (wk 24 minus baseline [SD=3.0 lbs]); (wk 64 minus baseline [SD=4.0 lbs])	0.98	0.68, 1.41	0.90	0.61, 1.34	NT	NT	NT	NT
Treatment effect:§§								
E/S+N vs. E/S	5.22	1.23, 22.20§	1.64	0.71, 3.81	7.34	1.66, 32.45§	2.33	0.94, 5.78
E/S+N vs. N	2.09	0.79, 5.52	NA	NA	2.18	0.80, 5.91	NA	NA

E/S=ezetimibe/simvastatin; **N**=Niaspan; NT=not tested, did not meet criterion for multivariate analysis; NA=not available. NS=non-significant; The 24 week analyses was performed in all nondiabetic patients at baseline treated with **E/S**, **E/S+N** and **N** and the 64-week analyses in all patients in the 24-week analysis originally randomized to **E/S+N** or **E/S** and continued these therapies during 64 weeks. *Factors with P<0.25 in the univariate analysis were assessed by multivariate analysis using multiple logistic-regression model. Factors with the largest P-value were removed, one at a time, by backwards-elimination, until all remaining factors had P-values <0.10. Treatment group was included in the model regardless of significance due to its primary role in the original study. †Odds Ratios (ORs), 95% CIs, and P-values estimated from simple logistic regression model; ORs for the continuous variables represent the increased odds of new-onset diabetes based on a 1-SD increase in the risk factor; ‡Adjusted ORs, 95% CIs, and P-values estimated from multiple logistic regression model; adjusted ORs for the continuous variables represent the increased odds of new-onset diabetes based on a 1-SD increase in the risk factor. ††Metabolic syndrome defined as ≥3 of the 5 of the characteristics below (Grundey et al., Circulation 2005; 112:2735-2752); the multivariate model excluded the 5 individual components due to their role in defining metabolic syndrome; ‡‡OR and 95% CIs not available for FG due to complete separation in the model as all patients with new-onset diabetes had baseline FG ≥5.6 mmol/L; §§Treatment effect (week 24: **E/S+N** vs. **E/S** and **E/S+N** vs. **N**; week 64: **E/S+N** vs. **E/S**); final model includes factors adjusting for treatment. §P < 0.05, || P < 0.01, ¶¶P < 0.001. To convert SI units to mg/dL: for cholesterol divide by 0.0259, triglycerides divide by 0.0113, glucose divide by 0.0555.

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Supplementary Table 4. Univariate and Multivariate Analyses of Fasting Glucose Changes (mmol/L) from baseline for Various Risk Factors*

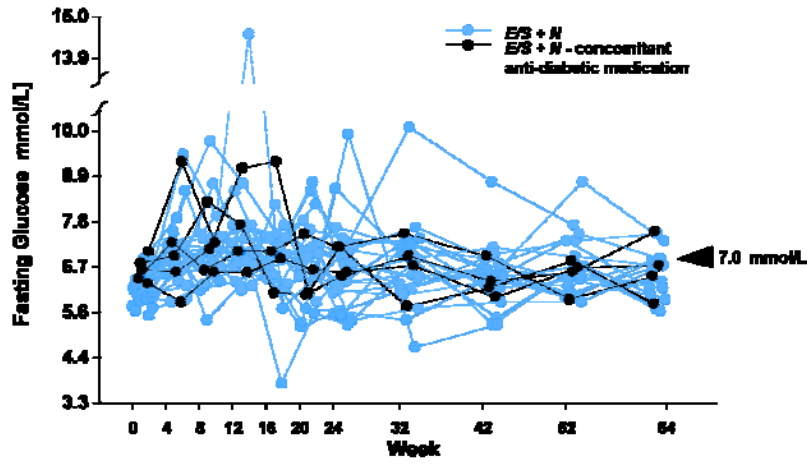
Risk Factor	Univariate				Multivariate			
	24 weeks (n=650)		64 weeks (n=418)		24 weeks (n=648)		64 weeks (n=410)	
	FG change [†]	95% CI	FG change [†]	95% CI	FG change [†]	95% CI	FG change [†]	95% CI
Metabolic syndrome (with vs. without)	0.31	-1.39, 2.01	-1.31	-3.33, 0.71	NT	NT	NS	NS
Baseline BMI (SD=5.4)	1.15	0.31, 1.99	0.35	-0.66, 1.36	1.18	0.35, 2.01	NT	NT
Baseline hsCRP (SD=61 nmol/L)	0.15	-0.69, 0.99	1.16	0.15, 2.16§	NT	NT	1.08	0.10, 2.07§
Baseline LDL-C (SD=0.6 mmol/L)	-0.18	-1.03, 0.66	0.07	-0.94, 1.08	NT	NT	NT	NT
Gender (male vs. female)	0.03	-1.66, 1.72	-1.00	-3.03, 1.03	NT	NT	NT	NT
Race (white vs. non-white)	0.57	-2.33, 3.46	-1.02	-5.00, 2.96	NT	NT	NT	NT
Age (SD=10.4 years)	0.27	-0.58, 1.11	0.74	-0.27, 1.75	NT	NT	0.92	-0.07, 1.90§
Metabolic Syndrome Components:††								
Waist circumference [>102 cm (males) or >88 cm (females) vs. otherwise]	1.37	-0.33, 3.06	0.21	-1.82, 2.25	NA	NA	NA	NA
Baseline TG (≥1.7 vs <1.7 mmol/L)	1.73	0.04, 3.42§	1.32	-0.70, 3.35	NA	NA	NA	NA
Baseline HDL-C [<1.0 (males) or <1.3 (females) mmol/L vs otherwise]	0.87	-0.95, 2.68	1.41	-0.78, 3.60	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blood pressure ≥130/85 mmHg or on antihypertensive medication (yes vs no)	0.41	-1.32, 2.14	-0.35	-2.45, 1.76	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fasting Glucose (5.6 vs. <5.6 mmol/L)	-4.63	-6.32, -2.94¶	-5.52	-7.51, -3.53¶	NA	NA	NA	NA
Weight change baseline to wk 24 (SD=3.0 lbs)	0.82‡‡	-0.03, 1.66	1.16‡‡	0.16, 2.17§	NT	NT	NT	NT
Treatment effect:§§								
E/S+N vs E/S	3.10	1.12, 5.08	4.16	-2.10, 6.21¶	3.16	1.20, 5.13¶	4.24	2.21, 6.28¶
E/S+N vs N	-0.80	-2.95, 1.35	NA	NA	-0.74	-2.88, 1.40	NA	NA

NT=not tested, did not meet criterion for multivariate analysis; NA=not available; NS=non-significant. *The risk analysis of FG changes from baseline was performed in the same manner as for new-onset diabetes (Table–S3); however, single and multiple linear-regressions were used for the univariate and multivariable analyses, respectively at 24 and 64 weeks in patients who were nondiabetic at baseline with baseline and week-24 and -64 FG assessments. †Parameter estimates, 95% CIs and p-values were assessed by simple regression; estimates and 95% CIs for the continuous variables represent the increase in mean FG changes for a 1 SD unit (mmol/l) increase in the risk factor; estimates and 95% CIs for the categorical variables represent the relative difference in mean FG changes from one level of the risk factor to the second level of the risk factor; ‡Adjusted parameter estimates, 95%CI, and p-values were assessed by multiple regression model using backwards elimination; ††MS defined as ≥3 of the 5 characteristics below (Grundy et al., Circulation 2005; 112:2735-2752); the multivariate model excluded the 5 individual components due to their role in defining metabolic syndrome ‡‡Weight change was excluded from multivariate model, and when included it gave similar estimates; §§Treatment effect (week 24: **E/S+N** vs. **E/S** and **E/S+N** vs. **N**; week 64: **E/S+N** vs. **E/S**); §p<0.05, ||p<0.01, ¶p<0.001; To convert SI units to mg/dL: for cholesterol divide by 0.0259, triglycerides divide by 0.0113, glucose divide by 0.0555.

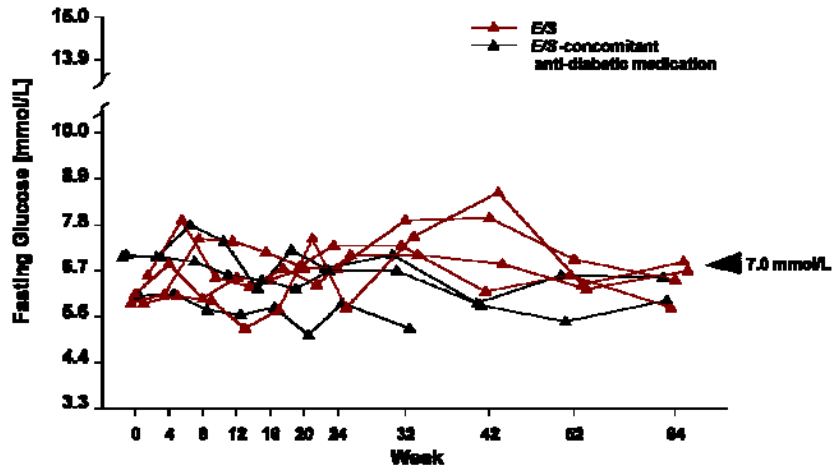
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Supplementary Figure 1. Individual changes in FG over time in patients with new-onset DM. Those who initiated antidiabetic medication are indicated

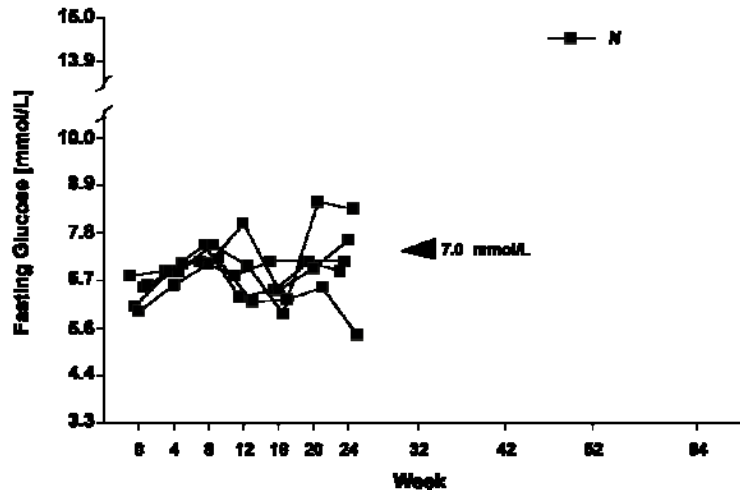
A. E/S + N



B. E/S



C. N



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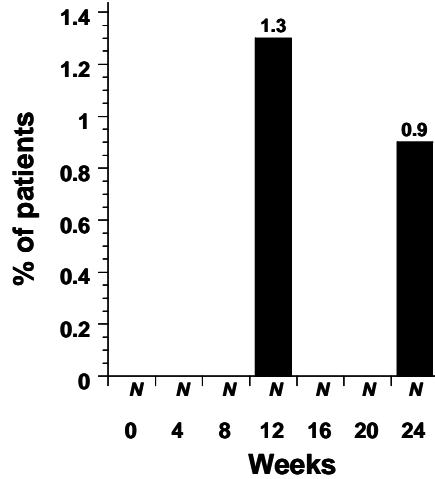
Table of data for Supplementary Figure-1.

Patient	FG levels [mmol/L]† by Treatment Week										
	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	32	42	52	64
E/S+N											
1	5.8	6.9	6.8	7.3	7.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	na	na	na
2	6.2	6.5	6.2	7.8	7.5	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	6	6.3
3	6.2	7.3	7	6.7	6.4	5.3	5.6	6.2	6.7	na	na
4	6.3	7.3	7.5	8.6	6.7	5.4	8.7	7.1	6.3	7.4	6.2
5	5.7	7.2	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.9	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.4	6
6	6.4	7.3	7.4	7	7.4	na	na	na	na	na	na
7	6	5.9	6.3	7	6.9	7.9	6.2	6	6.4	6.3	6.9
8	6.4	7.3	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.5	7	5.9	6.5
9	6.4	6.6	7.1	6.8	7	7.1	6.3	7.4	6.7	6.1	6.7
10	5.9	7.6	5.4	6.3	6.5	5.7	5.7	5.4	6.4	6	na
11	6.8	7	8.3	7.8	6.1	6	7.2	5.8	6.2	6.9	5.8
12	6	6.8	7.1	6.2	8.3	7	5.6	7.4	6.2	na	na
13	6.7	6.6	7.2	9.2	9.3	6.1	6.5	7	6.4	6.6	7.6
14	6.9	7.9	9.8	8.8	7.5	7.2	7	10.2	8.8	7.8	na
15	6.4	6.6	6.7	7.8	6.2	7.7	7.4	7.3	5.3	6.7	5.7
16	5.9	6.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	8.6	7.2	6.9	7.2	7	6.8
17	6.3	7.1	7.2	6.9	7	7.2	6.8	6.2	7	7.4	7.5
18	5.9	6.7	8.8	7	7.2	8.8	6.4	6.5	6.5	6	6.9
19	6.3	5.9	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.8	6	6.7	6.8
20	7.1	9.3	7.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
21	5.6	7.3	7.2	6.9	3.9	5.6	5.3	6.9	5.5	6.8	5.7
22	6.5	9.5	8	14.6	5.7	6.5	10	4.8	5.3	na	na
23	6.7	6.7	7.4	7.7	7.4	8.3	7.2	7.7	6.8	7.5	6.9
24	6	8.6	6.4	7.1	7.8	5.9	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.4
25	5.7	5.9	6.8	7.8	6.2	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.2
26	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.3	7.4	7	5.4	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.8
27	6.9	7	6.7	6.8	7	7.3	6.8	6.5	6.8	8.8	7.4
28	6.8	6.9	7.5	7	6.3	6.5	7.3	7.4	6.5	6.8	5.9
E/S											
1	7	7	7.8	7.4	6.2	7.2	6.7	7	5.9	6.5	6.5
2	7	7	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.7	5.8	5.4	5.9
3	5.9	6.1	7.4	7.4	7.1	6.8	7.3	7.3	6.2	6.5	5.8
4	6.1	6.8	6	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.7	7.9	7.9	6.9	6.4
5	6	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.1	5.9	5.3	na	na	na
6	5.9	6	5.9	5.3	5.7	7.4	5.8	7.5	8.5	6.3	6.9
7	6.5	7.9	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.3	7	7	6.8	6.2	6.7
N											
1	6.8	6.9	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.1	6.9	na	na	na	na
2	6	6.9	7.5	6.3	6.4	7.1	7.1	na	na	na	na
3	5.9	6.5	7	8	6.4	6.9	7.6	na	na	na	na
4	6.5	6.9	7.5	7	5.9	8.5	8.3	na	na	na	na
5	6.5	7	7.2	6.2	6.2	6.5	5.4	na	na	na	na

N = Extended-release niaspan (titrated to 2 g); **E/S** = Ezetimibe/Simvastatin 10/20 mg; na=not applicable; †Bolted data indicates concomitant medication usage

Supplementary Figure 2.

A. Frequency of new-onset diabetes by treatment interval in *N*-arm



B. Time and dose effects on fasting glucose in *N*-arm

