SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX 1

Diagnostic basis for diseases included in this study

Hypertension
Includes history of hypertension diagnosed by the doctor, high systolic blood pressure ($\geq$140 mmHg) or high diastolic blood pressure ($\geq$90 mmHg), use of antihypertensive drugs, or final death due to hypertension.

Hyperlipidemia
Includes total cholesterol $\geq$5.7 mmol/L, or triglyceride $\geq$1.65 mmol/L.

Cardiovascular disease
Cardiovascular disease is identified as a combination of standardized medical status questionnaires administered during self-reported physician diagnosis and personal interviews, including congestive heart failure, coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, heart attack, and stroke.

Chronic pulmonary disease
Chronic pulmonary disease is identified as a combination of standardized medical status questionnaires administered during self-reported physician diagnosis and personal interviews, including asthma, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis.

Arthritis
Arthritis is identified as a combination of standardized medical status questionnaires administered during self-reported physician diagnosis and personal interviews.

Cancer
Cancer is identified as a combination of standardized medical status questionnaires administered during self-reported physician diagnosis and personal interviews.

Liver dysfunction
Liver dysfunction is identified as a combination of standardized medical status questionnaires administered during self-reported physician diagnosis and personal interviews, and the value of alanine aminotransferase $\geq$150 U/L.

Moderate or severe nephropathy
Moderate/severe nephropathy is defined as GFR <60 min $\times$ 1.73 m^2, the calculation of GFR refers to the method of Levey et al. (https://doi.org/10.7326/0003-4819-130-6-199903160-00002).