**Supplementary Table S2:** Impact of race on associations between pre-operative lipid levels and prostate cancer recurrence, excluding men of other race

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Black** | **White** |  |
|  | **n, total (recurrences)** | **HR\* (95% CI)** | **p value** | **n, total (recurrences)** | **HR\* (95% CI)** | **p value** | ***p-interaction*** |
| **Total cholesterol** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <200 mg/dl | 416 (111) | 1.00 (ref) |  | 601 (152) | 1.00 (ref) |  |  |
| 200-239 mg/dl | 165 (52) | 0.95 (0.67-1.34) | 0.763 | 246 (79) | 1.02 (0.76-1.37) | 0.883 |  |
| ≥240 mg/dl | 46 (18) | 2.31 (1.39-3.86) | 0.001 | 60 (16) | 1.20 (0.71-2.02) | 0.503 |  |
|  |  |  | *p-trend=0.063* |  |  | *p-trend=0.594* |  |
| Per 10 mg/dl increase  | 628 (181) | 1.06 (1.02-1.11) | 0.006 | 907 (247) | 0.99 (0.95-1.03) | 0.620 | *0.016* |
| Per 10 mg/dl increase in men with high cholesterolǂ | 212 (70) | 1.22 (1.13-1.31) | <0.001 | 306 (95) | 0.99 (0.89-1.09) | 0.810 | *0.001* |
| **LDL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <130 mg/dl | 451 (122) | 1.00 (ref) |  | 652 (170) | 1.00 (ref) |  |  |
| 130-159 mg/dl | 130 (48) | 1.19 (0.84-1.67) | 0.331 | 176 (52) | 1.03 (0.74-1.42) | 0.865 |  |
| ≥160 mg/dl | 46 (11) | 1.26 (0.67-2.36) | 0.479 | 79 (25) | 1.13 (0.73-1.75) | 0.581 |  |
|  |  |  | *p-trend=0.263* |  |  | *p-trend=0.613* |  |
| Per 10 mg/dl increase  | 628 (181) | 1.04 (0.99-1.10) | 0.079 | 907 (247) | 0.98 (0.94-1.02) | 0.386 | *0.033* |
| Per 10 mg/dl increase in men with high LDLǂ | 177 (59) | 1.09 (0.97-1.24) | 0.157 | 255 (77) | 0.95 (0.84-1.08) | 0.461 | *0.060* |
| **HDL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ≥60 mg/dl  | 134 (33) | 1.00 (ref) |  | 110 (28) | 1.00 (ref) |  |  |
| 40-59 mg/dl | 305 (85) | 0.85 (0.56-1.31) | 0.467 | 406 (107) | 1.30 (0.82-2.05) | 0.261 |  |
| <40 mg/dl | 188 (63) | 0.94 (0.59-1.50) | 0.797 | 391 (112) | 1.09 (0.70-1.72) | 0.700 |  |
|  |  |  | *p-trend=0.821* |  |  | *p-trend=0.187* |  |
| Per 10 mg/dl increase  | 628 (181) | 0.96 (0.87-1.05) | 0.360 | 907 (247) | 0.97 (0.89-1.07) | 0.591 | *0.486* |
| Per 10 mg/dl increase in men with low HDLǂ | 188 (63) | 0.40 (0.23-0.70) | 0.001 | 391 (112) | 0.70 (0.46-1.05) | 0.082 | *0.086* |
| **Triglycerides** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <150 mg/dl | 469 (126) | 1.00 (ref) |  | 589 (160) | 1.00 (ref) |  |  |
| 150-199 mg/dl | 66 (13) | 0.67 (0.37-1.20) | 0.180 | 159 (37) | 0.83 (0.58-1.21) | 0.335 |  |
| ≥200 mg/dl | 92 (42) | 1.75 (1.22-2.52) | 0.003 | 159 (50) | 1.21 (0.87-1.67) | 0.254 |  |
|  |  |  | *p-trend=0.012* |  |  | *p-trend=0.411* |  |
| Per 10 mg/dl increase  | 628 (181) | 1.02 (1.00-1.03) | 0.061 | 907 (247) | 1.01 (1.00-1.02) | 0.103 | *0.394* |
| Per 10 mg/dl increase in men with high triglyceridesǂ | 158 (55) | 1.02 (0.99-1.05) | 0.268 | 318 (87) | 1.01 (1.00-1.02) | 0.131 | *0.512* |

ǂ High lipid levels are defined as ≥200 mg/dl for cholesterol, ≥130 mg/dl for LDL and ≥150 mg/dl for triglycerides while low HDL levels are defined as <40 mg/dl

\*HRs are adjusted for age, pre-operative PSA, year of surgery, BMI, surgical center, post-operative statin use, pathological Gleason score, positive surgical margins, extracapsular extension, and seminal vesicle invasion