

Table S1. Positive predictive value (PPV) (95%CI), negative predictive value (NPV) for metabolic syndrome and circadian syndrome in predicting prevalent CVD and CVD mortality among adults attending the US National Health and Nutrition Survey (NHANES 2005–2016, *n* = 12,156).

| | Men | | Women | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | PPV (%) | NPV (%) | PPV (%) | NPV (%) |
| Prevalent CVD | | | | |
| MetS | 20.9(19.4–22.4) | 95.7(95.0–96.4) | 16.4(15.1–17.8) | 96.8(96.1–97.4) |
| CircS | 23.1(21.4–24.8) | 94.8(94.1–95.5) | 17.9(16.4–19.4) | 96.5(95.9–97.1) |
| CVD mortality | | | | |
| MetS | 6.2(5.3–7.1) | 97.7(97.1–98.2) | 4.7(3.93–5.50) | 98.8(98.3–99.1) |
| CircS | 6.3(5.4–7.4) | 97.2(96.7–97.7) | 4.8(3.98–5.68) | 98.5(98.0–98.9) |

Abbreviations: CircS, circadian syndrome; MetS, metabolic syndrome; CI, confidence interval; CVD, cardiovascular disease.