

Model		Male			Female		
		OR	95%CI	P value	OR	95%CI	P value
Crude Model	OC	0.977	(0.951, 1.004)	0.098	0.957	(0.893, 1.026)	0.214
	CVAI	1.006	(0.99, 1.013)	0.099	1.050	(1.026, 1.076)	0.000
Model 1	OC	0.965	(0.933, 0.998)	<0.05	0.906	(0.819, 1.003)	0.057
	CVAI	1.007	(0.99, 1.016)	0.099	1.054	(1.019, 1.09)	<0.05
Model 2	OC	0.964	(0.932, 0.998)	<0.05	0.909	(0.809, 1.021)	0.107
	CVAI	1.007	(0.999, 1.016)	0.099	1.056	(1.018, 1.095)	<0.05
Model 3	OC	0.956	(0.922, 0.992)	<0.05	0.793	(0.648, 0.971)	<0.05
	CVAI	1.01	(1.00, 1.02)	<0.05	1.069	(1.007, 1.135)	<0.05
Model 4	OC	0.958	(0.923, 0.995)	<0.05	0.788	(0.645, 0.962)	<0.05
	CVAI	1.010	(1.00, 1.02)	<0.05	1.084	(1.00, 1.175)	<0.05

Table5: Logistic regression analysis correlation of osteocalcin and CVAI with ASCVD risk. OC: osteocalcin; CVAI: China visceral index. Crude Model: Controlled menopause status for women; Model 1: Controlled traditional cardiovascular risk factors + osteocalcin CVAI; Model 2: Controlled traditional cardiovascular risk factors + osteocalcin + CVAI; Model3:Controlled traditional cardiovascular factors+ statin use+ Ca+HOMA-β+osteocalcin or CVAI; Model4: Controlled traditional cardiovascular risk factors+ statin use+ Ca+ HOMA-β+osteocalcin+CVAI. Traditional cardiovascular risk factors: current smoking (male), menopausal status, (female), hypertensi antihypertensive therapy, ASCVD history, and HDL.