Table 2. Association between baseline use of statins and incident frailty.

	Events/participants at baseline	Incidence rate (per 1,000 persons-year)	Fully-adjusted model[1] (RR, 95%CI)	p-value	Propensity-score model[2] (RR, 95%CI)	p-value
Non-ACEI users	290/3744	12 (10-13)	1 [reference]	-	1 [reference]	-
ACEI users	44/551	12 (9-17)	0.72 (0.53-0.99)	0.04	0.75 (0.54-0.996)	0.046

Notes:

All the data are presented as relative ratios (RRs) with their 95% confidence intervals (CIs).

[1] Fully adjusted model included as covariates: age (as continuous); sex; race (whites vs. others); education (degree vs. others); body mass index (as continuous); yearly income (categorized as $\geq$ or $<$ 50,000$ and missing data); CES-D: Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale; smoking habits (current and previous vs. others); Physical Activity Scale for Elderly score (as continuous); Charlson co-morbidity index; number of medications used; daily energy intake; presence at the baseline of any frailty item; diastolic and systolic blood pressure; presence of knee osteoarthritis. [2] Propensity score model included as covariate the propensity score divided into quartiles.