Supplement material

Peripheral artery disease at the time of dialysis initiation and mortality: a prospective observational multicenter study

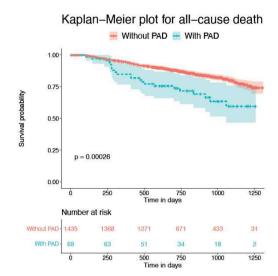
Hikaru Morooka, ¹ Akihito Tanaka, ¹ Daijo Inaguma², Shoichi Maruyama³

¹Division of Nephrology, Nagoya University Hospital, Nagoya, Japan

² Division of Nephrology, Fujita Health University School of Medicine, Toyoake, Japan

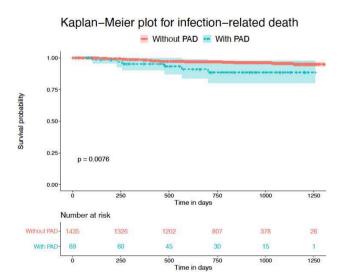
³Division of Nephrology, Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine, Nagoya, Japan

Supplement material:



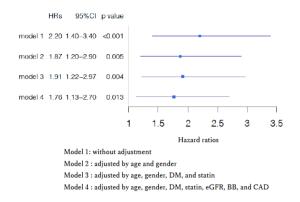
Supplemental figure 1:

The Kaplan-Meier plot for all-cause death for patients who survived longer than 3 months after the dialysis beginning (n = 1504). PAD, peripheral artery disease.



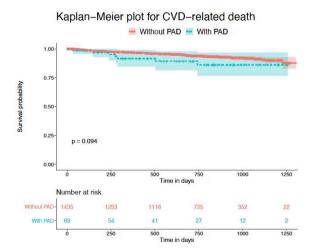
Supplemental figure 2:

The Kaplan-Meier plot for infection-related death for patients who survived longer than 3 months after the dialysis beginning (n = 1504). PAD, peripheral artery disease.



Supplemental figure 3:

Hazard ratio of PAD for all-cause death in patients who survived longer than 3 months after the dialysis beginning (n = 1504). HR, hazard ratio; PAD, peripheral artery disease. CI, confidence interval; DM, diabetes mellitus; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; BB, beta-blocker; CAD, coronary artery disease.



Supplemental figure 4:

The Kaplan-Meier plot for CVD-related death for patients who survived longer than 3 months after the dialysis beginning (n = 1504). PAD, peripheral artery disease; CVD, cardiovascular disease.

Supplemental table 1: Hazard ratios of the mortality of the patients (n = 1522)

	HR (95% CI)	P value
Model 1	2.44 (1.32 – 4.51)	0.004
Model 2	2.62 (1.43 – 4.80)	0.002
Model 3	2.29 (1.27 – 4.12)	0.006

Model 1: PAD

Model 2: PAD + pre SBP

Model 3: PAD + pre SBP + adjusted Calcium

CI; confidence interval. PAD; peripheral artery disease. SBP; systolic blood pressure