- Association of admission functional status and body mass index with mortality in patients 1 receiving chronic dialysis: A nationwide observational cohort study $\mathbf{2}$ 3 Shintaro Mandai^{1*}, Takaaki Koide¹, Tamami Fujiki¹, Yutaro Mori¹, Fumiaki Ando¹, Koichiro 4 Susa¹, Takayasu Mori¹, Soichiro Iimori¹, Shotaro Naito¹, Eisei Sohara¹, Shinichi Uchida¹, $\mathbf{5}$ Kivohide Fushimi², and Tatemitsu Rai¹ 6 $\mathbf{7}$ 8 ¹Department of Nephrology, Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, Tokyo Medical 9 and Dental University, 1-5-45 Yushima, Bunkyo, Tokyo 113-8519, Japan 10 ²Department of Health Policy and Informatics, Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, 1-5-45 Yushima, Bunkyo, Tokyo 113-8519, Japan 11 12S Mandai and T Koide contributed equally. 1314Corresponding author: Shintaro Mandai 15Department of Nephrology, Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, Tokyo Medical 16 and Dental University 171-5-45 Yushima, Bunkyo, Tokyo 113-8519, Japan 18
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Figure S2. A risk matrix for in-hospital mortality according to admission functional status,



24 age, and BMI categories among various clinical subgroups.

26Multivariable logistic regression models were performed to assess the relationship between the risk stratification matrix based on functional status, age, and BMI categories and mortality risk 27according to various subgroups including sex (a), diabetes mellitus (b), CVD (c), and Charlson 2829comorbidity index score (d). The odds ratio with 95% CI and numbers of events and individuals are described for each category. Models were adjusted for sex, dialysis modality, and Charlson 30 comorbidity index. CVD was defined as any of myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, 31peripheral vascular disease, or cerebrovascular disease. 32ADL, activities of daily living; BMI, body mass index; CCI, Charlson comorbidity index; CVD, 33

34 cardiovascular disease; OR, odds ratio

Table S1. Impact of requirement for assistance in feeding, transferring, going to toilet, or dressing on in-hospital mortality in elderly subjects on maintenance dialysis.

		OR (95% CI)	
Variable	No. of Events/N	Crude OR	Adjusted OR ^a
Disability with feeding	1,623/13,996	5.59 (5.22-5.98)	4.45 (4.14–4.77)
Disability with transferring	2,340/27,061	5.30 (4.95-5.67)	4.38 (4.08-4.70)
Disability with toileting	2,188/22,533	5.72 (5.35-6.12)	4.70 (4.38–5.04)
Disability with dressing	2,234/23,572	5.67 (5.30-6.07)	4.64 (4.32-4.98)
Disability with bathing	2,372/28,156	5.20 (4.85-5.57)	4.29 (3.99-4.60)

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³⁸ ^aAdjusted for age, sex, body mass index, dialysis modality, and Charlson comorbidity index. CI,

39 confidence interval; OR, odds ratio

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41 Table S2. Association between disability types and risk of higher hospital length of stay and

42 medical cost in dialysis patients.

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		OR (95% CI)	
Category	No. of Events/N	Crude OR	Adjusted OR ^a
Long length of stay (≥30 days)			
Disability with feeding	5,454/13,996	3.28 (3.15-3.40)	2.96 (2.84-3.08)
Disability with transferring	9,411/27,061	3.29 (3.18-3.39)	3.03 (2.93-3.14)
Disability with toileting	8,363/22,533	3.49 (3.38–3.61)	3.21 (3.11–3.33)
Disability with dressing	8,576/23,572	3.40 (3.29–3.52)	3.14 (3.03-3.25)
Disability with bathing	9,860/28,156	3.43 (3.32–3.54)	3.18 (3.08-3.29)
Highest quartile of medical cost			
Disability with feeding	4,369/13,996	1.43 (1.38–1.49)	1.40 (1.34–1.45)
Disability with transferring	8326/27,061	1.49 (1.44–1.54)	1.46 (1.41–1.51)
Disability with toileting	7,085/22,533	1.52 (1.47–1.57)	1.49 (1.44–1.54)
Disability with dressing	7,342/23,572	1.50 (1.45–1.55)	1.47 (1.42–1.52)
Disability with bathing	8,615/28,156	1.48 (1.44–1.53)	1.46 (1.41–1.50)

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⁴⁵ ^aAdjusted for age, sex, body mass index, dialysis modality, and Charlson comorbidity index. CI,

46 confidence interval; OR, odds ratio