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| **Supplementary Table 1**. Stratified analyses of the association between treatment-naïve leukocyte telomere length and overall survival by PDAC patient characteristics. | | | | |
| Patient characteristics | No. at Risk | Deaths | HR (95% CI)a | Interaction  p-valueb |
| Sex |  |  |  | 0.56 |
| Female | 282 | 264 | 1.16 (0.97-1.39) |  |
| Male | 360 | 341 | 1.14 (0.98-1.33) |  |
| BMI, kg/m2 |  |  |  | 0.19 |
| ≤ 24.9 | 167 | 160 | 0.91 (0.72-1.16) |  |
| 25-29.9 | 272 | 248 | 1.09 (0.91-1.31) |  |
| ≥ 30 | 203 | 197 | 1.31 (1.07-1.61) |  |
| Self-reported history of diabetes mellitus |  |  |  | 0.53 |
| No | 455 | 430 | 1.09 (0.94-1.25) |  |
| Yes | 187 | 175 | 1.25 (1.01-1.54) |  |
| Smoking status |  |  |  | 0.67 |
| Never | 248 | 231 | 1.20 (0.99-1.45) |  |
| Former | 284 | 266 | 1.09 (0.91-1.29) |  |
| Current | 110 | 108 | 1.08 (0.77-1.50) |  |
| a Hazard ratio for continuous telomere length variable reflects one interquartile range (0.216 T/S ratio) decrease in leukocyte telomere length. Each model was adjusted for the following patient characteristics except in the model that was stratified by the respective factor: age at diagnosis (continuous), sex, tumor stage at diagnosis (resectable, locally advanced, metastatic), body mass index (continuous), diabetes (yes, no), and smoking status (never, former, current).  b Interaction p-values were calculated using Cox proportional hazard models with a continuous T/S variable and a categorical form of the stratifying variable as shown above with the same adjustments listed in a.  Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; PDAC, pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma; T/S ratio, the ratio of telomere (T) to single-copy gene (S). | | | | |