

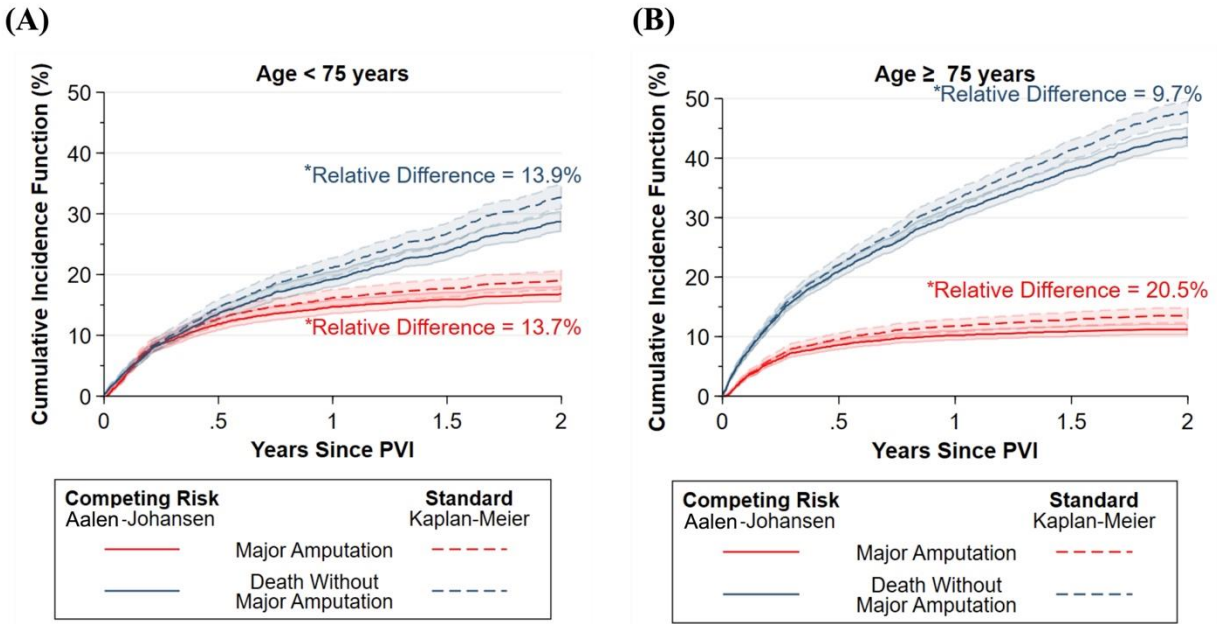
Supplementary Material

Supplementary Figure 1 - The 2-Year Cumulative Incidence Of Both Major Amputation And Death Without Major Amputation Using The Standard 1-Kaplan-Meier Vs. Competing Risk Alaen-Johansen Methods In Patients Aged <75 (**A**) And Those ≥ 75 Years (**B**) With Chronic Limb-Threatening Ischemia (CLTI) Symptoms.

Supplementary Figure 2 - The 2-Year Cumulative Incidence Of Both Major Amputation And Death Without Major Amputation Using The Standard 1-Kaplan-Meier Vs. Competing Risk Alaen-Johansen Methods In Patients Aged <75 (**A**) And Those ≥ 75 Years (**B**) With Non-Chronic Limb-Threatening Ischemia (Non-CLTI) Symptoms.

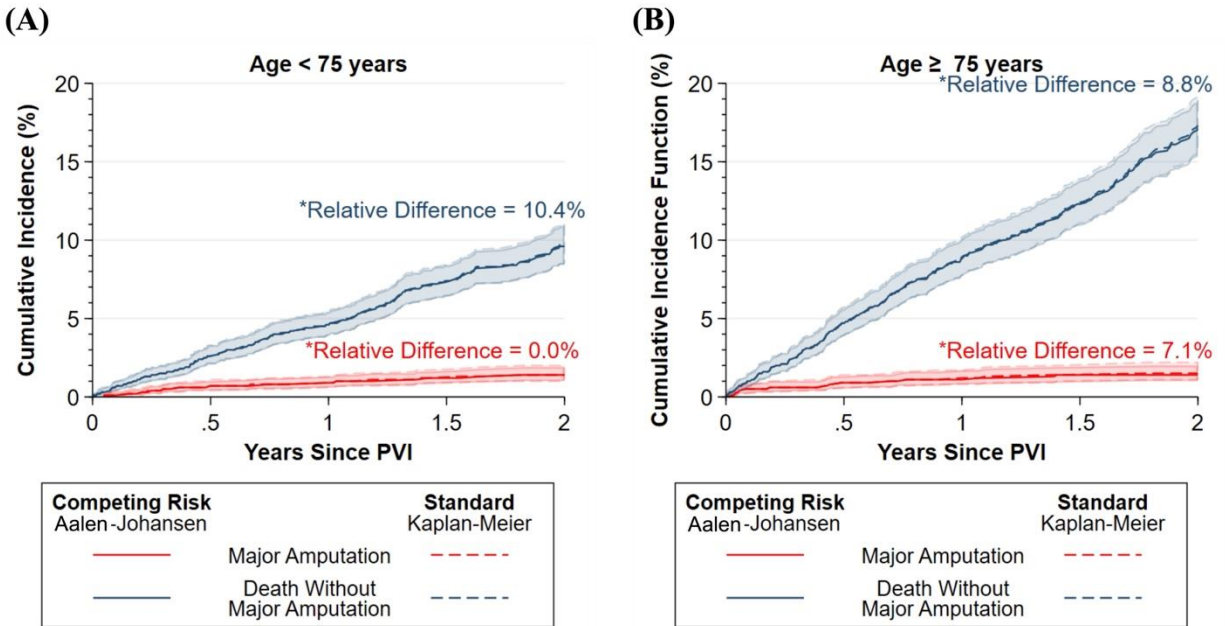
Supplementary Figure 3 - The Unadjusted And Adjusted Prediction Of The 2-Year Risk Of Major Amputation From Standard Cox Proportional Hazard Regression Model Vs. Competing Risk Fine-Gray Regression Model In Patient Aged <75 Years (**A** And **B**) And Those Aged ≥ 75 Years (**C** And **D**) With Non-Chronic Limb-threatening Ischemia (Non-CLTI) Symptoms.

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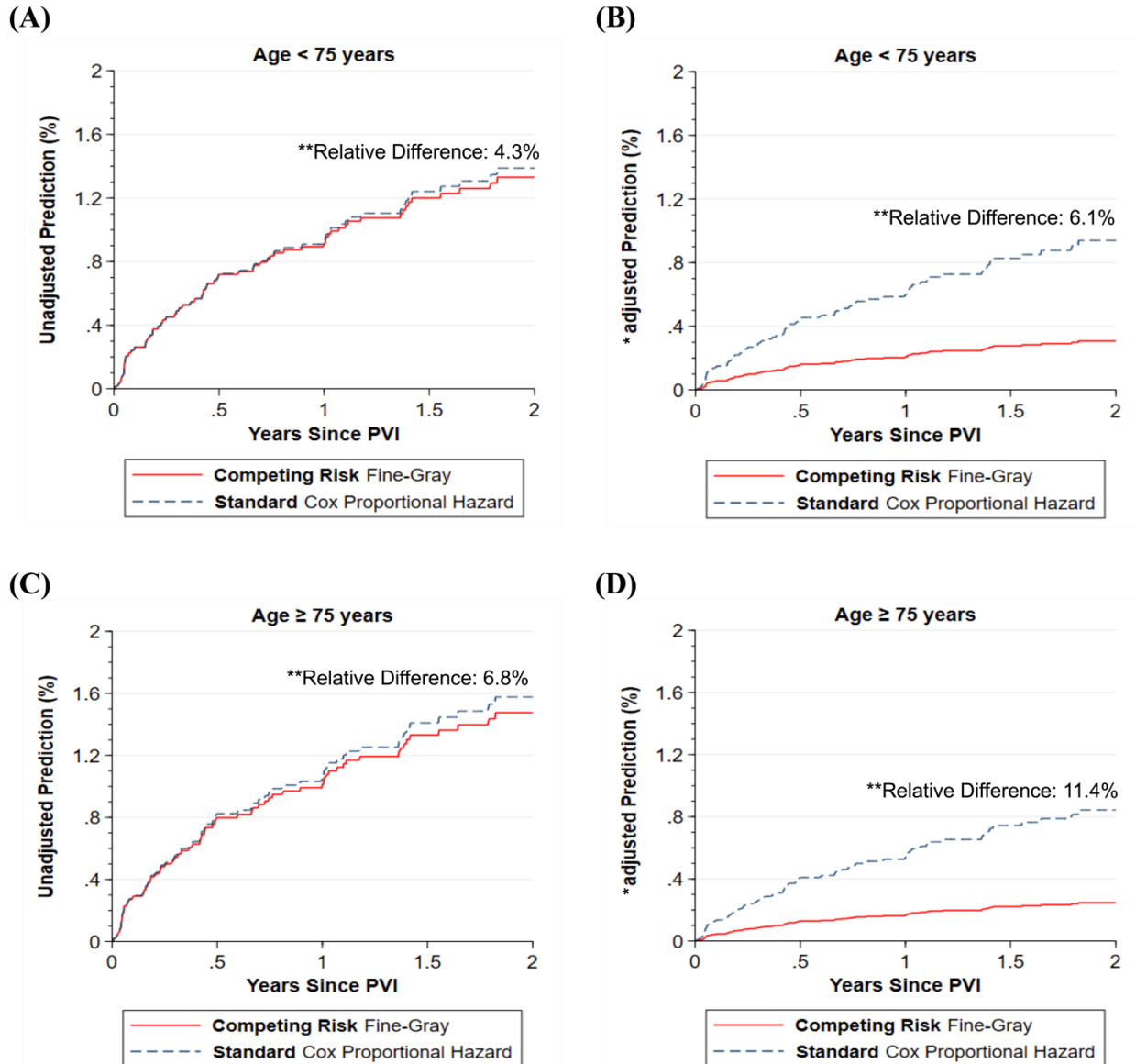
**Relative differences between the 2-year cumulative incidence from the standard and competing risk methods (calculated before rounding the values).*

Supplementary Figure 2 - The 2-Year Cumulative Incidence Of Both Major Amputation And Death Without Major Amputation Using The Standard 1-Kaplan-Meier Vs. Competing Risk Aalen-Johansen Methods In Patients Aged <75 (A) And Those ≥ 75 Years (B) With Non-Chronic Limb-Threatening Ischemia (Non-CLTI) Symptoms.



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**Regression model adjusted for age, sex, race, ethnicity, site, insurance, living at home, smoking guideline-directed medical therapy, hypertension, congestive heart failure, coronary artery disease, percutaneous intervention, coronary artery bypass grafting, diabetes, chronic kidney disease, endarterectomy, or carotid stenting, major or minor amputation, bypass, endarterectomy or peripheral vascular intervention, and urgency of the procedure.*

*** Relative differences between the prediction at 2 years from the standard and competing risk regression models (calculated before rounding the values).*