Supplementary Table 1. Cox proportional hazards regression analyses of the capability of the study variables to predict 10-year all-cause mortality in PAD patients <75 years of age according to diabetes mellitus status (continuous variables not dichotomized – compared to the results in Table 2, in which the continuous variables age, ABI, eGFR, hs-CRP and NT-proBNP were dichotomized).

Predictor variables	**Non-diabetic PAD patients**		**Diabetic PAD patients**	
	N=216 (153 survivors vs. 63 decedents)		N=115 (48 survivors vs. 67 decedents)	
	Univariate analyses	Multivariate analysis [a]	Univariate analyses	Multivariate analysis [a]
	Risk ratios (95% CI); *p* value	Risk ratios (95% CI); *p* value	Risk ratios (95% CI); *p* value	Risk ratios (95% CI); *p* value
Patient age [b]	1.74 (1.24-2.44); *p*=0.001	1.66 (1.14-2.31); *p*=0.003	1.84 (1.23-2.75); *p*=0.003	n.e.
Arterial hypertension (vs. not)	1.31 (0.80-2.15); *p*=0.278	n.e.	2.25 (1.20-4.21); *p*=0.011	1.91 (1.02-3.58); *p*=0.045
Cardiovascular comorbidity [c] (vs. not)	1.90 (1.15-3.12); *p*=0.012	n.e.	1.66 (1.02-2.71); *p*=0.042	n.e.
Critical limb ischaemia (vs. claudication)	2.29 (1.16-4.50); *p*=0.016	n.e.	1.93 (1.18-3.15); *p*=0.009	n.e.
ABI	0.22 (0.07-0.64); *p*=0.006	n.e.	0.60 (0.27-1.32); *p*=0.205	n.e.
History of PAD-specific intervention [d] (vs. not)	1.87 (1.14-3.07); *p*=0.013	1.74 (1.06-2.86); *p*=0.028	1.18 (0.73-1.91); *p*=0.496	n.e.
eGFR [b]	0.75 (0.54-1.05); *p*=0.091	n.e.	0.68 (0.53-0.86); *p*=0.002	n.e.
hs-CRP [b]	2.53 (1.61-3.96); *p*<0.001	2.31 (1.50-3.56); *p*<0.001	1.48 (1.02-2.15); *p*=0.042	n.e.
NT-proBNP [b]	1.56 (1.19-2.04); *p*=0.001	n.e.	1.95 (1.47-2.58); *p*<0.001	1.89 (1.42-2.52); *p*<0.001

Abbreviations: ABI, ankle brachial index; CI, confidence interval; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; hs-CRP, high sensitivity C-reactive protein; n.e., not entered into the model (i.e., stepwise entry limit of $p<0.05$ was exceeded for each of these variables); NT-proBNP, amino-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide.

[a] Multivariate risk ratios were calculated with the Cox proportional hazards regression analysis using a conditional stepwise forward approach with all independent variables listed in Table 2. These variables were entered sequentially into the multivariate Cox proportional hazards regression analysis using a stepwise entry limit of $p<0.05$.

[b] Continuous variables were not normally distributed and were normalized by log transformation. Risk ratios refer to a 1-SD increase in log transformed values.

[c] Cardiovascular comorbidity was defined as having coronary artery disease, cerebrovascular disease, or both.

[d] History of PAD-specific intervention before the index hospitalization was defined as at least one of the following: vascular surgery, percutaneous transluminal angioplasty with or without stenting, or amputation.

Supplementary Table 2. Cox proportional hazards regression analyses of the capability of the study variables to predict 10-year all-cause mortality in PAD patients ≥75 years of age according to diabetes mellitus status (continuous variables not dichotomized – compared to the results in Table 4, in which the continuous variables LDL-cholesterol and NT-proBNP were dichotomized).

Predictor variables	**Non-diabetic PAD patients ≥75 years of age**		**Diabetic PAD patients ≥75 years of age**	
	N=102 (34 survivors vs. 68 decedents)		N=54 (11 survivors vs. 43 decedents)	
	Univariate analyses	Multivariate analysis [a]	Univariate analyses	Multivariate analysis [a]
	Risk ratios (95% CI); *p* value	Risk ratios (95% CI); *p* value	Risk ratios (95% CI); *p* value	Risk ratios (95% CI); *p* value
Male gender (vs. not)	1.38 (0.86-2.22); *p*=0.188	n.e.	1.88 (0.98-3.62); *p*=0.059	2.20 (1.11-4.34); *p*=0.023
Symptomatic heart failure (vs. not)	3.33 (1.76-6.31); *p*<0.001	n.e.	4.86 (2.03-11.62); *p*<0.001	n.e.
Critical limb ischaemia (vs. claudication)	3.58 (1.19-6.45); *p*<0.001	3.13 (1.68-5.83); *p*<0.001	2.95 (1.58-5.50); *p*=0.001	2.89 (1.48-5.62); *p*=0.002
LDL-cholesterol [b]	0.71 (0.55-0.93); *p*=0.012	n.e.	0.73 (0.52-1.02); *p*=0.067	n.e.
NT-proBNP [b]	2.19 (1.65-2.91); *p*<0.001	2.05 (1.54-2.72); *p*<0.001	2.54 (1.68-3.83); *p*<0.001	2.33 (1.54-3.53); *p*<0.001

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; n.e., not entered into the model (i.e., stepwise entry limit of p<0.05 was exceeded for each of these variables); NT-proBNP, amino-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide.

[a] Multivariate risk ratios were calculated with the Cox proportional hazards regression analysis using a conditional stepwise forward approach with all independent variables listed in Table 4. These variables were entered sequentially into the multivariate Cox proportional hazards regression analysis using a stepwise entry limit of $p<0.05$.

[b] Continuous variables were not normally distributed and were normalized by log transformation. Risk ratios refer to a 1-SD increase in log transformed values.