

Table S1 Multivariable regression analysis of VTE risk factors considering thromboprophylaxis^a

Variable	Comparison	HR (95% CI)	p-Value
At 42 d			
Thromboprophylaxis	Enoxaparin vs. betrixaban	1.67 (1.07–2.62)	0.0239
D-dimer	$\geq 2 \times$ ULN vs. $< 2 \times$ ULN	2.30 (1.36–3.89)	0.0018
IMPROVE VTE risk factor			
Previous VTE	Yes vs. no	2.20 (1.16–4.17)	0.0154
Known thrombophilia	Yes vs. no	–	–
Current lower-limb paralysis	Yes vs. no	0.67 (0.24–1.82)	0.43
Current cancer	Yes vs. no	0.64 (0.16–2.61)	0.54
Immobilization	≥ 7 vs. < 7 d	–	–
ICU or CCU stay	Yes vs. no	2.94 (1.74–4.97)	< 0.0001
Age	> 60 vs. ≤ 60 y	0.98 (0.37–2.60)	0.97
At 77 d			
Thromboprophylaxis	Enoxaparin vs. betrixaban	1.99 (1.31–3.03)	0.0013
D-dimer	$\geq 2 \times$ ULN vs. $< 2 \times$ ULN	2.26 (1.40–3.63)	0.0008
IMPROVE VTE risk factor			
Previous VTE	Yes vs. no	2.21 (1.23–3.97)	0.0083
Known thrombophilia	Yes vs. no	–	–
Current lower-limb paralysis	Yes vs. no	1.03 (0.48–2.22)	0.94
Current cancer	Yes vs. no	0.84 (0.27–2.65)	0.76
Immobilization	≥ 7 vs. < 7 d	–	–
ICU or CCU stay	Yes vs. no	2.98 (1.84–4.84)	< 0.0001
Age	> 60 vs. ≤ 60 y	1.19 (0.45–3.11)	0.73

Abbreviations: CCU, coronary care unit; HR, hazard ratio; ICU, intensive care unit; ULN, upper limit of normal; VTE, venous thromboembolism.

^aA total of 206 subjects with incomplete covariate information were dropped from the model.

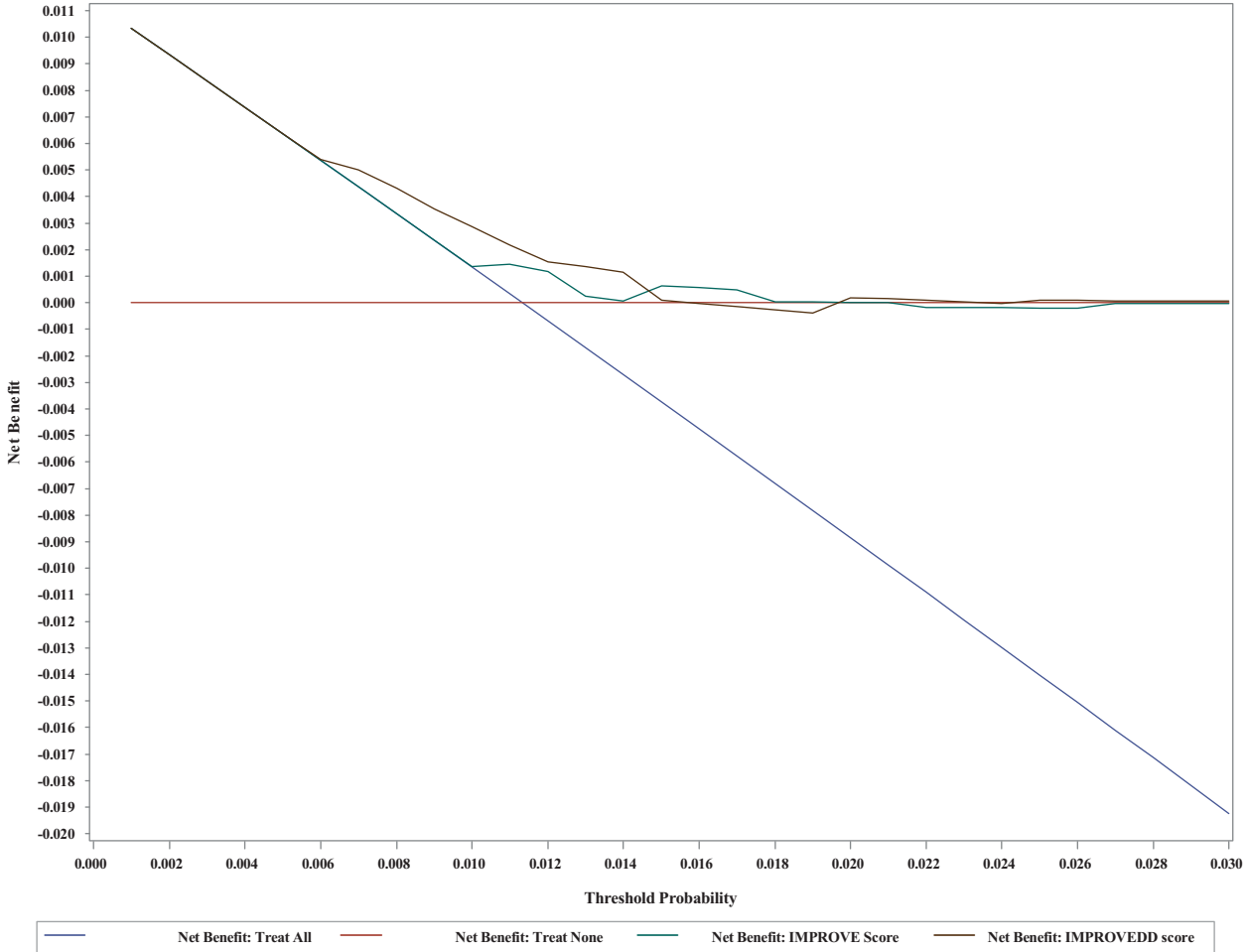


Fig. S1 Decision curves comparing the net benefit of the IMPROVE and IMPROVEDD score in predicting VTE at 42 days.

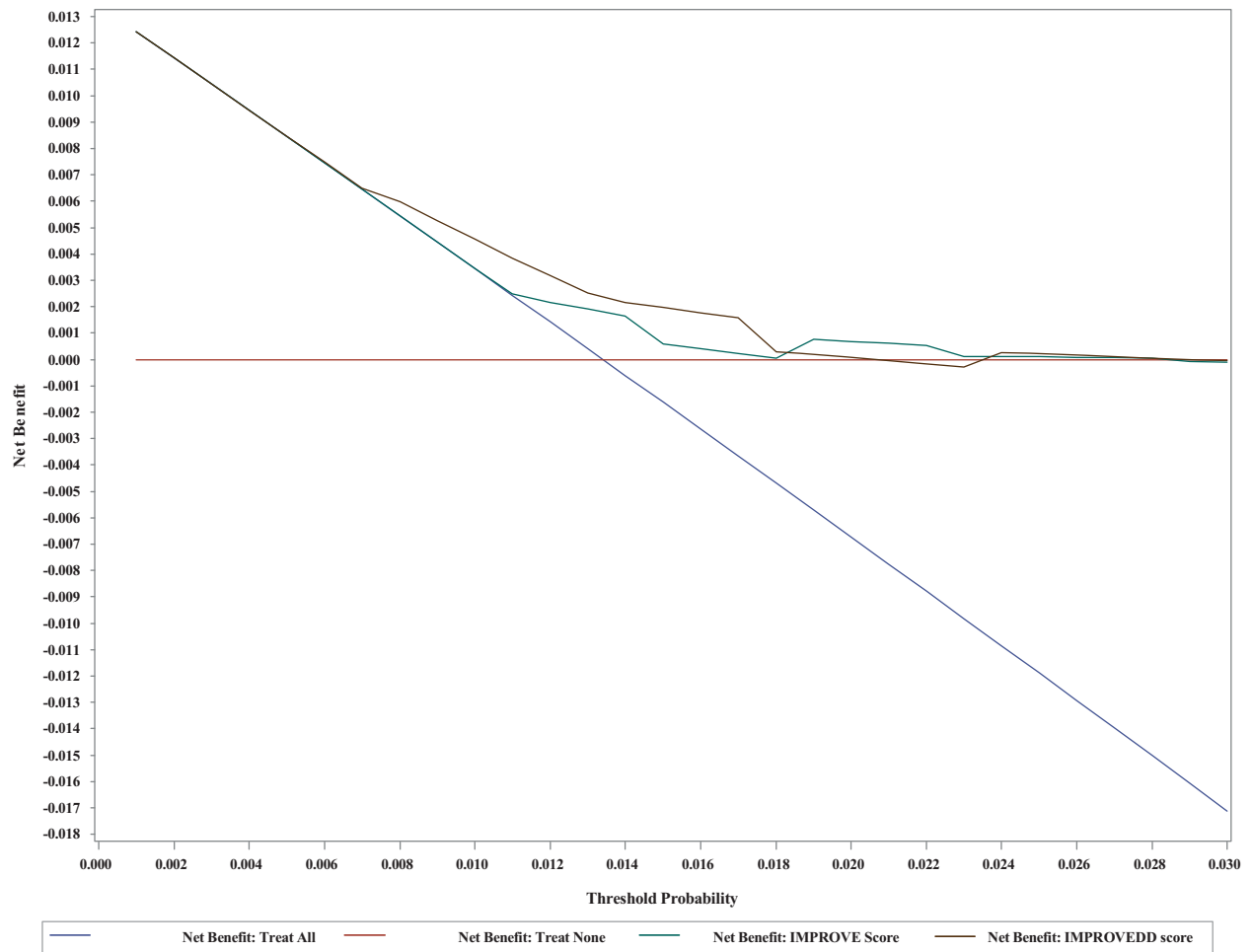


Fig. S2 Decision curves comparing the net benefit of the IMPROVE and IMPROVEDD score in predicting VTE at 77 days.