

Supplementary Table 6. Cox's regression analysis seeking risk factors for hemorrhage in myeloproliferative neoplasm (n = 335)

Variable	Univariate analysis		
	HR	95% CI	p value
Age > 60 years	1.26	0.54–2.76	0.625
Male sex	3.57	1.32–9.68	0.012
Palpable splenomegaly	0.46	0.06–3.50	0.450
WBC > $12.0 \times 10^9/L$	0.69	0.32–1.51	0.351
Platelet > $1,000 \times 10^9/L$	1.24	0.50–2.04	0.646
LDH > $1.5 \times UNL$	1.01	0.39–2.60	0.983
Positive JAK2V617F	1.71	0.48–6.08	0.404
ET	0.69	0.30–1.57	0.372
Pre-PMF	1.27	0.42–3.87	0.676
PV	1.65	0.75–3.63	0.215
PMF	0.37	0.05–2.83	0.338
Cytoreductive therapy	0.95	0.39–2.34	0.915
Hypertension	1.09	0.49–2.39	0.838
Diabetes mellitus	0.70	0.24–2.11	0.531
Chronic kidney disease	0.96	0.35–2.64	0.936
Smoking	2.03	0.90–4.56	0.087

HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; WBC, white blood cell; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; UNL, upper normal limit; JAK2, Janus kinase 2; ET, essential thrombocythemia; pre-PMF, prefibrotic/early primary myelofibrosis; PV, polycythemia vera; PMF, primary myelofibrosis.