

Supplementary Table 3. Multivariable analysis of factors associated with IDH

Variable	OR (95% CI)
SMM/WT (%) plus HGS (kgf) (vs. SMM/WT, ≥ 36.0 and HGS, ≥ 19.0)	
SMM/WT, < 36.0 and HGS, ≥ 19.0	6.83 (1.41–33.16)
SMM/WT, ≥ 36.0 and HGS, < 19.0	3.55 (0.92–13.73)
SMM/WT, < 6.0 and HGS, < 19.0	16.72 (3.40–82.35)
Age	1.00 (0.96–1.04)
Male sex (vs. female)	1.44 (0.44–4.73)
DM (vs. non-DM)	5.69 (2.20–14.68)
Cardiovascular comorbidities ^a (yes vs. no)	2.20 (0.87–5.54)
Cardiac index	0.95 (0.88–1.03)
Ultrafiltration per weight	1.62 (1.19–2.21)

To classify SMM/WT and HGS, we used the highest value in the low-SMM/WT tertile (36.0%) and the median value of HGS (19.0 kgf). Either low SMM/WT ($< 36.0\%$) or low HGS (< 19.0 kgf) was related to higher odds of intradialytic hypotension than was SMM/WT of $\geq 36.0\%$ and HGS of ≥ 19.0 kgf. ORs of variables to IDH after multivariable adjustment, including the variable indicating the ratio of SMM (kg) to WT (kg) divided by the highest value in the low tertile (36.0%) and HGS divided by the median value (19.0 kgf), were shown.

CI, confidence interval; DM, diabetes mellitus; HGS, handgrip strength; IDH, intradialytic hypotension; OR, odds ratio; SMM, skeletal muscle mass; SMM/WT, percentage of SMM to WT; WT, dry body weight.

^aCardiovascular comorbidities were chronic heart failure or ischemic heart disease.