

Table S1. Different Statistical Models Used for Evaluation of Factors Associated with Geriatric Syndromes Show Similar Results

Risk Factor	Outcome: Number of Geriatric Syndromes (0 – 5)						Outcome: Two or more Geriatric Syndromes (≥2 vs. <2)	
	Poisson Regression Model		Ordinal Logistic Regression Model ^a		Linear Regression Model		Relative Risk Estimation by Modified Poisson Model	
	IRR (95% CI)	P Value	OR (95% CI)	P Value	Parameter Estimate	P Value	RR (95% CI)	P Value
Age (1 year increment)	1.01 (0.99-1.03)	0.15	1.03 (0.98-1.09)	0.21	0.02	0.17	1.00 (0.98-1.03)	0.77
Non-White vs. White Race	1.38 (1.10-1.74)	0.006	2.21 (1.15-4.25)	0.02	0.59	0.01	1.41 (1.05-1.89)	0.02
Number of comorbidities	1.09 (1.03-1.15)	0.002	1.28 (1.10-1.50)	0.002	0.16	0.003	1.11 (1.03-1.20)	0.006
Number of co-medications	1.00 (0.97-1.02)	0.76	0.98 (0.92-1.05)	0.60	-0.007	0.78	0.99 (0.96-1.03)	0.75
CD4 T cell count (cells/mm ³) ^b	0.96 (0.91-1.01)	0.12	0.90 (0.78-1.04)	0.14	-0.07	0.14	0.95 (0.90-1.02)	0.15
CD4 Nadir T cell count (cells/mm³)	1.16 (1.06-1.26)	0.001	1.45 (1.15-1.83)	0.002	0.25	0.001	1.17 (1.05-1.31)	0.005
Exposure to d4T/ddI/ddC/AZT	0.68 (0.52-0.90)	0.008	0.39 (0.17-0.86)	0.02	-0.69	0.01	0.57 (0.42-0.78)	<0.001

Bold text indicates risk factor variables with a statistically significant association. ^aTest for the Proportional Odds Assumption: P=0.44; ^bCD4 T cell count and CD4 nadir T cell count are included as increments of 100 unit decrease in CD4 count