Supplemental Digital Content 4. Table. Comparison between the quartile- and BMI-unit-based analyses for the association between BMI and aSAH outcome (3-month poor outcome and mortality). In the partly adjusted model, risk estimates are adjusted for age, sex and study cohort. In the fully adjusted model, risk estimates are adjusted for age, sex, study cohort, hypertension and aneurysm location.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ORs (95% CIs) for poor outcome | | ORs (95% CIs) for mortality | |
|  | Partly adjusted model | Fully adjusted model | Partly adjusted model | Fully adjusted model |
| BMI categories (BMI quartiles) |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest BMI (the lowest BMI quartile of each cohort) | (Reference) | (Reference) | (Reference) | (Reference) |
| Moderate BMI (the 2nd BMI quartile of each cohort) | 1.34 (0.91–1.97) | 1.26 (0.85–1.86) | 1.38 (0.77–2.46) | 1.27 (0.70–2.31) |
| High BMI (the 3rd BMI quartile of each cohort) | 1.21 (0.81–1.81) | 1.14 (0.76–1.72) | 0.76 (0.39–1.49) | 0.72 (0.36–1.44) |
| Highest BMI (the highest BMI quartile of each cohort) | 1.66 (1.13–2.43) | 1.49 (1.00–2.21) | 1.39 (0.77–2.50) | 1.25 (0.67–2.30) |
| BMI categories (BMI-units) |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight/normal weight\* (BMI < 22.5) | (Reference) | (Reference) | (Reference) | (Reference) |
| Normal weight  (BMI 22.5–24.9) | 1.26 (0.84–1.91) | 1.19 (0.78–1.82) | 1.22 (0.66–2.26) | 1.14 (0.60–2.15) |
| Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9) | 1.33 (0.91–1.93) | 1.27 (0.87–1.87) | 0.95 (0.53–1.71) | 0.91 (0.50–1.67) |
| Obese (BMI ≥ 30.0) | 1.61 (1.06–2.45) | 1.40 (0.90–2.16) | 1.26 (0.66–2.40) | 1.10 (0.56–2.16) |

\*Since the number of underweight patients (BMI < 18.5) was limited [n=46 (2.7% of all patients)], we dichotomized the normal weight BMI-unit category.