

Table S3. Cox proportional hazard ratio of all-cause mortality according to BMI trajectories in older men

	Crude	Model 1 ^{a)}	Model 2 ^{b)}
LNWG	2.43 (1.53–3.87)	2.62 (1.64–4.21)	1.91 (1.01–3.98)
HNWG	1.79 (1.14–2.80)	1.74 (1.11–2.73)	1.60 (0.90–2.87)
OWG	1.46 (0.92–2.32)	1.56 (0.98–2.49)	1.35 (0.79–2.32)
OG	1.00	1.00	1.00
Age	-	1.10 (1.09–1.12)	1.09 (1.07–1.11)
HTN	-	1.15 (0.94–1.39)	1.25 (1.01–1.54)
DM	-	1.57 (1.24–1.98)	1.63 (1.26–2.10)
Cancer	-	1.22 (0.76–1.94)	1.44 (0.85–2.44)
Chronic lung disease	-	1.50 (1.02–2.20)	1.40 (0.92–2.13)
Stroke	-	1.92 (1.41–2.61)	1.62 (1.09–2.41)
Smoking	-	-	1.46 (1.15–1.85)
Alcohol	-	-	0.90 (0.73–1.09)
MMSE	-	-	0.99 (0.96–1.01)

Values are presented as hazard ratio (95% confidence interval) and analyzed using Cox-proportional hazards regression models.

BMI, body mass index; LNWG, low normal weight, decreasing group; HNWG, high normal weight, decreasing group; OWG, overweight, stable group; OG, obese, stable group; HTN, hypertension; DM, diabetes mellitus; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination.

^{a)}Adjusted for age, gender, HTN, DM, cancer, chronic lung disease, chronic liver disease, heart disease, stroke, self-rated health.

^{b)}Adjusted for factors in Model 1 + education, marital state, smoking, alcohol, regular exercise, handgrip strength, activities of daily living, MMSE, depression.v