

**Supplementary Table 3. Multivariable-adjusted likelihood to choose dialysis modality according to baseline comorbid conditions in incident dialysis patients aged 60 years or older**

Baseline comorbid condition	Odds ratio (95% CI) <sup>a</sup>	p value
More likely to choose PD as an initial dialysis modality		
Myocardial infarction	1.77 (1.51–2.08)	< 0.001
Congestive heart failure <sup>b</sup>	1.23 (1.11–1.29)	< 0.001
Diabetes mellitus	1.05 (0.96–1.14)	0.273
More likely to choose HD as an initial dialysis modality		
Cancer <sup>b</sup>	1.87 (1.55–2.25)	< 0.001
Liver disease	1.22 (1.05–1.42)	0.010
Cerebrovascular disease	1.20 (1.08–1.34)	0.001
MA (vs. NHI)	1.12 (0.98–1.29)	0.090
Sex, male (vs. female) <sup>b</sup>	1.09 (1.00–1.18)	0.041
Peptic ulcer disease	1.07 (0.95–1.19)	0.272
Chronic pulmonary disease	1.05 (0.95–1.17)	0.315
Age (per 1-year increase)	1.04 (1.03–1.05)	< 0.001
Peripheral artery disease	1.02 (0.87–1.19)	0.812

CI, confidence interval; PD, peritoneal dialysis; HD, hemodialysis; MA, Medical Aid; NHI, National Health Insurance.

<sup>a</sup>Adjusted odds ratios and 95% CIs by multivariable-adjusted logistic regression analysis for choosing each dialysis modality.

<sup>b</sup>The pattern of choice for dialysis modality in this condition consequently increased the mortality risk.