Supplementary Table S3. Assessment of the proportional hazards assumption for the Cox regression models

Variable	Primary fully adjusted model	Sex-stratified Cox model	Elective-surgery-only model
TyG, per 1-SD increase	0.175	0.086	0.271
Age	0.794	0.929	0.553
Sex	0.041	—	0.042
BMI	0.304	0.434	0.244
Diabetes mellitus	0.963	0.989	0.898
Hypertension	0.739	0.717	0.646
Emergency surgery	0.579	0.579	—
Tumor site	0.453	0.520	0.661
ECOG performance status	0.265	0.316	0.345
TNM stage	0.267	0.251	0.306
Tumor differentiation	0.099	0.093	0.265
GLOBAL	0.168	0.339	0.229

Supplementary Table S3. Assessment of the proportional hazards assumption for the Cox regression models

Variable	Primary fully adjusted model	Sex-stratified Cox model	Elective-surgery-only model

Values are *P* values from tests based on scaled Schoenfeld residuals. A *P* value <0.05 indicates evidence against the proportional hazards assumption.

The primary fully adjusted model included age, sex, body mass index, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, emergency surgery, tumor site, ECOG performance status, TNM stage, and tumor differentiation.

Sex showed evidence of non-proportionality in the primary model (*P*=0.041), whereas the global proportional hazards test was nonsignificant (*P*=0.168). A sensitivity analysis stratified by sex was therefore performed. Sex has no separate proportional hazards test in the sex-stratified model.

Emergency surgery has no separate proportional hazards test in the elective-surgery-only model because all patients in that analysis underwent elective surgery.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; PH, proportional hazards; SD, standard deviation; TNM, tumor-node-metastasis; TyG, triglyceride–glucose index.