Table 2. Association of the triglyceride-glucose index with all-cause mortality in the hospital surgical cohort

	Crude model		Model 1		Model 2	
TyG exposure	HR (95% CI)	*P* value	HR (95% CI)	*P* value	HR (95% CI)	*P* value
TyG, per 1-SD increase	1.19 (1.00–1.42)	0.049	1.29 (1.06–1.57)	0.010	1.29 (1.06–1.57)	0.011
Q1	Reference		Reference		Reference	
Q2	1.43 (0.84–2.44)	0.185	1.47 (0.86–2.52)	0.155	1.49 (0.87–2.56)	0.147
Q3	1.48 (0.88–2.51)	0.141	1.54 (0.91–2.61)	0.108	1.62 (0.95–2.76)	0.076
Q4	1.54 (0.91–2.61)	0.106	1.81 (1.04–3.15)	0.036	1.90 (1.08–3.35)	0.026
P for trend		0.129		0.040		0.027

Crude model: unadjusted.

Model 1: adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, diabetes mellitus, and hypertension.

Model 2: additionally adjusted for emergency surgery, tumor site, ECOG performance status, TNM stage, and tumor differentiation.

Hazard ratios for continuous TyG are presented per 1-SD increase. Quartiles were defined according to the distribution of TyG in the hospital cohort. *P* for trend was calculated by assigning the median TyG value of each quartile and modeling this value as a continuous variable.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; HR, hazard ratio; SD, standard deviation; TNM, tumor-node-metastasis; TyG, triglyceride-glucose index.