

Table 4: Univariate and multivariate cox regression analysis for predicting heart failure-related hospitalization. All the variables from Table 1 were examined, and only those significant at $p < 0.250$ level and also variables found to be significantly different between groups in Table 1, are shown in univariate analysis. Multivariate cox regression included all the variables in univariate analysis with the stepwise forward method.

Variables	Univariate			Multivariate		
	p	HR	(95 % CI)	p	HR	(95 % CI)
Presence of SD diagnosis	<0.001	2.827	1.689-4.731	<0.001	2.933	1.660-5.181
Coronary artery disease	0.045	1.712	1.012-2.895	0.011	2.492	1.238-5.018
Hypertension	0.034	1.753	1.042-2.946			
Diabetes Mellitus	0.157	1.471	0.862-2.510			
COPD	0.914	1.033	0.573-1.862			
Age	0.036	1.032	1.002-1.063			
NYHA Classes III-IV	0.083	1.639	0.938-2.864			
Glucose levels	0.016	1.004	1.001-1.007			
BUN levels	0.005	1.008	1.002-1.014			
Creatinine levels	0.202	1.260	0.883-1.799			
LA diameter	0.343	1.022	0.977-1.068			
sPAP	0.129	1.015	0.996-1.035			
LV diastolic diameter	0.193	1.024	0.988-1.061			

SD: stasis dermatitis, HF: heart failure, CI: confidence interval; HR: hazard ratio, COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, NYHA: New York heart association, BUN: blood urea nitrogen, sPAP: systolic pulmonary artery pressure, LA: left atrium, LV: left ventricle abbreviations in Table 1.