Charlson Comorbidity Index (CCI) is a standardized method for assessing comorbidities, which was originally developed to predict all-cause mortality within one year based on 17 underlying conditions [1-2]. Among them, peripheral vascular diseases mainly include arterial system diseases and venous system diseases.The arterial diseases mainly include atherosclerosis, occlusive arteriosclerosis, lower extremity arterial thrombosis, aortic aneurysm, etc. Venous system diseases are mainly varicose veins, phlebitis, and lower extremity venous thrombosis [3].

CCI was proposed in 1987 and has been validated in a number of clinical Settings. This is the most widely used comorbidity index [1-2]. Due to advances in treatment and disease management, updated versions of CCI have been adapted, validated, and reported in different databases [4-6]. We summarized the four methods of CCI score calculation based on the literature. (Supplementary Table 1)

**Supplementary Table 1.** Calculation of the four Charlson comorbidity scores

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Comorbidity | 1987originalCharlsonindex | 1994age-adjustedCharlsonindex | 2011Charlsonindexmodifiedby Quanet al. | 2016CharlsonindexmodifiedbyBannayet al |
| Myocardial infarction | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Chronic cardiac failure | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Peripheral vascular disease | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Cerebrovascular disease | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Dementia | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Chronic pulmonary disease | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Connective tissue disease | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Peptic ulcer | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mild liver disease | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Diabetes mellitus without chronic complications  | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hemiplegia | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Diabetes with end organdamage | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Moderate/severe renaldisease | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| tumour/Leukaemia/Lymphoma | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Moderate/severe liverdisease | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Metastatic solid tumour | 6 | 6 | 6 | 11 |
| AIDS | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |
| <50 years | - | 0 | - | - |
| 50–59 years | - | 1 | - | - |
| 60–69 years | - | 2 | - | - |
| 70–79 years | - | 3 | - | - |
| ≥80 years | - | 4 | - | - |

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