**Supplementary Table 1.** 1-year survival of patients with cancer cachexia associated with TSF concentration

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TSF (mm) | Cases/controls | Unadjusted |  Adjusted |
| OR (95% CI) | *P* value | OR (95% CI) | *P* value |
| As continue value |  | 0.945(0.917,0.973) | <0.001 | 0.962(0.931,0.994) | 0.019 |
| Quartiles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  <8 | 52/36 | ref. |  | ref. |  |
|  8-12 | 85/63 | 0.927(0.525,1.637) | 0.793 | 1.224(0.633,2.367) | 0.547 |
|  12-18 | 67/81 | 0.524(0.300,0.914) | 0.023 | 0.670(0.354,1.269) | 0.219 |
|  ≥18 | 58/82 | 0.427(0.233,0.782) | 0.006 | 0.666(0.331,1.338) | 0.254 |
| *P* for trend | 　 | 　 | <0.001 | 　 | 0.067 |

ORs of 1-year survival of patients with cancer cachexia were estimated by modeling TSF as a continuous variable and as quartiles using conditional logistic regression.

Each subgroup analysis adjusted, if not stratified, for EORTC QLQ-C30, albumin, Neutrophils, RBC, Chronic disease, Family history of cancer.

TSF, triceps skin fold; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; EORTC QLQ-C30, The European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer QLQ-C30; RBC: red blood cell.



**Supplementary Figure 1.** Flow chart

Notes: A nested case-control study based on a multi-center clinical investigation.



**Supplementary Figure 2.** The association between TSF (as continue value) and the risk of 1-year survival of patients with cancer cachexia in different treatment subgroups.

Notes: ORs of 1-year survival of patients with cancer cachexia relation to TSF (as continue value) were calculated using logistic regression models. Each subgroup analysis adjusted, if not stratified, for EORTC QLQ-C30, albumin, neutrophils, RBC, chronic disease, family history of cancer. TSF, triceps skin fold; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; EORTC QLQ-C30, The European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer QLQ-C30; RBC: red blood cell; BMI, body mass index.