

Table 2. Associations between hs-CRP Concentration Quartiles and the risk of Heart Failure Hospitalization in Patients with Different Heart Failure Status at baseline

Groups	hs-CRP quartile	Events, n (%)	Model 1 Hazard ratio (95% CI)	P	Model 2 Hazard ratio (95% CI)	P	Model 3 Hazard ratio (95% CI)	P
All subjects	Q1 (N=2506)	154 (6.1%)	<i>Ref.</i>		<i>Ref.</i>		<i>Ref.</i>	
	Q2 (N=2520)	249 (9.9%)	1.546 (1.265-1.891)	<0.001	1.488 (1.217-1.820)	<0.001	1.487 (1.216-1.818)	<0.001
	Q3 (N=2493)	492 (19.7%)	2.966 (2.475-3.554)	<0.001	2.591 (2.161-3.108)	<0.001	2.411 (2.010-2.893)	<0.001
	Q4 (N=2500)	1047 (41.9%)	6.937 (5.857-8.215)	<0.001	5.544 (4.672-6.579)	<0.001	4.421 (3.720-5.254)	<0.001
Non-HF	Q1 (N=1244)	8 (0.6%)	<i>Ref.</i>		<i>Ref.</i>		<i>Ref.</i>	
	Q2 (N=872)	14 (1.6%)	2.22 (0.931-5.291)	0.072	2.203 (0.924-5.253)	0.075	2.110 (0.883-5.040)	0.093
	Q3 (N=601)	26 (4.3%)	5.426 (2.456-11.988)	<0.001	5.351 (2.419-11.836)	<0.001	4.910 (2.216-10.883)	<0.001
	Q4 (N=416)	69 (16.6%)	21.697 (10.434-45.117)	<0.001	20.888 (9.978-43.726)	<0.001	18.065 (8.589-37.998)	<0.001
Pre-HFpEF	Q1 (N=655)	62 (9.5%)	<i>Ref.</i>		<i>Ref.</i>		<i>Ref.</i>	
	Q2 (N=833)	86 (10.3%)	1.047 (0.755-1.451)	0.783	1.091 (0.787-1.512)	0.603	1.171 (0.843-1.625)	0.346
	Q3 (N=954)	186 (19.5%)	1.911 (1.433-2.547)	<0.001	1.777 (1.332-2.370)	<0.001	1.734 (1.298-2.317)	<0.001
	Q4 (N=985)	380 (38.6%)	4.083 (3.121-5.341)	<0.001	3.663 (2.797-4.798)	<0.001	3.179 (2.420-4.175)	<0.001
HFpEF	Q1 (N=607)	84 (13.8%)	<i>Ref.</i>		<i>Ref.</i>		<i>Ref.</i>	
	Q2 (N=815)	123 (18.3%)	1.389 (1.063-1.815)	0.016	1.364 (1.044-1.783)	0.023	1.373 (1.050-1.795)	0.021
	Q3 (N=938)	369 (29.9%)	2.328 (1.824-2.972)	<0.001	2.170 (1.699-2.772)	<0.001	2.120 (1.658-2.712)	<0.001
	Q4 (N=1099)	598 (54.4%)	4.698 (3.737-5.905)	<0.001	4.108 (3.262-5.174)	<0.001	3.502 (2.776-4.417)	<0.001

Serum hs-CRP quartiles were defined as follows: Q1: ≤ 3.26 mg/L; Q2: 3.26-7.00 mg/L; Q3: 7.01-36.9 mg/L; and Q4: >36.9 mg/L.

Cox regression Model 1: unadjusted;

Cox regression Model 2: adjusted for age and sex;

Cox regression Model 3: further adjusted for smoking, alcohol intake, BMI, hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidemia, atrial fibrillation, previous stroke, previous myocardial infarction, chronic kidney disease, and current use of loop diuretics, spironolactone, ACEI/ARB/ARNIs or beta-blockers.

Abbreviations: ACEi: angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; ARBs: angiotensin II receptor blockers; ARNI: angiotensin receptor neprilysin inhibitor; BMI, body mass index; hs-CRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein.