

Supplementary Table S2—Results of univariable analysis of factors potentially associated with the risk of death at the time of final follow up (A) or the risk of additional recurrent episodes of colic following hospital discharge (B) in horses with recurrent colic. A Cox proportional hazards analysis was used to calculate hazard ratios; *P* values were determined by use of the Fisher exact test (categorical data) or Kruskal-Wallis test (continuous data).

A

Coefficient	Number of observations	HR	95% CI	<i>P</i> value
Weight loss	Yes (n = 20)	3.298	1.298-8.383	0.012
	No (n = 31)	Referent		
Diarrhea	Yes (n = 8)	3.378	1.192-9.571	0.022
	No (n = 43)	Referent		
Inappetence	Yes (n = 12)	2.79	1.103-7.110	0.030
	No (n = 39)	Referent		
TPP	---	2.127	0.998-4.534	0.051
Albumin	---	0.691	0.149-0.321	0.001
Repeat colic episodes	Yes (n = 21)	11.514	1.471-90.107	0.020
	No (n = 20)	Referent		
Diagnosis via laparotomy	Yes (n = 35)	0.380	0.142-1.015	0.053
	No (n = 31)	Referent		

HR = Hazards ratio. Note that TPP and albumin are coefficients, and not true values.

B

Variable		Odds ratio	95% CI	<i>P</i> value
Thick bowel identified ultrasonographically	Yes (n = 14)	5.33	0.88-32.38	0.069
	No (n = 17)	Referent		
Gastroduodenal biopsy only	Yes (n = 21)	6.64	1.45-38.44	0.034
	No (n = 20)	Referent		
TPP	---	0.55	0.23-1.32	0.181

CI = confidence interval. Note that TPP and albumin are coefficients, and not true values.