Supplementary material to article by J. Kaarre et al. "Predictors for self-reported feeling of depression three months after stroke: a longitudinal cohort study"

Table SIII. Binary logistic regression analyses models predicting self-reported feeling of depression in 305 patients with stroke, stratified by patients' sex

		Male patients ($n = 177$)				Female patients ($n = 128$)			
Models	Attributes	B (SE[a])[b]	OR[b]	95% CI[a,b]	p-value[a,*]	B (SE[a])[b]	OR[b]	95% CI[a,b]	p-value[a,b]
1	Impaired cognition (MoCA score ≤ 25)	0.24 (0.30)	1.27	−0.37 to 0.86	0.44	−0.03 (0.39)	0.97	−0.78 to 0.69	0.95
2	Impaired cognition (MoCA score ≤ 25)	0.42 (0.40)	1.51	−0.39 to 1.33	0.27	0.20 (0.50)	1.22	−0.75 to 1.24	0.65
	Age, ≥ 70 years	−0.34 (0.39)	0.71	−1.13 to 0.36	0.34	−1.23 (0.63)	0.29	−2.41 to −0.39	**0.02**
	Lived alone prior stroke	0.85 (0.38)	2.35	0.01 to 1.95	**0.02**	0.64 (0.59)	1.22	−0.49 to 2.06	0.22
	Previous stroke, yes	−0.12 (0.46)	0.89	−1.02 to 0.72	0.79	0.36(1.76)	1.43	−1.67 to 20.85	0.59
	Diabetes, yes	−0.31 (0.52)	0.73	−1.30 to 0.56	0.52	1.46 (6.61)	4.29	−0.36 to 22.08	**0.03**
	Haemorrhagic stroke	−0.41 (1.02)	0.66	−1.73 to 0.65	0.45	0.30 (7.09)	1.35	−1.95 to 21.06	0.62
	Moderate to severe stroke (NIHSS score ≥ 3)	0.03 (0.42)	1.03	−0.80 to 0.79	0.95	0.43 (0.47)	1.54	−0.52 to 1.43	0.30
	ADL dependent (BI ≤ 90)	0.05 (0.43)	1.05	−0.84 to 0.87	0.91	0.10 (0.54)	1.10	−0.96 to 1.23	0.84

Statistics: Binary logistic regression analyses: abootstrapped estimates based on 2,000 random samples for male patients and 1,998 random samples for female patients; badjusted values are presented for model 2. Bold text indicates statistically significant results.
Male patient group
Model 1: Hosmer–Lemeshow test, $p = 0$; Cox & Snell's R^2, 0.003; Nagelkerke's R^2, 0.004; Omnibus test for the model, $p = 0.44$.
Model 2: Hosmer–Lemeshow test, $p = 0.71$; Cox & Snell's R^2, 0.05; Nagelkerke's R^2, 0.07; Omnibus test for the model, $p = 0.28$.
Female patient group
Model 1: Hosmer–Lemeshow test, $p = 0$; Cox & Snell's R^2, 0; Nagelkerke's R^2, 0; Omnibus test for the model, $p = 0.94$.
Model 2: Hosmer–Lemeshow test, $p = 0.78$; Cox & Snell's R^2, 0.08; Nagelkerke's R^2, 0.11; Omnibus test for the model, $p = 0.24$.
B: beta coefficient; SE: standard error; OR: odds ratio; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval; MoCA: Montreal Cognitive Assessment; NIHSS: National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale; ADL: activities of daily living; BI: Barthel Index.