

Appendix 1

Final multivariable logistic regression equation for prediction of catheter-related thrombosis (CRT)

To facilitate reproducibility of the prediction model, the final multivariable logistic regression equation used for nomogram construction is provided below.

Final prediction equation

The probability of catheter-related thrombosis (CRT) was estimated using the following logistic regression model:

$$\text{Logit}(P) = -16.291 - 0.066 \times \text{PLT} + 0.318 \times \text{IL-1}\beta + 0.312 \times \text{CRP} + 0.126 \times \text{IL-6} + 0.626 \times \text{FIB} + 0.00475 \times \text{D-D}$$

Where

$$P = \frac{e^{\text{Logit}(P)}}{1 + e^{\text{Logit}(P)}}$$

represents the predicted probability of developing catheter-related thrombosis.

Table S1 Regression coefficients

Variable	β coefficient
Intercept	−16.291
PLT	−0.066
IL-1β	0.318
CRP	0.312
IL-6	0.126
FIB	0.626
D-D	0.005

The nomogram presented in *Figure 2* was generated directly from the regression coefficients of the final multivariable logistic regression model. LASSO regression was used only for variable selection, whereas the final regression coefficients used for prediction were obtained from the multivariable logistic regression analysis.