

Supplementary Table S6. Numerical results of the binary logistic regression models presented in Figure 6.

(A) Binary logistic regression model discriminating benign from malignant ovarian tumors		
Variable	OR (95% CI)	p
Adipsin	0.94 (0.57-1.53)	0.789
Adiponectin	0.98 (0.60-1.58)	0.947
Leptin	0.47 (0.21-0.91)	< 0.05
Resistin	1.78 (1.11-2.95)	< 0.05
Visceral fat	1.56 (0.69-3.60)	0.288
Age	0.93 (0.39-2.27)	0.879
Menopausal status	4.17 (1.03-18.13)	< 0.05
(B) Binary logistic regression models discriminating advanced versus early stage EOC		
Adipsin model		
Adipsin	0.58 (0.27-1.13)	0.127
Age	0.60 (0.20-1.73)	0.354
Menopausal status	3.28 (0.36-34.96)	0.298
Adiponectin model		
Adiponectin	1.73 (0.86-3.93)	0.147
Age	0.45 (0.14-1.29)	0.149
Menopausal status	3.85 (0.43-40.82)	0.237
Leptin model		
Leptin	0.44 (0.19-0.94)	< 0.05
Age	0.40 (0.12-1.18)	0.113
Menopausal status	3.25 (0.34-34.75)	0.308
Resistin model		
Resistin	1.19 (0.62-2.38)	0.604
Age	0.54 (0.18-1.49)	0.248
Menopausal status	4.02 (0.45-43.96)	0.226

Panel (A) shows a multivariable binary logistic regression model adjusted for visceral fat, age, and menopausal status. In panel (B), separate multivariable binary logistic regression models were fitted for each adipokine, each adjusted for age and menopausal status. OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; EOC, epithelial ovarian carcinoma. Continuous predictors were standardized prior to analysis; therefore, ORs are expressed per one-standard-deviation increase.