**Additional questions for Ken:**

*From Stauthammer*: could we consider performing a receiver operator curve or similar test to determine what are the optimum cut offs between categories of severity?  Surely there is a statistical method to determine based on survival analysis what is a moderate gradient versus a severe.  Along those lines, have you thought about adding in additional categories such as “super severe” for gradients above 130 mmHg?

***In some ways, I think we did this with the first paper in looking at the hazard curve and determining a pressure gradient of 133 mmHg. But I thought I would pass along the question.***

*From Tobias:*

Dr. Tobias had suggested running tests of significance between the various Kaplan-Meier Survival curves.

In the univariate analyses, an increase in age at diagnosis was associated with increased survival.  This is an interesting result that warrants some discussion.  Is this due to correlation or collinearity between age at diagnosis and PG?  In other words, did older dogs at time of diagnosis tend to have lower PG's?  Did age at diagnosis continue to be a significant variable in the multivariate analysis or did it no longer attain significance once PG was included in the multivariate model?

*Sex predilection:*

Previous studies have shown a sex predilection with SAS. Just looking at the numbers, that seems unlikely in our study but could you run an analysis to confirm this?