**Supplemental Table.** Odds Ratios (with 95% CI) of Stroke Using Nadir and Average PaO2 Values as Predictors, with adjustment for continuous generalized propensity score (total N=251).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Unadjusted OR | 95% CI | p-value | Adjusteda OR | 95% CI | p-value |
| Nadir PaO2 as exposure | | | | | | |
| OR per 10 mmHg lower nadir PaO2 | 1.24 | 1.10-1.41 | 0.001b | 1.25 | 1.11-1.42 | <0.001b |
| OR for each category lower quartile of nadir PaO2 | 1.64 | 1.26-2.15 | <0.001b | 1.65 | 1.26-2.15 | <0.001b |
| OR for lowest nadir PaO2 quartile (Q1) relative to each quartile:  1st vs 2nd quartile  1st vs 3rd quartile  1st vs 4th quartile | 1.63  3.56  3.93 | 0.79-3.36  1.58-8.01  1.72-8.99 | 0.002b | 1.54  3.34  4.00 | 0.69-3.46  1.33-8.34  1.73-9.21 | 0.003b |
| OR for lowest quartile nadir PaO2 vs all other quartiles (Q1 vs Q2-4) | 2.64 | 1.41-4.94 | 0.002b | 2.74 | 1.42-5.28 | 0.003b |
| **Average PaO2 as exposure** | | | | | |  |
| OR per 10 mmHg lower average PaO2 | 1.07 | 1.005-1.15 | 0.03 | 1.08 | 1.01-1.16 | 0.04 |
| OR for each category lower quartile of average PaO2 | 1.36 | 1.05-1.76 | 0.02 | 1.38 | 1.06-1.80 | 0.02 |
| OR for lowest average PaO2 quartile (Q1) relative to each quartile:  1st vs 2nd quartile  1st vs 3rd quartile  1st vs 4th quartile (highest) | 0.96  1.99  2.27 | 0.47-1.95  0.90-4.40  1.00-5.14 | 0.08 | 0.92  1.89  2.45 | 0.45-1.89  0.85-4.21  1.06-5.71 | 0.06 |
| OR for lowest quartile average PaO2 vs all other quartiles (Q1 vs Q2-4) | 1.52 | 0.84-2.75 | 0.17 | 1.51 | 0.83-2.74 | 0.18 |

aAdjusted for continuous value of generalized propensity score, which estimates log-transformed continuous nadir PaO2 from: age, sex, h/o hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes, prior stroke, peripheral vascular disease, current smoking status, history of myocardial infarction, obesity, cardiopulmonary bypass time, presence of any circulatory arrest, and procedure type. The score, created using the gpscore module in Stata, creates the propensity score using a maximum likelihood regression, and then uses the following pO2 quantile cutpoints to create intervals to test balance: <70 mm Hg, <84 mm Hg, <105 mm Hg, <257 mm Hg (then, the conditional means of the variables in each interval, given the propensity score, were not different between units in different intervals, thus verifying appropriate balance).