Supplemental Digital Content 1.

Table. Comparison of patient characteristics according to 28-day mortality in non-septic and septic patients.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameters | Non-sepsis (N = 172) | | | Sepsis (N = 95) | | |
| Non-survivors (N = 11) | Survivors (N = 161) | P-value | Non-survivors (N = 14) | Survivors (N = 81) | P-value |
| Age | 66.9 ± 5.3 | 56.6 ± 1.4 | 0.061 | 60.9 ± 4.0 | 64.0 ± 1.7 | 0.48 |
| Sex (M/F) | 10/1 | 87/74 | 0.024 | 10/4 | 54/27 | 1.00 |
| SOFA score | 9.9 ± 1.0 | 4.9 ± 0.3 | <0.001 | 7.2 ± 1.1 | 7.9 ± 0.5 | 0.57 |
| Tachycardia, N (%) | 7 (63.6) | 29 (18.0) | 0.002 | 12 (85.7) | 35 (43.2) | 0.004 |
| Vasopressors and inotropic agents, N (%) | | | | | | |
| Epinephrine | 1 (9.1) | 0 | 0.064 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Norepinephrine | 4 (36.4) | 8 (5.0) | 0.004 | 8 (57.1) | 40 (49.4) | 0.77 |
| Dopamine | 2 (18.2) | 2 (1.2) | 0.021 | 0 | 2 (2.5) | 1.00 |
| Dobutamine | 0 | 0 |  | 2 (14.3) | 5 (6.2) | 0.27 |
| Serum creatinine, mg/dL | 0.99 (0.76–2.47) | 0.72 (0.55–0.93) | 0.011 | 1.97 (1.12–3.10) | 1.03 (0.63–1.49) | 0.008 |
| PaO2/FiO2 ratio | 290 (133–385) | 398 (283–485) | 0.033 | 135 (66–313) | 247 (145–378) | 0.025 |
| Lactate, mmol/L | 4.9 (2.3–12.7) | 1.8 (1.1–3.1) | 0.002 | 1.8 (1.2–2.2) | 1.8 (1.0–3.5) | 0.76 |
| Continuous sedation, N (%) | 4 (36.4) | 122 (75.8) | 0.009 | 7 (50.0) | 39 (48.2) | 1.00 |
| Continuous analgesia, N (%) | 4 (36.4) | 83 (51.6) | 0.37 | 8 (57.1) | 47 (58.0) | 1.00 |
| Anti-arrhythmics, N (%) | | | | | | |
| Beta-blocker | 0 | 1 (0.62) | 1.00 | 1 (7.1) | 9 (11.1) | 1.00 |
| Digoxin | 0 | 0 |  | 1 (7.1) | 1 (1.2) | 0.27 |
| Calcium-channel blocker | 0 | 4 (2.5) | 1.00 | 0 | 1 (1.2) | 1.00 |

FiO2, Fraction of inspired oxygen; PaO2, Partial pressure of oxygen; SOFA, Sequential organ failure assessment. Continuous data were presented as mean ± standard deviation or median (interquartile range), and categorical data were presented as N (%).Continuous data were compared using Student’s *t* test or Mann–Whitney *U* test. Categorical data were compared using chi-square test or Fisher’s exact test. Sex, the presence of tachycardia, the use of norepinephrine, the use of dopamine, serum creatinine level, PaO2/FiO2 ratio, SOFA score, lactate level, and continuous sedation were significant univariate determinants of 28-day mortality in non-septic patients. On the other hand, the presence of tachycardia, serum creatinine level, and PaO2/FiO2 ratio were significantly associated with 28-day mortality in septic patients.