Supplemental Digital Content 2.

Table. Multivariate Cox proportional regression model to determine the clinical predictors of 28-day overall survival in non-septic patients.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameters | HR | 95% CI | P-value |
| Female sex | 0.40 | 0.02–2.95 | 0.40 |
| Tachycardia | 4.00 | 0.66–27.57 | 0.13 |
| Norepinephrine | 2.12 | 0.27–11.76 | 0.44 |
| Dopamine | 0.40 | 0.022–5.84 | 0.51 |
| Serum creatinine | 1.99 | 0.67–5.43 | 0.20 |
| PaO2/FiO2 ratio | 1.20 | 0.35–5.12 | 0.78 |
| SOFA score | 1.25 | 1.03–1.52 | 0.028 |
| Lactate | 1.99 | 0.85–4.63 | 0.11 |
| Continuous sedation | 0.36 | 0.077–1.73 | 0.20 |

CI, Confidence Interval; FiO2, Fraction of inspired oxygen; HR, Hazard ratio; PaO2, Partial pressure of oxygen; SOFA, Sequential organ failure assessment.

Serum creatinine, lactate concentration and PaO2/FiO2 ratio were log-transformed using the natural logarithm to the base *e*. Tachycardia failed to show independent association with the prognosis of non-septic patients in a multivariate Cox regression model.