Supplementary Table 4

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|  | **[ + OSA, + BMI>40 ]** | **[ + OSA, - BMI>40 ]** | **[ - OSA, + BMI>40 ]** | **[ - OSA, - BMI>40 ]** |
| ***Length of Hospital Stay*** | 57.6% (47.6; 68.3%),  p<0.0001 | 7.5% (2.9; 12.3%),  p=0.0011 | 39.6% (33.7; 45.9%),  p<0.0001 | Reference |
| ***Cost of Hospitalization*** | 54.2% (49.6; 59.0%),  p<0.0001 | 12.8% (10.6; 15.0%),  p<0.0001 | 37.6% (34.9; 40.4%),  p<0.0001 |
|  |  |  |  |
| ***Respiratory Complications*** | 2.61 (2.43, 2.80),  p<0.0001 | 1.51 (1.43, 1.60),  p<0.0001 | 1.71 (1.63, 1.81),  p<0.0001 |
| ***Cardiac Complications*** | 1.67 (1.53, 1.83),  p<0.0001 | 1.21 (1.14, 1.29),  p<0.0001 | 1.51 (1.41, 1.61),  p<0.0001 |
| ***ICU Utilization*** | 2.13 (1.98, 2.28),  p<0.0001 | 1.32 (1.25, 1.39),  p<0.0001 | 1.52 (1.45, 1.60),  p<0.0001 |
| ***Mechanical Ventilation Utilization*** | 1.65 (1.54, 1.77),  p<0.0001 | 1.08 (1.02, 1.14),  p=0.0064 | 1.35 (1.29, 1.42),  p<0.0001 |
| ***Mortality*** | 1.44 (1.29, 1.61),  p<0.0001 | 0.90 (0.83, 0.99),  p=0.0218 | 1.35 (1.24, 1.46),  p<0.0001 |

Title: Sensitivity-Analysis: results from multilevel multivariable models

Caption: This table details results from the multilevel regression, subgrouped by presence of OSA and/or BMI>40 diagnosis ([ + OSA / + BMI>40 ]: both OSA and BMI>40 diagnoses present; [ + OSA / - BMI>40 ]: OSA diagnosis present, but not BMI>40 diagnosis; [ - OSA / + BMI>40 ]: BMI>40 diagnosis present, but not OSA; [ - OSA / - BMI>40 ]: neither OSA nor BMI>40 diagnoses present). [ - OSA, - BMI>40 ] is the reference group. **Note: for this sensitivity analysis, all patients with obesity diagnoses other than BMI>40 (V83.4X; see Supplementary Table 2) were excluded**. The models were adjusted for age, gender, ethnicity, insurance type, hospital location, hospital size, hospital teaching status, hospital annual colectomy volume, length of stay, elective/emergent procedure, indication for colectomy, type of procedure, year of procedure, anesthesia type, use of patient controlled analgesia, opioid utilization (oral morphine equivalents), use of non-opioid analgesics, Charlson comorbidity index, history of substance use/abuse, pain conditions, and psychiatric comorbidities. Displayed are (a) exponentiated coefficients from the log model, which provides percent change comparing OSA/obesity categories for continuous outcomes or (b) odds ratios (OR), 95% confidence intervals (CI) for categorical outcomes and P-values.