

Table E4a. Unadjusted models of in hospital and 2-year mortality

	In hospital mortality	p-value	2-years mortality	p-value
	*OR (95% CI)		*HR (95% CI)	
Dyspnea in the past 24 hours (reference=0)				
Dyspnea 1-3	2.9 (2.3-3.6)	<.001	2.3 (2.1-2.5)	<.001
Dyspnea ≥ 4	3.6 (3.0-4.3)	<.001	2.4 (2.2-2.6)	<.001

Table E4b. Adjusted models of in hospital and 2-year mortality

	In hospital mortality	p-value	2-years mortality	p-value
	*aOR (95% CI)		*aHR (95% CI)	
Dyspnea in the past 24 hours (reference=0)				
Dyspnea 1-3	1.8 (1.4-2.4)	<.001	1.5 (1.3-1.6)	<.001
Dyspnea ≥ 4	2.4 (2.0-2.9)	<.001	1.5 (1.4-1.6)	<.001
Age category (reference="18-34")				
35-50 years	3.6 (1.8-7.2)	<.001	4.2 (3.1-5.6)	<.001
51-65 years	6.4 (3.3-12.4)	<.001	8.7 (6.6-11.4)	<.001
> 65 years	11.4 (6.0-21.8)	<.001	18.6 (14.2-24.4)	<.001
Gender (reference=male)				
Female	1.1 (0.9-1.3)	0.58	0.98 (0.93-1.05)	0.62
Race (reference=white)				
Black	0.7 (0.5-0.9)	0.003	0.95 (0.88-1.04)	0.39
Other	1.8 (1.5-2.3)	<.001	0.94 (0.86-1.04)	0.24
Sofa category ^a (ref=0)				
1-3	1.9 (1.6-2.3)	<.001	1.7 (1.6-1.8)	<.001
4-6	3.8 (2.9-4.8)	<.001	3.0 (2.7-3.3)	<.001
>6	19.4 (11.6-32.4)	<.001	5.5 (3.9-7.8)	<.001
Elixhauser predicted mortality ^b %	1.13 (1.11-1.14)	<.001	1.06 (1.06-1.07)	<.001

*Adjusted Odds Ratio (aOR)

*Adjusted Hazards Ratio (aHR)

^aSOFA denotes Sequential Organ Failure Assessment score. Scores range from 0 to 24, with higher scores suggesting higher mortality.^bElixhauser predicted mortality is based on Elixhauser comorbidities