Supplemental material: Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using R (version 4.0.1, The R foundation) in accordance with the STROBE (Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology) statement. Normally distributed continuous variables were reported as mean and standard deviation, and non-normally distributed continuous variables as median and interquartile ranges (IQR, 25th and 75th percentile). To compare two groups, t-test and Mann-Whitney-U test were used respectively. To compare more than two groups, one-way analysis of variance and Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test were used respectively. Categorical variables were reported as absolute numbers and percentages, and Chi-squared test was utilized for comparison. All tests were 2-tailed, and p-values <0.05 were considered as significant. Mortality and bleeding rates were calculated using the Kaplan–Meier estimation and comparisons were made by using log-rank tests. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve with area under the curve (AUC) and optimal cutpoint estimations by the Youden method were calculated by the R package cutpointr (version 1.0.32). To assess the correlation of clinical and laboratory parameters with ICU mortality, univariate and multivariate binary logistic regression models were used. Covariates included age, gender at birth, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, previous stroke, body mass index, first lactate measured on ICU, creatinine ≥ 1.5 mg/dL, cardiac arrest, acute myocardial infarction, and Horowitz index (paO2/fiO2 ratio) ≤126. Stepwise selection of parameters for multivariate analysis was performed by Akaike information criterion (AIC) with backward direction and 1,000 bootstrap iterations using the stepAIC function of the R package MASS (version 7.3-51.6).