

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Table S1. Risk factors for ICU mortality in patients with ventilator-associated lower respiratory tract infection.

	Univariate analyses		Multivariate analysis*	
	OR (95% CI)	p-value	OR (95% CI)	p-value
Age, per year	1.03 (1.02 to 1.04)	< 0.001	1.03 (1.02 to 1.04)	< 0.001
Male gender	0.90 (0.65 to 1.26)	0.54		
SAPS II, per point	1.02 (1.01 to 1.03)	< 0.001	-	-
SOFA score at VA-LRTI diagnosis, per point	1.20 (1.15 to 1.26)	< 0.001	1.21 (1.14 to 1.27)	< 0.001
Diabetes mellitus	1.49 (1.02 to 2.20)	0.041	-	-
Chronic respiratory failure	2.89 (1.70 to 4.92)	< 0.001	2.22 (1.21 to 4.07)	0.010
Chronic heart failure	1.49 (0.81 to 2.73)	0.20		
Chronic kidney disease	3.34 (2.00 to 5.57)	< 0.001	1.89 (1.04 to 3.43)	0.036
Cirrhosis	2.08 (1.01 to 4.29)	0.047	-	-
Immunosuppression	2.68 (1.79 to 4.02)	< 0.001	2.13 (1.34 to 3.36)	0.001
Alcohol abuse	1.52 (0.95 to 2.42)	0.078	-	-
Intravenous drug abuse	0.70 (0.19 to 2.67)	0.60		
COPD	1.38 (0.93 to 2.05)	0.11		
Multidrug-resistant isolates	1.72 (1.23 to 2.40)	0.002	1.53 (1.05 to 2.23)	0.026
Antibiotic treatment	1.07 (0.49 to 2.31)	0.87		
Appropriate antibiotic treatment	0.57 (0.37 to 0.87)	0.009	0.48 (0.29 to 0.79)	0.004
VAP	1.60 (1.16 to 2.20)	0.004	1.57 (1.07 to 2.31)	0.021
VAT to VAP progression**	1.84 (0.92 to 3.67)	0.082		

COPD, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; ICU, Intensive Care Unit; OR, odds-ratio; CI, confidence interval; SAPS, Simplified Acute Physiology Score; SOFA, Sequential Organ Failure Assessment; VA-LRTI, ventilator-associated lower respiratory tract infection; VAP, ventilator-associated pneumonia; VAT, ventilator-associated tracheobronchitis.

* Factor with a p-value < 0.10 in univariate analyses (excepted VAT to VAP progression) were included into a stepwise backward logistic regression model

** Only available for VAT population (n=320)