

Risk factors for in-hospital mortality in patients with acute myocardial infarction during the COVID-19 outbreak

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Table 1 of the supplementary data

Univariate and multivariate analyses of variables related to death in patients with AMI* during the COVID-19 outbreak

Variable	Univariate			Multivariate		
	OR	95%CI	P	OR	95%CI	P
Age	1.07	1.02-1.12	.005			
COVID-19-positive	8.23	2.63-26.09	< .001	6.61	1.82-24.43	.02
Killip-Kimball > 2	54.00	12.66-130.37	< .001			
GRACE score > 140	47.91	6.06-78.94	< .001	23.45	2.52-62.51	.005
TIMI flow post-PCI < 2	4.00	1.22-13.14	.022			
LVEF < 30%	19.00	4.55-79.32	< .001			
Severe coronary calcification	3.75	1.20-11.69	.023			
Ventricular arrhythmia	20.00	5.26-76.07	< .001			
ARDS	81.50	14.25-96.23	< .001			
CRP at admission	1.01	1.00-1.03	.010			
CRP peak	1.01	1.01-1.02	< .001			
CK peak	1.00	1.00-1.01	.012			
AST peak	1.01	1.00-1.01	.050			
Ferritin peak	1.01	1.00-1.01	.040			
PT peak	1.14	1.05-1.23	.001			
COPD	4.255	1.020-17.74	.047			
BARC > 2	9.06	1.38-59.52	.022			

95%CI, 95% confidence interval; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome; AMI, acute myocardial infarction; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; BARC, Bleeding Academy Research Consortium; CK, total creatine kinase; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CRP, C-reactive protein; GRACE, Global Registry of Acute Coronary Events; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; OR, odds ratio; PT, prothrombin time.

* Comprises both non-ST-segment elevation acute myocardial infarction and ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction patients.