

Supplementary Table 3. Univariate and Multivariate Analyses for Evaluating the Risk Factors of 3-month Mortality after Burn Surgery

Variable	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P value	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P value
Age	1.027 (1.016–1.039)	< 0.001	1.067 (1.047–1.088)	< 0.001
Diabetes mellitus	3.511 (1.940–6.356)	< 0.001	3.211 (1.288–8.000)	0.012
Hypertension	1.883 (1.244–2.852)	0.003	1.348 (0.683–2.660)	0.389
ASA PS				
I	1.000 (reference)		1.000 (reference)	
II	1.282 (0.508–3.237)	0.599	1.101 (0.329–3.681)	0.876
III & IV	8.848 (3.755–20.852)	< 0.001	4.918 (1.581–15.305)	0.006
TBSA burned	1.075 (1.063–1.087)	< 0.001	1.095 (1.078–1.113)	< 0.001
Inhalation injury	2.788 (1.994–3.898)	< 0.001	1.380 (0.844–2.257)	0.199
Hemoglobin	1.048 (0.995–1.104)	0.075		
RDW	1.711 (1.471–1.990)	< 0.001	1.679 (1.378–2.046)	< 0.001
Platelet count	0.998 (0.997–1.000)	0.014	0.999 (0.997–1.001)	0.477
Prothrombin time	29.531 (10.480–83.213)	< 0.001	4.649 (1.259–17.171)	0.021
Albumin	0.596 (0.480–0.741)	< 0.001	0.981 (0.686–1.404)	0.916
Creatinine	2.894 (1.908–4.391)	< 0.001	1.818 (1.181–2.798)	0.007
NLR	1.002 (0.993–1.010)	0.696		
PLR	1.000 (1.000–1.000)	0.506		
MLR	1.090 (0.994–1.195)	0.068		
SII	1.000 (1.000–1.000)	0.440		

CI: confidence interval, ASA PS: American Society of Anesthesiologists physical status, TBSA: total body surface area, RDW: red cell distribution width, NLR: neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio, PLR: platelet-lymphocyte ratio, MLR: monocyte-lymphocyte ratio, SII: systemic immune-inflammation index.