

Appendices

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Appendix Table A.1. Radiological findings.

Characteristics	All patients (n=24)	No Corticosteroids (n=14)	Corticosteroids (n=10)
Bilateral reticular nodular opacities	10 (41.7 %)	6 (42.9 %)	4 (40 %)
Ground-glass opacities	8 (33.3 %)	5 (35.7 %)	3 (30 %)
Pleural effusion	1 (4.2 %)	1 (7.1 %)	0 (0 %)
Peri-bronchial thickening	1 (4.2 %)	1 (7.1 %)	0 (0 %)
Focal consolidation	4 (16.7 %)	1 (7.1 %)	3 (30 %)
Pulmonary edema	4 (16.7 %)	1 (7.1 %)	3 (30 %)
Venous congestion	5 (20.8 %)	2 (14.3 %)	3 (30 %)
Interstitial abnormalities	13 (54.2 %)	8 (57.1 %)	5 (50 %)
Atelectasis	1 (4.2 %)	0 (0 %)	1 (10 %)

Appendix Table A.2. Respiratory variables at pulmonologist evaluation

Characteristics	All patients (n=24)	No Corticosteroids (n=14)	Corticosteroids (n=10)
Respiratory rate	20 (20-23.5)	20 (20-22.5)	20 (17-25.3)
Spo ₂	93.5% (90.3-95%)	94 (91.8-95%)	92 (89.8-96.3)
Fio ₂	52 (41-60)	60 (47.5-60)	50 (40-56.3)
Sato ₂ : Fio ₂	179 (156-217)	159 (153-202)	189 (173-226)
Estimated Pao ₂ : Fio ₂	214 (195-246)	198 (193-234)	223 (208-254)
ROX index	8.3 (7.1-12.4)	8.1 (6.7-12)	9.3 (7.1-13.8)
Heart rate	89.5 (81.3-99.5)	90 (84-102.8)	88.5 (80.8-92)

Spo₂: peripheral capillary oxygen saturation; Pao₂: partial pressure of oxygen. Fio₂: fraction of inspired oxygen; Pao₂: Fio₂ ratio was assessed indirectly by Sato₂: Fio₂ ratio, as previously described¹.

Appendix Table A.3. Laboratory test at evaluation

Characteristics	All patients (n=24)	No Corticosteroids (n=14)	Corticosteroids (n=10)
Laboratory test at evaluation			
Sodium, mEq/L (135-145 mEq/L)	136 (134-138)	138 (136-140)	135 (134-136)
White blood cell count, / μ L	7.3 (4.5-10.5)	6.2 (4.2-8.5)	9.8 (5.4-10.8)
Absolute lymphocyte count, / μ L	0.83 (0.54-1.12)	0.83 (0.6-1.11)	0.88 (0.45-1.12)
Hemoglobin, g/dL	13.4 (12.5-14.1)	13.5 (12.5-14.2)	13.2 (12.5-14.3)
Platelet count, $\times 10^3/\mu$ L	237 (149-280)	181.5 (130.8-252)	311.5 (175.3-438)
Neutrophils, $\times 10^9/L$	5.52 (3.46-8.81)	5.03 (3.28-6.2)	7.32 (4.67-9.88)
D-dimer, ng/mL	860 (497.5-1515)	735 (420-1485)	1050 (782.5-1885)
Creatinine, mg/dL	0.92 (0.72-1.2)	0.95 (0.73-1.27)	0.9 (0.7-1.1)
Total bilirubin, mg/dL	0.58 (0.39-1.14)	0.52 (0.31-1.07)	0.6 (0.42-1.2)
Aspartate aminotransferase, U/L (0-30)	45 (28-67)	55 (41-87.8)	27 (21.5-44)
Alanine aminotransferase, U/L (20-40)	33 (29-54)	44 (29-62.3)	29 (22.5-45)
Ferritine	1473.4 (764.6-2037.5)	1847.4 (1442.8-3446.8)	1217 (635.8-1769.3)
C-reactive protein, mg/L	219.3 (89.4-281.2)	238.7 (110.2-271.2)	132 (84.9-333.6)
Fibrinogen mg/dL	5.6 (4.7-7.4)	5.1 (4.5-7.6)	6.8 (4.7-8.2)
Prothrombin Time (seconds)	13.8 (12.3-22)	14.1 (12.2-24.6)	13.4 (13.1-13.8)

Appendix Table A.4. Antiviral treatment

Characteristics	All patients (n=24)	No Corticosteroids (n=14)	Corticosteroids (n=10)
Lopinavir/Ritonavir	24 (100 %)	14 (100 %)	10 (100 %)
Hidroxicloroquin	24 (100 %)	14 (100 %)	10 (100 %)
IFNB1b	20 (83.3 %)	12 (85.7 %)	8 (80 %)
Tocilizumab	15 (62.5 %)	12 (85.7 %)	3 (30 %)
Azitromicin	19 (79.2 %)	13 (92.9 %)	6 (60 %)

Appendix Table A.5. Seven-category ordinal scale at 7 and 14 days

Characteristics	All patients (n=24)	No Corticosteroid s (n=14)	Corticosteroids (n=10)
SEVEN CATEGORY SCALE 7 DAYS (N, %)			
1. Not hospitalized with resumption of normal activities.	0	0	0
2. Not hospitalized, but unable to resume normal activities.	2 (8.3 %)	0	2 (20 %)
3. Hospitalized, not requiring supplemental oxygen.	0	0	0
4. Hospitalized, requiring supplemental oxygen.	3 (12.5 %)	1 (7.1 %)	2 (20%)
5. Hospitalized, requiring nasal high-flow oxygen therapy, non-invasive mechanical ventilation, or both;	4 (16.7 %)	0	4 (40%)
6. Hospitalized, requiring ECMO, invasive mechanical ventilation, or both.	14 (58.3 %)	12 (85.7 %)	2 (20%)
7. Death.	1 (4.2 %)	1 (7.1 %)	0
SEVEN CATEGORY SCALE 14 DAYS (N, %)			
1. Not hospitalized with resumption of normal activities.	1 (4.2 %)	0	1 (10 %)
2. Not hospitalized, but unable to resume normal activities.	5 (20.8%)	1 (7.1%)	4 (40%)
3. Hospitalized, not requiring supplemental oxygen.	1 (4.2%)	0	1 (10%)
4. Hospitalized, requiring supplemental oxygen.	4 (16.7%)	2 (14.3 %)	2 (20 %)
5. Hospitalized, requiring nasal high-flow oxygen therapy, non-invasive mechanical ventilation, or both.	2 (8.3%)	2 (14.3 %)	0
6. Hospitalized, requiring ECMO, invasive mechanical ventilation, or both.	8 (33.3%)	6 (42.9 %)	2 (20 %)
7. Death.	3 (12.5%)	3 (21.4%)	

REFERENCE

¹ Rice TW, Wheeler AP, Bernard GR, Hayden DL, Schoenfeld DA, Ware LB. Comparison of the SpO₂/FIO₂ Ratio and the PaO₂/FIO₂ Ratio in Patients With Acute Lung Injury or ARDS. Chest 2007 Aug;132(2):410-7. CHEST, Volume 132, Issue 2, 410 - 417