

Supplementary Table 7. Results of univariable regression analysis with Cox proportional hazards model to evaluate the risk of in-hospital mortality in the pulmonary disorder and non-pulmonary disorder groups

Variable	Non-pulmonary disorder group		Pulmonary disorder group	
	HR (95% CI)	p value	HR (95% CI)	p value
Age	1.026 (1.023–1.030)	< 0.001	1.023 (1.018–1.018)	< 0.001
Male sex	1.105 (1.008–1.212)	0.034	1.127 (1.004–1.264)	0.042
Urban area	0.920 (0.838–1.011)	0.082	1.122 (1.003–1.256)	0.044
PM10 concentration increase of 1 ppm compared to previous year	0.987 (0.976–0.999)	0.035	0.965 (0.950–0.980)	< 0.001
Ozone concentration increase of 0.001 ppm compared to previous year	1.041 (1.012–1.072)	0.006	1.025 (0.989–1.063)	0.176
Income, decile	1.011 (0.998–1.025)	0.093	1.009 (0.994–1.024)	0.260
Charlson comorbidity index > 4	2.128 (1.702–2.660)	< 0.001	2.192 (1.371–3.504)	0.001
Disability	1.254 (1.128–1.394)	< 0.001	0.968 (0.861–1.090)	0.593
Admission through emergency room	0.782 (0.712–0.859)	< 0.001	1.044 (0.928–1.174)	0.475
High ICU patient volume	0.512 (0.414–0.633)	< 0.001	0.857 (0.628–1.170)	0.331

HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; PM10, particulate matter 10 µm or less in diameter; ppm, parts per million; ICU, intensive care unit.