

# THE LANCET

## Respiratory Medicine

### Supplementary appendix

This appendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to: Gangneux J-P, Dannaoui E, Fekkar A, et al. Fungal infections in mechanically ventilated patients with COVID-19 during the first wave: the French multicentre MYCOVID study. *Lancet Respir Med* 2021; published online Nov 26. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2213-2600\(21\)00442-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2213-2600(21)00442-2).

## Supplementary material

**Table S1. Criteria used for the classification of patients according to the modified AspICU classification of Blot et al.<sup>10</sup> (2012) and the CAPA classification of Koehler et al.<sup>8</sup> (2020).**

<b>Criteria used for the classification of patients and the determination of the rates of invasive pulmonary aspergillosis Patients with COVID-19 needing intensive care and the temporal relationship</b>			
	Modified AspICU	CAPA proven/probable	CAPA possible
Clinical	Compatible signs and symptoms (one of the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fever refractory to at least 3 d of appropriate antibiotic therapy</li> <li>• Recrudescence of fever after a period of defervescence of at least 48 h while still on antibiotics and without other apparent cause</li> <li>• Pleuritic chest pain</li> <li>• Pleuritic rub</li> <li>• Dyspnea</li> <li>• Hemoptysis</li> <li>• Worsening respiratory insufficiency in spite of appropriate antibiotic therapy and ventilatory support</li> </ul>	At least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refractory fever</li> <li>• Pleural rub</li> <li>• Chest pain</li> <li>• Hemoptysis</li> </ul>	At least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refractory fever</li> <li>• Pleural rub</li> <li>• Chest pain</li> <li>• Hemoptysis</li> </ul>
Imaging	All ARDS patients had at least one chest CT as part of their routine follow up that showed pulmonary infiltrate, cavitating infiltrate, or other CT patterns that can be due to either the underlying COVID-19 condition or a secondary infection.		
Mycology	<i>Aspergillus</i> -positive lower respiratory tract specimen culture or PCR and at least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Host factors*</li> </ul>	At least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Microscopic detection of fungal elements in bronchoalveolar lavage, indicating a mold</li> </ul>	At least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Microscopic detection of fungal elements in non-bronchoscopic lavage indicating a mold</li> <li>• Positive non-bronchoscopic lavage culture;†</li> </ul>

- Semiquantitative *Aspergillus*-positive culture, galactomannan or PCR of BAL fluid, without bacterial growth
- *Aspergillus*-positive galactomannan or PCR in blood
- Positive bronchoalveolar lavage culture†
- Serum galactomannan index >0 · 5 or serum LFA index >0 · 5‡
- Bronchoalveolar lavage galactomannan index ≥1 · 0 or bronchoalveolar lavage LFA index ≥1 · 0‡
- Two or more positive *Aspergillus* PCR tests in plasma, serum, or whole blood†
- A single positive *Aspergillus* PCR in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (<36 cycles)†
- A single positive *Aspergillus* PCR in plasma, serum, or whole blood, and a single positive in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (any threshold cycle permitted)†
- Single non-bronchoscopic lavage galactomannan index >4 · 5
- Non-bronchoscopic lavage galactomannan index >1 · 2 twice or more
- Non-bronchoscopic lavage galactomannan index >1 · 2 plus another positive non-bronchoscopic lavage mycology test (non-bronchoscopic lavage PCR or LFA)

\* Host risk factors (one of the following conditions): neutropenia (absolute neutrophil count, 0.5 G/L) preceding or at the time of ICU admission, underlying hematological or oncological malignancy treated with cytotoxic agents, glucocorticoid treatment (prednisone equivalent, 20 mg/d), congenital or acquired immunodeficiency.

**Table S2. Demographic and baseline characteristics, immunosuppressive and antimicrobial agents, and severity scores between CAPA and non-CAPA patients under mechanical ventilation.**

	pr/pb/pos CAPA* (n=100)	Non-CAPA* (n=409)	Univariate OR [IC]	p
Onset factors of CAPA* (n, %)	n, %, or mean $\pm$ SD	n, %, or mean $\pm$ SD		
Sex at birth				
Female (109, 21%)	19, 19.0%	90, 22.0%	1.20 [0.69-2.09]	0.51
Male (400, 79%)	81, 81.0%	319, 78.0%		
Age, years	100	409	1.03 [1.01-1.05]	0.0009
Mean $\pm$ SD	63.1 $\pm$ 12.7	58.4 $\pm$ 12.3		
Weight, kg	96	395	0.99 [0.97-0.999]	0.048
Mean $\pm$ SD	83.7 $\pm$ 18.4	87.7 $\pm$ 17.4		
BMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	95	392	0.96 [0.92-1.003]	0.07
Mean $\pm$ SD	28.3 $\pm$ 5.4	29.5 $\pm$ 5.7		
Diabetes mellitus (167, 32.9%)	36, 36.0%	131, 32.1%	1.19 [0.75-1.88]	0.46
Hypertension (254, 50.1%)	50, 50.5%	204, 50.0%	1.02 [0.66-1.58]	0.93
COPD (34, 6.7%)	10, 10.0%	24, 5.9%	1.78 [0.82-3.86]	0.14
Asthma (14, 2.8%)	5, 5.0%	9, 2.2%	2.34 [0.77-7.14]	0.14
Solid organ transplantation (35, 6.9%)	9, 9.0%	26, 6.4%	1.46 [0.66-3.22]	0.35
Hematological malignancy (6, 1.2%)	0, 0.0%	6, 1.5%	0.00	0.98
All immunosuppression (55, 10.8%)	14, 14.0%	41, 10.0%	1.46 [0.76-2.8]	0.25
<b>Treatments received for COVID-19</b>				
	n, %			
Lopinavir+Ritonavir (Kaletra) (111, 21.8%)	21, 21.0%	90, 22.0%	0.94 [0.55-1.61]	0.83
Remdisivir (20, 3.9%)	4, 4.0%	16, 3.9%	1.02 [0.33-3.13]	0.97
Oseltamivir (40, 7.9%)	10, 10.0%	30, 7.4%	1.40 [0.66-2.97]	0.38

Cefotaxime (25, 4.9%)	5, 5.0%	20, 4.9%	1.02 [0.37-2.80]	0.96
Rovamycin (15, 2.9%)	2, 2.0%	13, 3.2%	0.62 [0.14-2.80]	0.54
Azithromycin (10, 2.0%)	2, 2.0%	8, 2.0%	1.02 [0.21-4.89]	0.98
Hydroxychloroquine (167, 32.9%)	27, 27.0%	140, 34.3%	0.71 [0.44-1.15]	0.16
Dexamethasone + anti-IL6 (29, 5.7%)	12, 12.0%	17, 4.2%	3.14 [1.45-6.82]	0.0037
Dexamethasone (202, 40.1%)	46, 46.9%	156, 38.4%	1.42 [0.91-2.21]	0.12
Anti-IL6 (38, 7.5%)	12, 12.0%	26, 6.4%	1.99 [0.97-4.10]	0.006
Anti-IL1 (16, 3.1%)	3, 3.0%	13, 3.2%	0.94 [0.26-3.36]	0.92
Prone position (394, 77.6%)	81, 81.0%	313, 76.7%	1.29 [0.75-2.24]	0.36

#### Clinical course data

n, mean  $\pm$  SD

Duration of mechanical ventilation (508)	100 30.9 $\pm$ 24.8	408 26.2 $\pm$ 18.2	1.01 [1.0007-1.02]	0.037
SAPS II – admission (485, 44.1 $\pm$ 16.2)	96 47.0 $\pm$ 17.1	389 43.3 $\pm$ 15.9	1.01 [1.0001-1.03]	0.049
SOFA – admission (398, 7.4 $\pm$ 3.9)	89 7.7 $\pm$ 3.7	309 7.3 $\pm$ 4.0	1.02 [0.96-1.08]	0.48
SOFA – day 7 (367, 8.7 $\pm$ 4.2)	82 9.4 $\pm$ 3.8	284 8.5 $\pm$ 4.3	1.05 [0.99-1.12]	0.07
SOFA – day 15 (261, 8.5 $\pm$ 4.6)	68 8.9 $\pm$ 4.32	193 8.3 $\pm$ 4.7	1.03 [0.97-1.09]	0.37
SOFA - discharge (285, 6.1 $\pm$ 6.0)	70 8.4 $\pm$ 6.2	215 5.4 $\pm$ 5.8	1.08 [1.04-1.13]	0.0004

\*CAPA status according to Koehler et al.<sup>8</sup> with the exception of the category of possible CAPA that was here extended to patients with *Aspergillus* spp. positive non-bronchoalveolar lavage and/or bronchial or tracheal aspiration and with a compatible clinical context with aspergillosis, BMI: body-mass index, COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, SAPS II: Simplified Acute Physiology II, SOFA: Sequential Organ Failure Assessment.

## Supplementary figure legends

**Figure S1.** Period of inclusion and number of patients included in each participating center.

Strasbourg : Strasbourg University hospital, Strasbourg, France

Tours : Tours University hospital, Tours, France

Brest : Brest University hospital, Brest, France

Paris APHP Necker : Necker University hospital, Paris, France

Paris APHP Avicenne : Bobigny University hospital, Bobigny, France

Poitiers : Poitiers University hospital, Poitiers, France

Lyon : Lyon University hospital, Lyon, France

Grenoble : Grenoble University hospital, Grenoble, France

Paris APHP HEGP : George Pompidou European University Hospital, Paris, France

Paris APHP Tenon : Tenon University hospital, Paris, France

Paris APHP Saint-Louis : Saint-Louis University hospital, Paris, France

Toulouse: Toulouse University hospital, Toulouse, France

Rennes : Rennes University hospital, Rennes, France

Paris APHP Henri Mondor : Henri Mondor University hospital, Créteil, France

Paris APHP La Pitié : La Pitié-Salpêtrière University hospital, Paris, France

Nantes : Nantes University hospital, Nantes, France

Paris APHP Bichat : Bichat University hospital, Paris, France

Lille : Lille University hospital, Lille, France

**Figure S2.** Study design.

**Figure S3.** Study flowchart.

**Figure S4.** Probability of survival according to proven/probable/possible CAPA status. The category of possible CAPA used here was adapted from Koehler et al.<sup>8</sup> extended to patients with *Aspergillus* spp. positive non-bronchoalveolar lavage and/or bronchial or tracheal aspiration and with a compatible clinical context with aspergillosis.

**Figure S5.** Probability of survival of proven/probable/possible CAPA patients receiving, or not, anti-*Aspergillus* treatment with voriconazole and/or isavuconazole. The category of possible CAPA used here was adapted from Koehler et al.<sup>8</sup> extended to patients with *Aspergillus* spp. positive non-bronchoalveolar lavage and/or bronchial or tracheal aspiration and with a compatible clinical context with aspergillosis.

Figure S1.

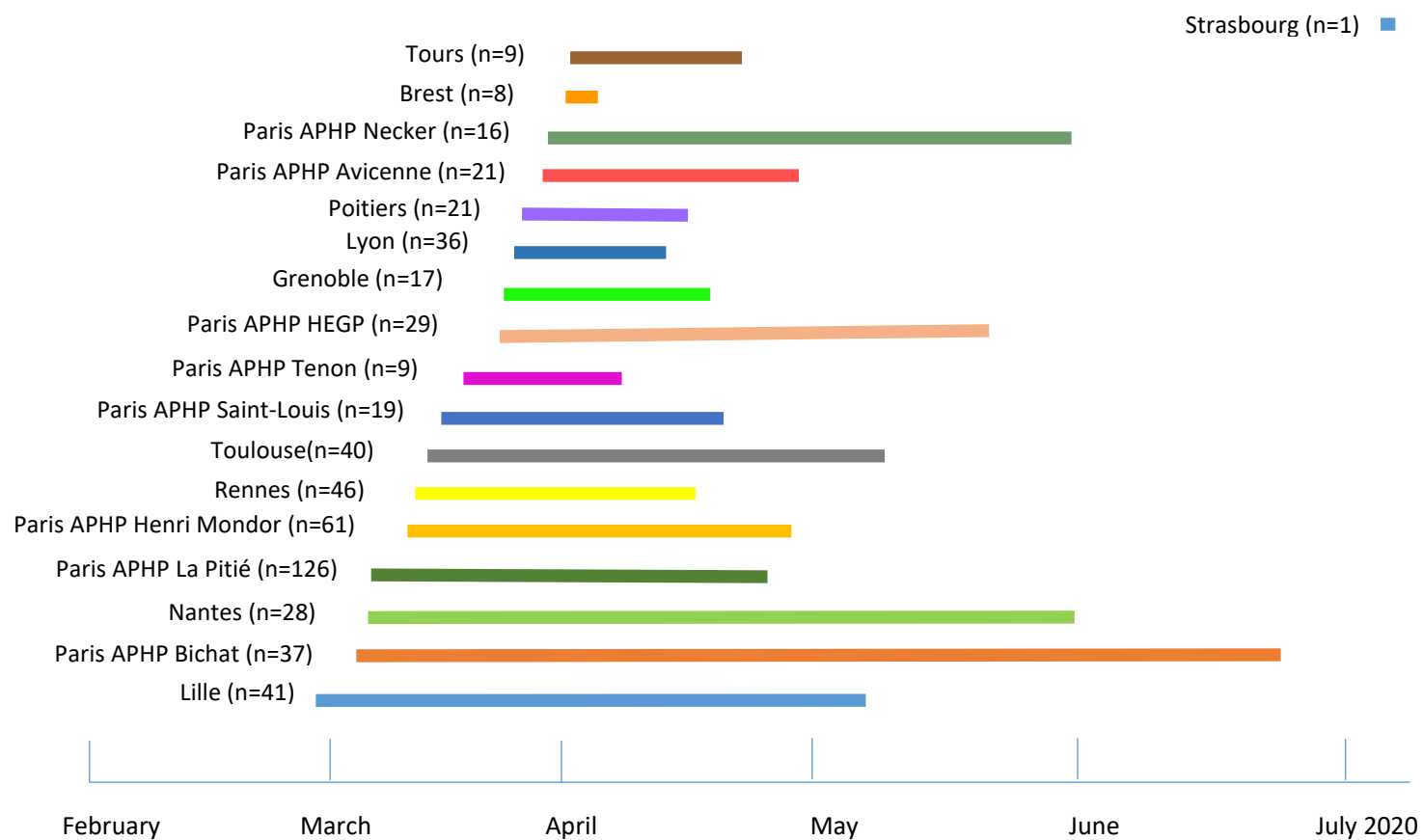




Figure S2.

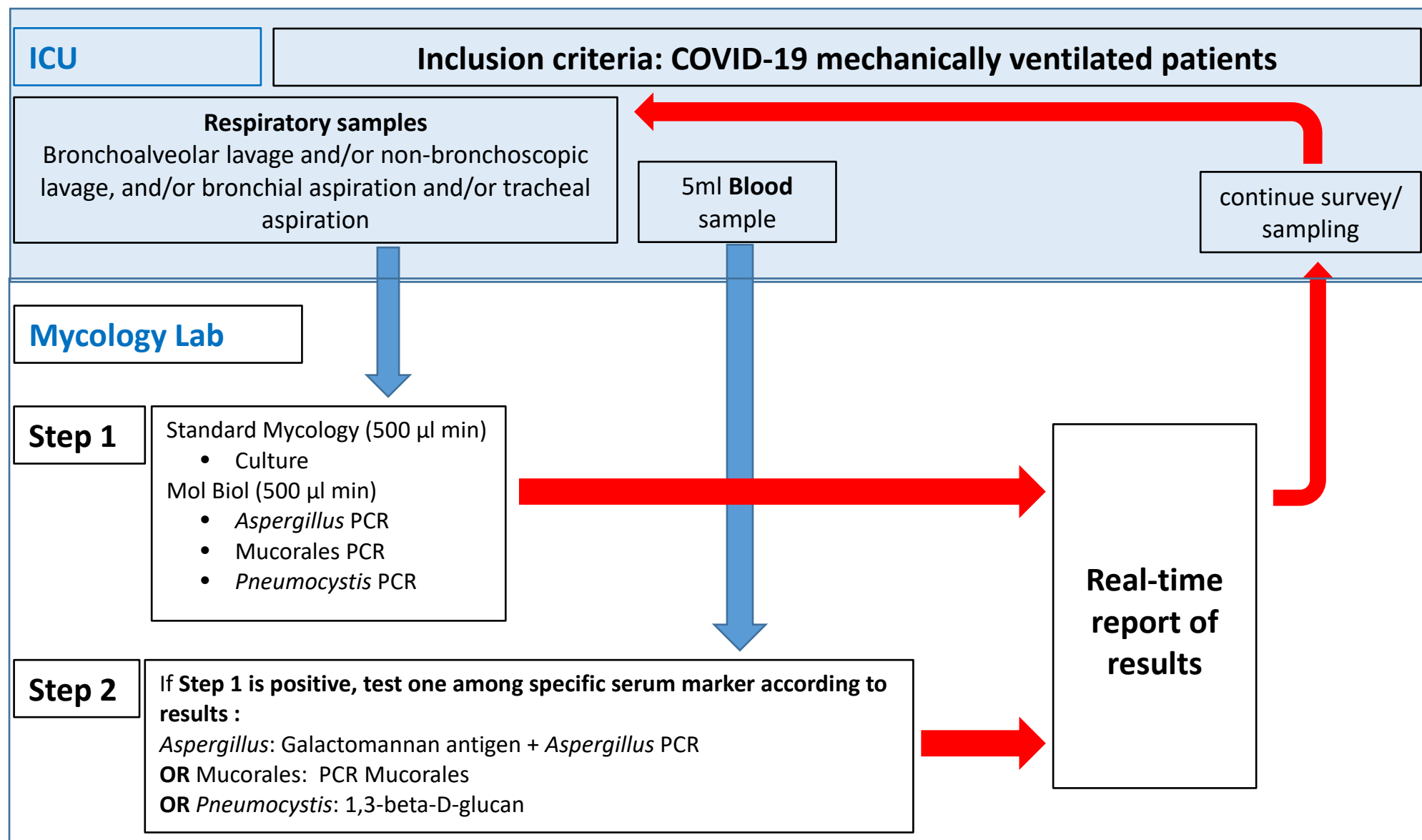


Figure S3.

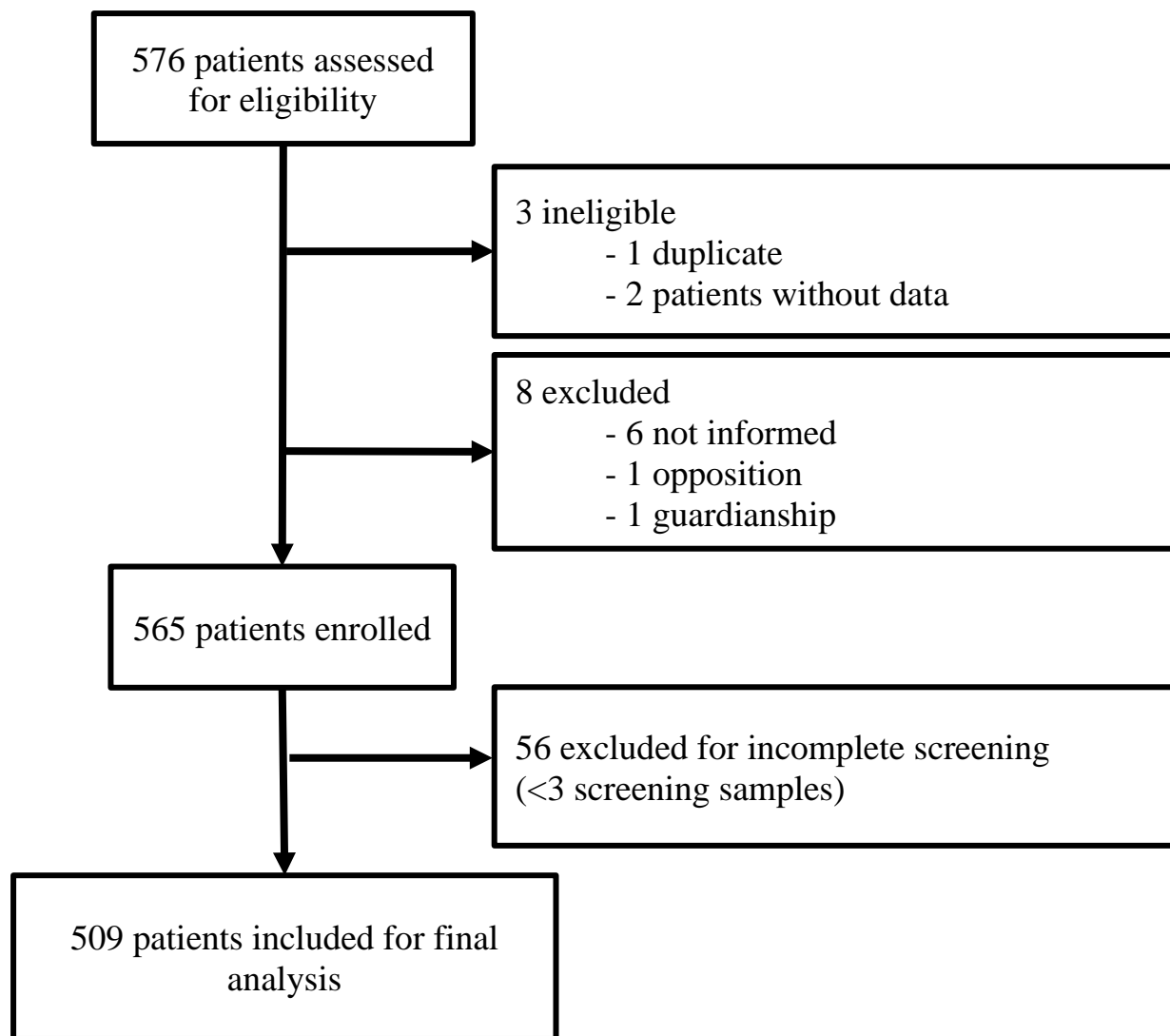


Figure S4.

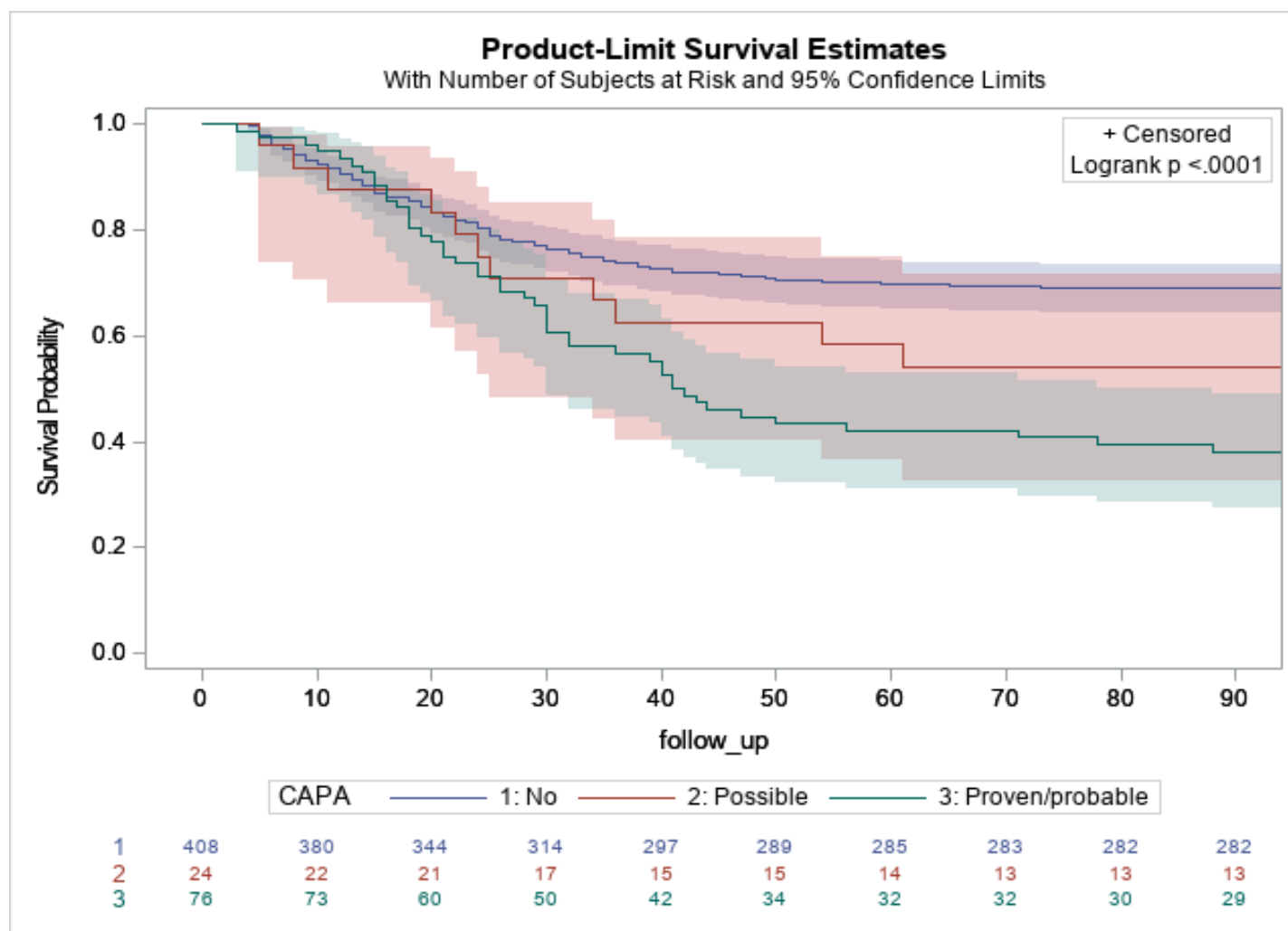


Figure S5.

