

Supplementary Table 2. Physical disability in patients with GBS who had no disability at the time of GBS diagnosis

Characteristic	Total patients	Median time from GBS diagnosis to diagnosis of disability (yr) [†]	Patients with disability			
			Total	<i>p</i>	Moderate disability	Severe disability
Age (yr)				<0.001		
<25	2,051	0.7	101 (5)		52 (3)	49 (3)
25–44	2,368	0.6	196 (9)		93 (4)	103 (5)
45–64	3,481	0.6	449 (15)		210 (7)	239 (8)
≥65	2,214	0.6	282 (15)		147 (8)	135 (7)
Sex				0.866		
Male	5,999	0.6	612 (11)		287 (5)	325 (6)
Female	4,115	0.6	416 (11)		215 (6)	201 (5)
Income level*		0.6		0.348		
Low	2,955	0.6	317 (12)		145 (6)	172 (7)
Middle	3,354	0.6	327 (11)		160 (5)	167 (6)
High	3,805	0.6	384 (11)		197 (6)	187 (6)
Hospital type				0.017		
Referral hospital	6,445	0.6	624 (11)		296 (5)	328 (6)
Nonreferral hospital	3,669	0.6	404 (12)		206 (6)	198 (6)
Hospitalization period				<0.001		
<30 days	7,924	0.6	457 (6)		257 (3)	200 (3)
≥30 days	2,190	0.6	571 (35)		245 (15)	326 (20)
IVIg				<0.001		
Yes	4,420	0.6	657 (17)		304 (8)	353 (9)
No	5,694	0.6	371 (7)		198 (4)	173 (3)
Plasmapheresis				<0.001		
Yes	165	0.6	57 (53)		18 (17)	39 (36)
No	9,949	0.6	971 (11)		484 (5)	487 (5)
Tracheostomy				<0.001		
Yes	497	0.6	215 (76)		63 (22)	152 (54)
No	9,617	0.6	813 (9)		439 (5)	374 (4)

Data are *n* (%) values except where indicated otherwise.

*Income levels were classified into three categories: 1) low (poorest 30% of the population), 2) middle (31%–70% of the population), and 3) high (richest 30% of the population); [†]For 1,028 patients who had been diagnosed with disability up to December 31, 2019.

GBS, Guillain-Barré syndrome; IVIg, intravenous immunoglobulin.