

Additional file 9

a) AGE AND GENDER

Overall 30-day mortality was 29.0%. Higher age was associated with a significantly higher 30-day mortality. There were no significant differences in 30-day mortality with regard to gender.

	INCIDENCE n (%)	30-DAY MORTALITY (%)	OR (95% CI)	p
AGE; years mean±sd median	65.7±16.8 68	29.0	1.042 (1.035,1.049)	<0.0001
FEMALE GENDER	1,152 (44.3)	28.0	0.91 (0.77,1.08) 0.92 (0.77,1.10)#	0.28 0.37#

Age adjusted

OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval

Additional file 9a. The outcome in relation to age and gender in the study sample (n=2,601)

b) LEVEL OF TREATMENT AND LEVEL OF CARE

Patients with palliative decisions and treatment limitations demonstrated a significantly higher 30-day mortality, in comparison to patients without any treatment restrictions. There were no significant differences in 30-day mortality with regard to the level of care after MET assessment.

	LOMT (n=458)	NO LOMT (n=2,143)	p#	REGULAR WARD (n=1,386)	TRANSFERRED TO ICU (n=1,105)	p#
30-DAY MORTALITY	65.5%	21.2%	<0.0001	29.9%	28.9%	0.31

Age-adjusted p-value

LOMT, limitation of medical therapy; ICU, intensive care unit

Additional file 9b. The outcome in relation to the level of treatment and level of care in the study sample (n=2,601)