Association of Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) components with mortality

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Research

Keywords: Sequential Organ Failure Assessment, SOFA score, SOFA score components, Intensive Care scoring systems, Mortality surrogates, Mortality prediction

Posted Date: June 2nd, 2021

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-556787/v1>

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Version of Record: A version of this preprint was published at Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica on March 30th, 2022. See the published version at <https://doi.org/10.1111/aas.14067>.

Abstract

Background

Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) is a practical and widely used method to describe and quantify the presence and severity of organ system dysfunctions and failures. Some proposals suggest that SOFA could be employed as an endpoint in interventional trials. To justify this, all SOFA components should have comparable weights as organ dysfunction measures. In this study we aimed to investigate whether the associations of different SOFA components with in-hospital mortality are comparable.

Methods

We performed a study based on nationwide register data on adult patients admitted to 26 Finnish intensive care units (ICUs) during 2012–2015. We determined the SOFA score as the maximum score in the first 24 hours after ICU admission. We defined organ failure as an organ-specific SOFA score of three or higher. We evaluated the association of different SOFA component scores with mortality using multivariable logistic regression analysis.

Results

Our study population comprised 63,756 ICU patients. Overall hospital mortality was 10.7%. In-hospital mortality was 22.5% for patients with respiratory failure, 34.8% for those with coagulation failure, 40.1% for those with hepatic failure, 14.9% for those with cardiovascular failure, 26.9% for those with neurologic failure and 34.6% for the patients with renal failure. The age-adjusted odds ratio for in-hospital death was 2.41 [95% confidence interval (CI) 2.27-2.56] for respiratory failure, 4.04 (95% CI 3.57-4.57) for coagulation failure, 4.24 (95% CI 3.47-5.17), for hepatic failure, 1.57 (95% CI 1.47-1.67) for cardiovascular failure, 5.00 (95% CI 4.71-5.30) for neurologic failure, and 4.93 (95% CI 4.58-5.32) for renal failure. Organ failure combinations including cardiovascular failure were associated with lower mortality than other organ failure combinations.

Conclusions

All SOFA components are associated with mortality, but their weights are not comparable. High cardiovascular SOFA scores do not imply an equally high risk as high scores of other components.

Background

The Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA), at first named Sepsis-related Organ Failure Assessment, was introduced by The Working Group on Sepsis-Related Problems in 1996 [1]. The SOFA score describes and quantifies the severity of dysfunction or failure of six essential organ systems (Appendix). Primarily, the SOFA score was not meant for outcome prediction. Multiple studies have shown, however, that it can rather well predict mortality in groups of critically ill patients [1-13]. This has notably widened the employment of the SOFA score beyond its original purpose.

In randomised controlled trials (RCTs), the gold standard has been to use all-cause mortality as an endpoint. However, interventional trials often fail to detect any difference between study arms in mortality [14]. Therefore, there is growing interest to use surrogate endpoints, for example SOFA scores [15-17]. Regulatory authorities, including the European Medicines Agency (EMA), can under certain limitations approve the use of surrogate endpoints instead of mortality as primary endpoints [18].

The change in the SOFA score during critical illness has been proposed to reflect the benefit or harm of the intervention of interest. The SOFA score, which is a scalar variable, is presumably more sensitive in detecting the effects of an intervention than mortality, a binary variable. However, the total SOFA score cannot be an unbiased trial endpoint unless all its components have comparable weights as measures of organ dysfunction severity. Moreover, some organ failures are more likely to occur concurrently [3]. It is unclear whether different combinations of organ failures affect the predictive value of total SOFA score.

Objectives

The aim of this study was to investigate whether different SOFA score components, recorded during the first 24 hours of intensive care, are comparable in terms of their association with mortality. Mortality at hospital discharge was the primary endpoint. Mortality at ICU discharge and mortality within 12 months were secondary endpoints. We evaluated how combinations of different organ system failures are associated with mortality. Furthermore, we assessed the association of increasing SOFA scores with mortality across different admission groups.

Methods

Study design and participants

We performed a retrospective cohort study of data collected prospectively in the Finnish ICU quality register, the Finnish Intensive Care Consortium (FICC) database. The FICC is a national programme for benchmarking intensive care in Finland [19]. We included all adult patients admitted to 26 Finnish ICUs between January 1st, 2012 and December 31st, 2015. For patients with multiple ICU treatment periods during the same hospitalisation, we included only the first ICU admission. In line with the 1998 paper by the working group that created the SOFA system [2], we defined organ failure (OF) as an organ-specific SOFA score of three or higher. OF could appear isolated or as part of multiorgan failure.

We performed subgroup analyses to observe whether the findings were consistent, regardless of the admission type – medical, elective surgery and emergency surgery.

The study protocol was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Northern Savo Hospital District Data (225/13.02.00/2016), and research authorisation was obtained from the National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL/1585/5.05.00/2015).

Extracted variables

We extracted following variables from the FICC database: the most severe values of SOFA score components within the first 24 hours after admission to the ICU and the outcome variables: vital status at ICU discharge, at hospital discharge and 12 months after ICU admission. Moreover, we gathered baseline data on Acute Physiology, Age, Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) II [20], The Simplified Acute Physiology Score (SAPS) II [21], age, and sex. We also retrieved data on length of stay in the ICU and length of stay in hospital.

Statistical methods and data handling

We compared the characteristics of survivors and non-survivors at hospital discharge employing the Mann–Whitney U–test for continuous data and chi square test for categorical data. Using age-adjusted multivariable logistic regression, we evaluated the association between SOFA score components and mortality. We calculated Standardized Occurrence Ratio (SOR) for each set of at least two, three, or four concurrently occurring failing organ systems with 95% confidence interval. Bonferroni correction was used for multiple comparisons. SOR is a tool to evaluate whether particular organ failures occur concurrently more frequently than anticipated by merely observing the frequencies of organ failures. SOR was calculated as
$$SOR = \frac{O}{E}$$
 where O is the number of patients with the particular organ failure combination observed, N is the total number of admissions and $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k$ are the proportions of patients with failure of organ systems 1, 2, ..., k, respectively. In the same way, we calculated the SOR for patients with three and four concurrent organ failures. $SOR > 1$ signals that the odds of concurrent occurrence of these particular failing organ systems are increased.

We used IBM SPSS Statistics, Version 22 (IBM Corp., Amonk, NY, USA) and R statistical software version 4.0.4 for the statistical analyses.

In the neurologic component, the SOFA score is based on the Glasgow Coma Score (GCS). For anaesthetised or sedated patients, the GCS recorded to the FICC registry is the last reliable GCS preceding sedation, in line with the SAPS II score [21].

The hepatic SOFA score is based on the plasma bilirubin concentration. Bilirubin is normally measured when there is a clinical reason to suspect hepatic problems. Therefore, we consider normality of bilirubin concentrations as likely in patients for whom the data on bilirubin were missing. In these patients, we assumed the hepatic SOFA score to be zero. We made no assumption of normality for other SOFA components in cases of missing data. Therefore, we excluded patients with missing SOFA data concerning all other components except for the hepatic component. In addition, we excluded patients with missing mortality data.

Results

Study population

There were totally 71,492 ICU admissions during the study period. We excluded 4,289 (6%) readmissions. Data were missing most commonly for the hepatic component, for 26,435 (39.3%) admissions. For other components, data were missing for few admissions: 14 (0%) in respiratory, 2,144 (3.2%) in coagulation, 14 (0%) in cardiovascular, 1,318 (2%) in neurologic and 14 (0%) in the renal component. We excluded 104 (0.2%) cases with missing data on vital status at hospital discharge. The final study population included 63,756 patients (Additional file 1: Figure S1). For ICU and 12-month mortality calculations, we excluded 16 (0%) cases with missing data on vital status at ICU discharge and 3,717 (5.5%) cases with missing data on vital status at 12 months, respectively. The median age of the patients was 64 years (inter-quartile range 52-73), and the majority (63.7%) were male. Baseline data are presented in Table 1. The distribution of SOFA component scores as well as the frequency of organ failures are presented in Fig. 1.

ICU, hospital and 12-month mortality

Overall, 6,851 (10.7%) patients died in hospital. The first day total SOFA score was strongly associated with mortality (Fig. 2). Mortality was 5.3% at ICU discharge and 21.6% in 12 months. Mortality increased with increasing SOFA scores (Fig. 2).

Mortality mostly increased consistently with increasing SOFA component points (Fig. 3). The cardiovascular component, however, was an exception. In this component, a clear increase in mortality occurred only in the group with the score 4. For the respiratory and coagulation components, mortality was similar for the scores of 0 and 1 points but increased consistently with increasing points thereafter. This pattern appeared rather similar regardless of whether the vital status was observed at ICU or hospital discharge or 12 months after ICU admission.

Respiratory failure was observed for 16 277 (22.8%) patients, coagulation failure for 1 932 (2.7%), hepatic failure for 704 (1.0%), cardiovascular failure for 37 672 (52.7%), neurologic failure for 12 714 (17.8%), and renal failure for 5 958 (8.3%) patients (Fig. 1). Hospital mortality was 22.5% for patients with respiratory failure, 34.8% for those with coagulation failure, 40.1% for those with hepatic failure, 14.9% for those with cardiovascular failure, 26.9% for those with neurologic failure and 34.6% for the patients with renal failure.

The results of age-adjusted multivariable logistic regression analysis, with all components included simultaneously in the analysis, are presented in Table 2. The odds of in-hospital death were highest for patients with neurologic failure, whereas the odds of death were lowest in patients with cardiovascular failure. Especially for 12-month outcome, cardiovascular OF had little influence on the risk of death.

Combinations of organ system failures and mortality

Mortality increased with increasing numbers of concurrent organ failures (Fig. 4). Of all patients, 47.4% had at least two, 12.7% had at least three and 2.0% had at least four concurrent OFs. In-hospital mortalities in these groups were 35.8%, 54.1%, and 71.8%, respectively. SOR was >1 in 48 (94.1%) out of all 51 OF combinations (Additional file 1: Table S1), suggesting that OFs are likely to occur concurrently.

In-hospital mortality ranged between 25.7-65.2% in patients with two, 41.4-82.4% in those with three, and 52.9-85.7% in those with four failing organ systems, depending on which organ systems were failing. The variation in mortality according to the different sets of organ failures decreased towards 12-month mortality observation.

Discussion

In this large nationwide registry study on adult patients admitted to Finnish ICUs, we evaluated the patients' SOFA scores during the first 24 h in the ICU and assessed the prevalence of different organ failures, defined as the organ system-specific SOFA score of 3 or 4, and their associations with mortality. Cardiovascular failure, observed in 53% of patients, was the most common, followed by respiratory failure (23%), neurologic (18%), renal failure (8%), coagulation failure (3%) and hepatic failure (1%). Mortality increased with increasing SOFA scores. However, scores reflecting dysfunctions of different organ systems were not equivalent as metrics of risk. In particular, high cardiovascular SOFA scores did not imply as high a risk of death as high scores of other SOFA components. In addition, OF combinations including cardiovascular failure were associated with lower mortality than other OF combinations: hospital mortality was in the range 25-45% for patients with cardiovascular failure together with another organ failure, whereas mortality exceeded 50% for all other organ failure combinations except the combination of neurologic and respiratory failure (40%).

Our findings contradict those of the 1999 study by the Working Group on Sepsis Related Problems, where cardiovascular SOFA scores contributed more strongly than scores of other components to poor outcomes [3]. However, our results are in accordance with the study by Gupta et al. on 2,796 septic patients with in-hospital mortality of 10%. Coagulation dysfunction or failure predicted a higher and cardiovascular dysfunction or failure a lower risk increase compared to dysfunctions of other organ systems [22].

Although high SOFA scores often indicate a poor prognosis, cardiovascular scores seem to be an exception. This may reflect a change in clinical practices in recent years. The SOFA score was introduced in an era of more restricted use of vasopressors. During the last two decades, the use of norepinephrine has become more common [23-25]. Vasopressor treatment is initiated earlier without preceding large doses of resuscitation fluids [26-29]. An infusion of norepinephrine lasting at least one hour, even at a small dose, assigns three points to the cardiovascular component of the SOFA score. Moreover, an infusion rate exceeding 0.1 µg/kg/min, which is not a particularly high dose in contemporary intensive care, gives four points. Because of this change in clinical practice, the cardiovascular SOFA score seems to have suffered from inflation. In addition, variations in blood pressure targets and concomitant treatments, particularly sedation, are likely to contribute to the amount of norepinephrine administered and thus to cardiovascular SOFA scores.

The distribution of the cardiovascular SOFA score had two peaks, made up of categories 0-1 and 3-4. A score of 2 was uncommon, present for roughly 1% of the patients. Two cardiovascular SOFA points are

scored to patients who are administered dopamine at a dose less than 5 µg/kg/minute or dobutamine at any dose. A number of recent guidelines recommend against or advise specific caution for monotherapy use of these inotropes in circulatory shock [30, 31]. However, administering dopamine to brain-dead organ donors with the intention to support renal function was relatively common in Finland during the study period [32], which may partly explain the high mortality in this SOFA category.

The impact of the SOFA component scores on mortality seems to be somewhat dependent on the length of follow-up. Hepatic failure was associated with increased ICU mortality but even more remarkably with 12-month mortality. A plausible explanation for this finding is that severe hepatic failure is often an acute-on-chronic type of disease associated with poor long-term prognosis [33]. In the 1999 study by Moreno et al., increased hepatic SOFA scores were the only ones without any association with outcome [3]. However, the endpoint was vital status at ICU discharge. Hepatic failure seems to become more important when the follow-up is longer.

In our study, increased neurologic SOFA scores were associated with both short-term and long-term mortality with no marked change in odds ratios for death over time. In turn, failures of the respiratory, coagulation, cardiovascular and renal organ systems were more strongly associated with short-term mortality than 12-month mortality. This phenomenon was most prominent for cardiovascular OF, which only slightly increased the risk of death within 12 months. Previous studies observing the predictive value of SOFA score have mainly focused on short-term mortality. Pekkarinen et al. observed the association of the first 24 hours extracerebral SOFA scores in cardiac arrest patients with 12-month survival. In line with our findings, they found the cardiovascular SOFA scores as the only ones without association with unfavourable long-term outcome [34]. To the best of our knowledge, however, our study is the first one assessing the predictive value of SOFA score components with a 12-month follow-up in unselected population.

Risk of death increases with an increasing amount of failing organ systems [35, 36]. Our findings imply that some OFs are more likely to occur concurrently than other failures. Moreover, mortality was dependent on which organ systems were failing. The Working group on sepsis-related problems demonstrated a pattern for concurrently occurring organ failures by means of principal components analysis [3]. The group identified two common organ failure combinations. The first combination comprised respiratory, cardiovascular and neurologic OFs, whereas the second comprised coagulation, hepatic and renal OFs. In our study, this first combination of respiratory, cardiovascular and neurologic OFs was also the most common of the combinations with three OFs, affecting 37% of patients with at least three concurrently failing organ systems. However, these three organ systems were most commonly failing systems in general.

Remarkably, we found that the second combination, which comprised coagulation, hepatic and renal OFs, occurred 44 times more often than one would have expected by observing merely the frequency of these organ failures in the whole study population. It is also noteworthy that the most common OF combination with respiratory, cardiovascular and neurologic failures was associated with more favourable outcomes

than other combinations of three concurrent OFs. The in-hospital and 12-month mortalities associated with this particular combination were 41% and 55%, respectively, whereas in-hospital and 12-month mortalities of patients with other triple OF combinations ranged between 56-82% and 63-88%, respectively.

Outcomes of ICU patients have improved over the years. In 1998, Vincent et al. reported an ICU mortality of 90% in patients with a SOFA score above 15 [2], whereas in-hospital mortality for patients with first-day SOFA score above 15 was 72% in our study (Fig. 2).

There is growing interest in employing the SOFA score as a surrogate endpoint for mortality in clinical trials [17]. Our findings suggest that this may not be without problems. Regarding risk of death, weights of different SOFA component scores are different, and the prognosis of patients with multi-organ failure is dependent on which organ systems fail. In addition, different organ failures may have different impacts on long-term mortality despite comparable effects on short-term mortality.

Our study population consisted of a large unselected group of patients treated in Finnish ICUs in 2012-2015. All general ICUs in Finland were included. Therefore, our study population is well representative of Finnish adult ICU patients. We do not know whether the results are generalizable to health care systems in other countries. However, early use of norepinephrine has become more common in other countries as well [25], and it is likely that the relation between cardiovascular SOFA scores and mortality may have weakened also in other countries.

Strengths and limitations of the study

Our study has several strengths. We performed a nationwide multicentre study with a final cohort of 63,756 patients aged 18 years or older. The data were retrieved from a high-quality national database with all Finnish general ICUs participating.

A major limitation of our study is that the SOFA scores are based only on measurements during the first 24 hours after admission to the ICU, whereas previous studies have shown that a change in SOFA score over time is the most reliable predictor of mortality [37, 38].

Conclusion

All SOFA components are associated with mortality. However, high cardiovascular SOFA scores did not bring as high a risk of death as high scores of other SOFA components. Moreover, OF combinations including cardiovascular failure were associated with lower mortality than other organ failure combinations. OFs are likely to occur concurrently.

Abbreviations

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

APACHE: Acute Physiology, Age, Chronic Health Evaluation

CI: Confidence Interval

ICU: Intensive Care Unit

IQR: Inter-quartile Range

MAP: Mean arterial pressure

NYHA: New York Heart Association

LOS: Length of stay

OF: Organ Failure

OR: Odds Ratio

PaO₂: Partial arterial pressure of oxygen

PaO₂/FiO₂: Ratio of arterial partial pressure of oxygen divided by fraction of inspired oxygen

SAPS: Simplified Acute Physiology Score

SD: Standard Deviation

SOFA: Sequential Organ Failure Assessment

SOR: Standardized Occurrence Ratio

Declarations

Ethics and declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study's protocol was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Northern Savo Hospital District Data (225/13.02.00/2016).

Consent for publication

Not applicable

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Availability of data and materials

The data were used with permission given by the National Institute for Health and Welfare to the study group. The data are not publicly available.

Funding

Dr Pölkki was supported by institutional funding from Kuopio University Hospital and University of Eastern Finland.

Otherwise the authors declare that they received no specific funding for this study.

Authors' contributions

MR presented the first idea of the study. AP analysed and interpreted the data, supported by MR and PP. AP drafted the first version of the manuscript and created the figures. TS contributed in statistical analysis. JT is one of the original creators of the SOFA score and he helped in interpreting the results. All authors revised the manuscript and read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to the doctors and nurses in the ICUs participating in the Finnish Intensive Care Consortium for careful data documentation and to TietoEVERY for managing the database.

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Appendix

Table 1. The Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) The score was introduced by Vincent et al. [1] in 1996.

SOFA score	1	2	3	4
<i>Respiration</i>				
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ , mmHg	<400	<300	<200*	<100*
<i>Coagulation</i>				
Platelets ×10 ³ /mm ³	<150	<100	<50	<20
<i>Hepatic</i>				
Bilirubin, mg/dL	1.2-1.9	2.0-5.9	6.0-11.9	>12.0
(μmol/l)	20-32	33-101	102-204	>204
<i>Cardiovascular</i>				
Hypotension	MAP <70	Dopamine ≤5 or dobutamine (any)**	Dopamine >5 or norepinephrine ≤0.1 or epinephrine ≤0.1 **	Dopamine >15 or norepinephrine >0.1 or epinephrine >0.1 **
<i>Neurologic</i>				
Glasgow Coma Score	13-14	10-12	6-9	<6
<i>Renal</i>				
Creatinine, mg/dL (mmol /l) or urine output	1.2-1.9 (110-170)	2.0-3.4 (171-299)	3.5-4.9 (300-440) or <500 ml/day	>5.0 (>440) or <200 ml/day

*Patients treated with mechanical respiratory support

**Adrenergic agents administered for at least 1 hr (doses given in µg/kg/min).

Abbreviations: PaO₂, Partial arterial oxygen saturation; MAP, Mean arterial pressure.

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Tables

Table 1. Demographics, baseline characteristics and lengths of stay in ICU and hospital.

	Overall (n=63,756)	Survivors (n=56,905)	Non-survivors (n=6,851)	p-value
Age, median (IQR)	64 (52-73)	63 (51-73)	69 (61-77)	<0.001
Female, n (%)	23 121 (36.3%)	20 642 (36.3%)	2 479 (36.2%)	0.87
SOFA	6 (4-8)	6 (3-8)	10 (7-12)	<0.001
SAPS II	31 (23-44)	29 (22-40)	56 (44-69)	<0.001
APACHE II	18 (13-24)	17 (12-22)	29 (24-35)	<0.001
Metastatic cancer	1 550 (2.4%)	1 295 (2.3%)	255 (3.7%)	<0.001
Haematologic malignancy	886 (1.4%)	650 (1.1%)	236 (3.6%)	<0.001
AIDS	71 (0.1%)	60 (0.1%)	11 (0.2%)	0.02
Admission type				<0.001
Medical	34 987 (55.2%)	29 651 (52.5%)	5 336 (78.1%)	
Elective surgery	17 034 (26.8%)	16 774 (29.6%)	260 (3.8%)	
Emergency surgery	11 401 (17.9%)	10 165 (17.9%)	1236 (18.1%)	
Diagnostic category				<0.001
Cardiovascular surgery	15 130 (23.7%)	14 619 (25.7%)	517 (7.5%)	
Neurologic	10 753 (16.9%)	9 756 (17.1%)	997 (14.6%)	
Cardiovascular insufficiency	8 967 (14.1%)	6 651 (11.7%)	2 316 (33.8%)	
Metabolic or renal	6 862 (10.8%)	5 961 (10.5%)	901 (13.2%)	
Respiratory insufficiency	5 989 (9.4%)	4 987 (8.8%)	1 002 (14.6%)	
Gastrointestinal surgery	4 886 (7.7%)	4 288 (7.5%)	598 (8.7%)	
Trauma	4 316 (6.8%)	4 043 (7.1%)	273 (4.0%)	
Other postoperative cause	2 769 (4.3%)	2 664 (4.7%)	105 (1.5%)	
Intoxication	2 666 (4.2%)	2 615 (4.6%)	51 (0.7%)	
Miscellaneous	1 397 (2.2%)	1 307 (2.3%)	90 (1.3%)	
LOS ICU (days), median (IQR),	1.4 (0.9-3.1)	1.3 (0.9-2.9)	2.1 (0.9-5.1)	<0.001
LOS Hospital (days), median (IQR)	8 (5-14)	8 (5-14)	5 (2-13)	<0.001

Data are presented as numbers with percentages or as medians (inter-quartile ranges). Characteristics of hospital survivors and non-survivors were compared with the Mann–Whitney U–test for continuous data

and Chi squared test for categorical data.

Abbreviations: IQR, Inter-quartile range; SOFA, Sequential Organ Failure Assessment; SAPS, Simplified Acute Physiology Score; APACHE, Acute Physiology And Health Evaluation; AIDS, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome; LOS, Length of stay; ICU, Intensive Care Unit; SD, Standard Deviation

Table 2. The association of failures of different organ systems and age with ICU, hospital and 12-month mortality.

	ICU mortality			Hospital mortality			12 –month mortality		
	OR	95% CI		OR	95% CI		OR	95% CI	
Respiratory OF	2.90	2.68	3.13	2.41	2.27	2.56	1.71	1.63	1.80
Coagulation OF	4.20	3.64	4.83	4.04	3.57	4.57	3.23	2.88	3.62
Hepatic OF	2.26	1.77	2.88	4.24	3.47	5.17	4.24	3.51	5.13
Cardiovascular OF	2.13	1.94	2.34	1.57	1.47	1.67	1.06	1.01	1.10
Neurologic OF	4.64	4.29	5.02	5.00	4.71	5.30	4.12	3.92	4.33
Renal OF	5.97	5.46	6.53	4.93	4.58	5.32	3.81	3.56	4.08
Age (for each year)	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04

OF, Organ Failure; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval

Figures

Figure 1

The distribution of SOFA component scores and frequency of organ failures. The median score in the respiratory component was 2. The median score in the cardiovascular component was 3. In the cardiovascular component, the scores were almost equally distributed among the patients except for score 2, which was documented for only 678 (1.1%) patients. In all other components (coagulation, hepatic, neurological and renal), the median score was 0, with the score 1 being second most common. Of organ failures (OF), defined as an organ-specific SOFA score ≥ 3 , the most common OF was cardiovascular failure, in 53.6% of patients. The second most common OF was respiratory failure, in 22.5% of patients.

Figure 2

The number of patients and mortality according to first-day total SOFA score. ICU mortality (blue line), in-hospital mortality (red line) and 12-month mortality (green line) increased with increasing total SOFA score. The bars present the number of patients within each total SOFA score group. The median SOFA score was 6 (inter-quartile range 4-8). The ICU mortality, in-hospital mortality and 12-month mortality increased linearly with increasing SOFA scores in patients with 6 or more SOFA scores. There were 642 (1%) patients with a SOFA score over 15. In these patients, ICU mortality was 60%, hospital mortality was 72% and 12-month mortality was 80%.

Figure 3

ICU mortality, in-hospital mortality and 12-month mortality according to SOFA component scores. ICU mortality, in-hospital mortality and 12-month mortality are presented in separate panels. The bars present the mortality in each SOFA score category recorded in the first 24 hours after ICU admission. Mortality increased in a rather linear fashion with increasing SOFA scores in all other components except for the cardiovascular component. In the cardiovascular component, only the most severe category of 4 points was associated with increased mortality.

Figure 4

Mortality according to the number of failing organ systems and mortality in groups with at least two simultaneous organ failures. In panel a, each organ failure is represented by a line. In each box, the number above the diagonal line presents the number of patients with the column title-presented number of additional failing organ systems in addition to the organ failure of that line. The percentage below the diagonal line presents the in-hospital mortality of these patients. Mortality increased with increasing number of failing organ systems. Panel b presents the number of patients with a combination of at least two organ failures. The percentage below the diagonal line shows the in-hospital mortality in patients with that particular combination.

Supplementary Files

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