

Online Supplements for:

Machine Learning Algorithms Predict Successful Weaning from Mechanical Ventilation Before Intubation

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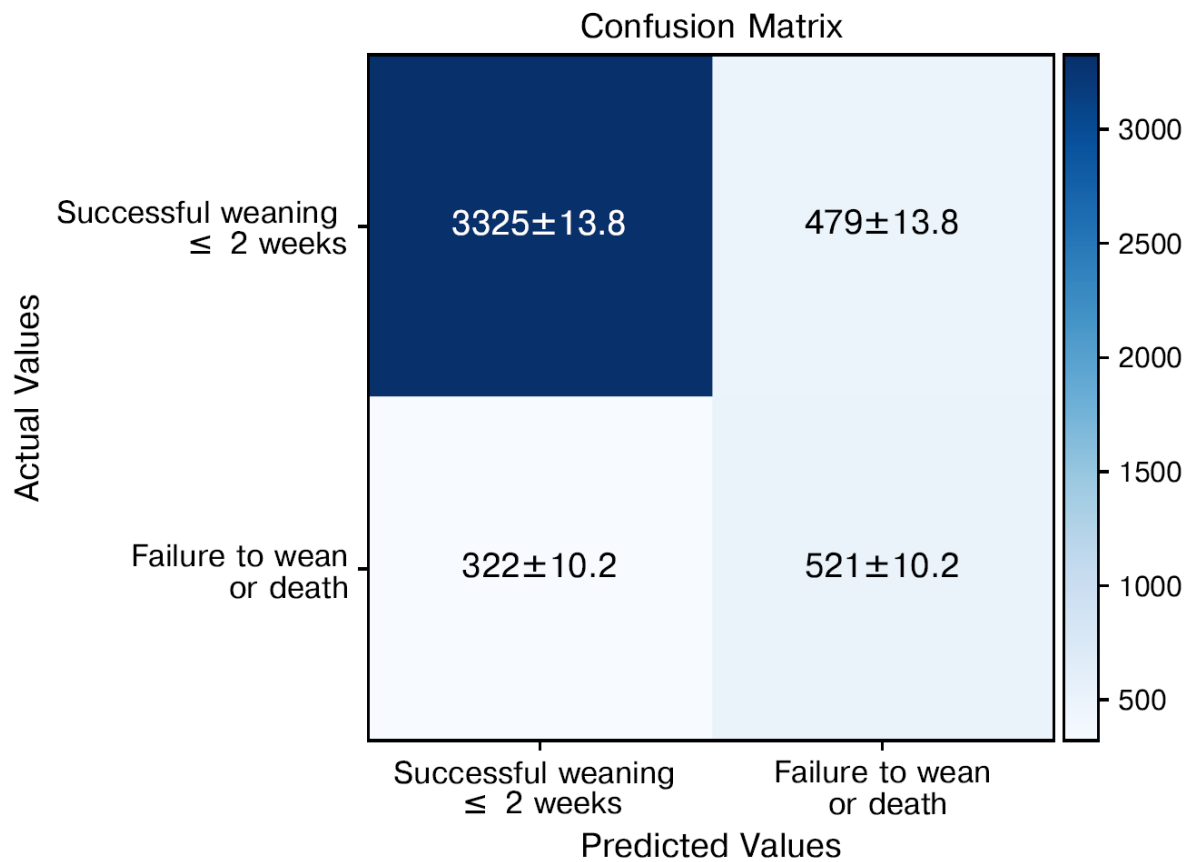
Supplementary Table 1. Additional Detailed Information on Patients in the Intensive Care Unit According to Successful Weaning from Mechanical Ventilation within 14 Days

Variables	Total (n = 23,242)	Successful weaning (N = 19,025)	Prolonged mechanical ventilation or mortality (n = 4,217)	P
GCS score-eye				< 0.001
No eye opening	13458 (57.9)	11235 (59.1)	2223 (52.7)	
Eyes open to pain	1923 (8.3)	1559 (8.2)	364 (8.6)	
Eyes open to verbal command	2820 (12.1)	2362 (12.4)	458 (10.9)	
Eyes open spontaneously	5041 (21.7)	3869 (20.3)	1172 (27.8)	
GCS score-motor				< 0.001
No motor response	11021 (47.4)	9470 (49.8)	1551 (36.8)	
Decerebrate posture	224 (1.0)	138 (0.7)	86 (2.0)	
Decorticate posture	231 (1.0)	114 (0.6)	117 (2.8)	
Withdraws from pain	2214 (9.5)	1601 (8.4)	613 (14.5)	
Purposeful movement for painful stimulus	3000 (12.9)	2464 (13.0)	536 (12.7)	
Obeys commands	6552 (28.2)	5238 (27.5)	1314 (31.2)	
Admission type				< 0.001
Medical	13625 (58.6)	10418 (54.8)	3207 (76.0)	
Unscheduled surgical	8286 (35.7)	7307 (38.4)	979 (23.2)	
Scheduled surgical	1331 (5.7)	1300 (6.8)	31 (0.7)	
Public insurance	11641 (50.1)	9259 (48.7)	2382 (56.5)	< 0.001
English as the primary language	20951 (90.1)	17186 (90.3)	3765 (89.3)	0.04
Married	10969 (47.2)	9286 (48.8)	1683 (39.9)	< 0.001
Ethnicity				0.009
White	18932 (81.5)	15491 (81.4)	3441 (81.6)	
Black	1759 (7.6)	1399 (7.4)	360 (8.5)	
Hispanic	762 (3.3)	646 (3.4)	116 (2.8)	
Asian	597 (2.6)	491 (2.6)	106 (2.5)	
Others	1192 (5.1)	998 (5.2)	194 (4.6)	
Care unit				< 0.001
Medical	5157 (22.2)	3625 (19.1)	1532 (36.3)	
Surgery	15478 (66.6)	13488 (70.9)	1990 (47.2)	
Others	2607 (11.2)	1912 (10.0)	695 (16.5)	
Underlying comorbidities				
Congestive heart failure	6119 (26.3)	4841 (25.4)	1278 (30.3)	< 0.001
Chronic pulmonary disease	5736 (24.7)	4640 (24.4)	1096 (26.0)	0.030

Diabetes without complication	5454 (23.5)	4463 (23.5)	991 (23.5)	0.952
Myocardial infarction	4536 (19.5)	3708 (19.5)	828 (19.6)	0.830
Chronic kidney disease	4191 (18.0)	3207 (16.9)	984 (23.3)	< 0.001
Cerebrovascular disease	3454 (14.9)	2379 (12.5)	1075 (25.5)	< 0.001
Peripheral vascular disease	3011 (13.0)	2409 (12.7)	602 (14.3)	0.005
Mild liver disease	2810 (12.1)	1944 (10.2)	866 (20.5)	< 0.001
Malignant cancer	2373 (10.2)	1716 (9.0)	657 (15.6)	< 0.001
Diabetes with complication	2068 (8.9)	1690 (8.9)	378 (9.0)	0.858
Severe liver disease	1326 (5.7)	877 (4.6)	449 (10.6)	< 0.001
Paraplegia	1067 (4.6)	716 (3.8)	351 (8.3)	< 0.001
Metastatic solid tumor	1029 (4.4)	679 (3.6)	350 (8.3)	< 0.001
Rheumatic disease	704 (3.0)	564 (3.0)	140 (3.3)	0.233
Peptic ulcer disease	632 (2.7)	495 (2.6)	137 (3.2)	0.021
Dementia	595 (2.6)	424 (2.2)	171 (4.1)	< 0.001
AIDS	109 (0.5)	86 (0.4)	23 (0.5)	0.454

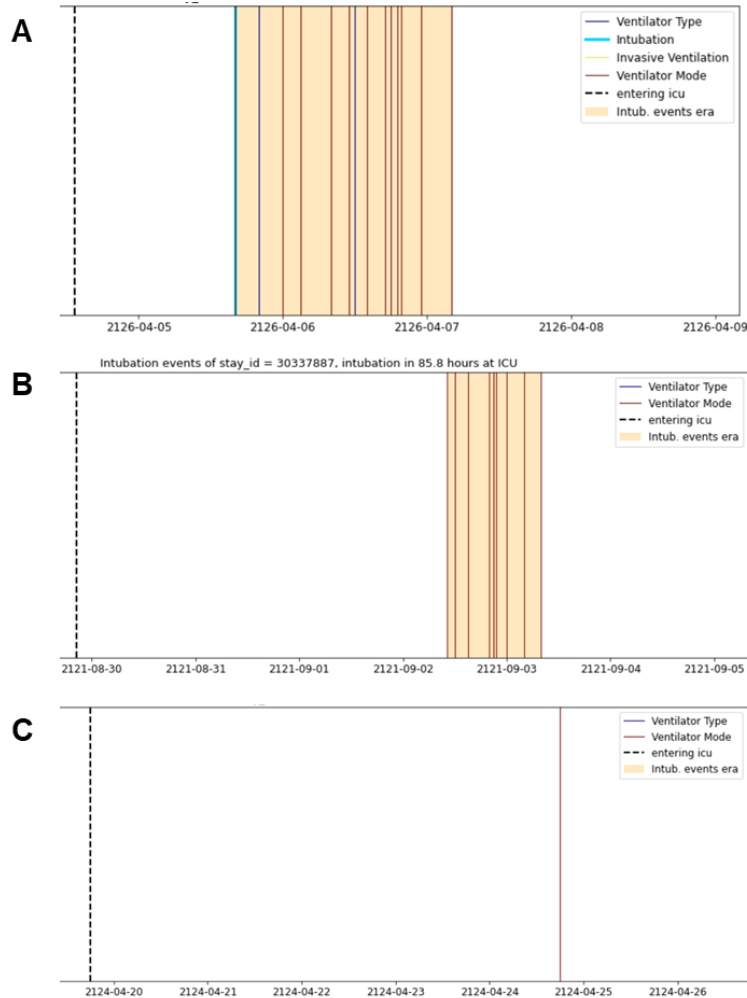
Numbers are presented as counts (percentiles). Abbreviations: GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale; AIDS, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Supplementary Figure 1. Confusion matrix of the final ensemble voting classifier model.



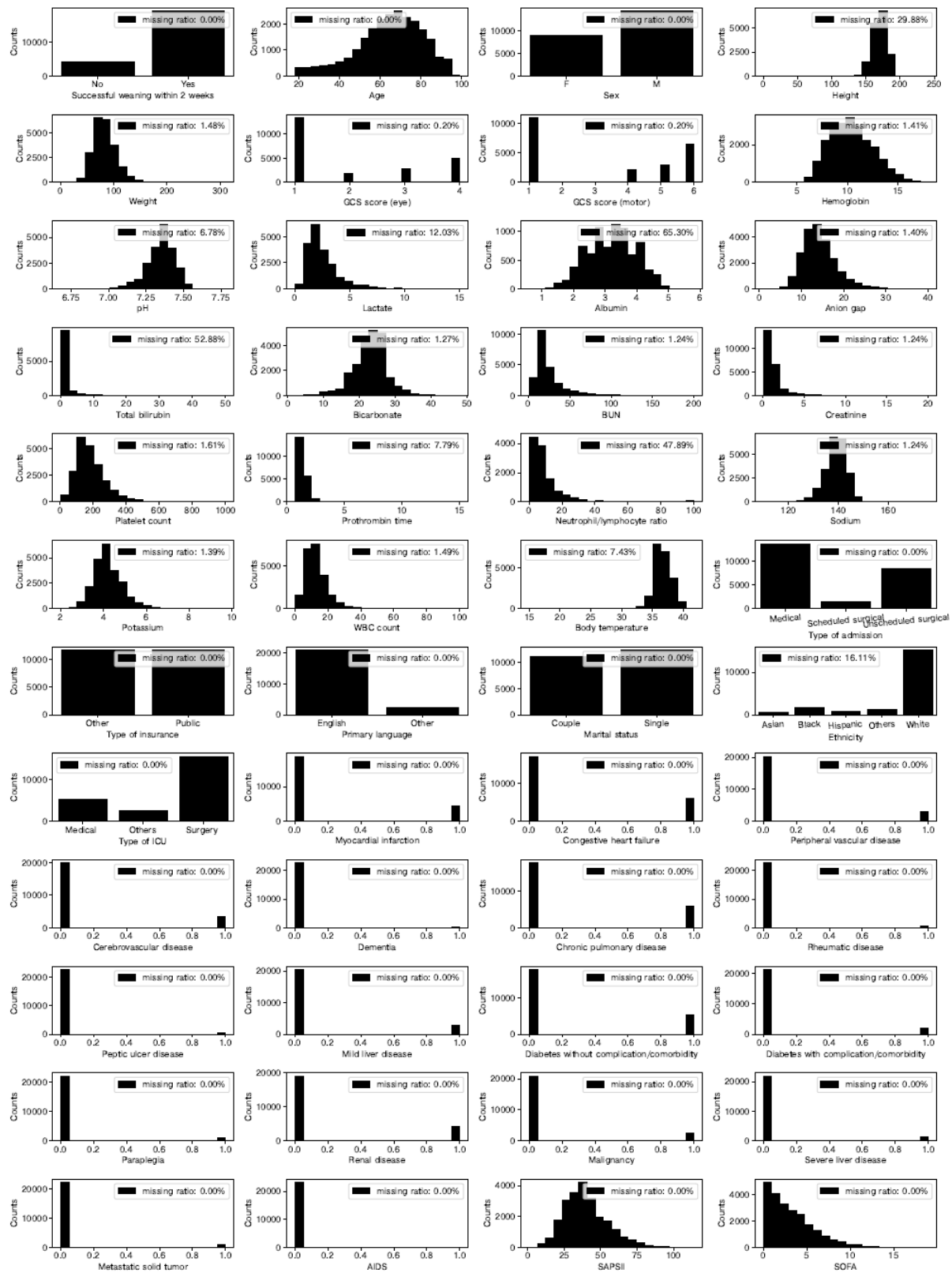
The confusion matrix was computed using Cohen's kappa, maximizing the threshold value. The maximum value of Cohen's kappa was 0.456, with a threshold of 0.31. The numbers in the confusion matrix cells are the mean and standard deviation, calculated using a 5-fold cross-validation set. The upper left cell represents a true negative, the upper right cell a false positive, the lower left cell a false negative, and the lower right cell a true positive.

Supplementary Figure 2. Examples of the patient selection according to keywords in the procedure or chart events.



(A) An example with “intubation” and “invasive ventilation” appears first, followed by repeated recordings about ventilator modes. (B) An example without “intubation” or “invasive ventilation” records but with recordings of ventilator modes $\geq$ five times within 24 hours. (C) An example without “intubation” or “invasive ventilation” recordings and only a single recording of ventilator mode. Patients A and B were considered to have been intubated, whereas patient C was not.

Supplementary Figure 3. Distributions of all explanatory variables along with SOFA scores and SAPS II.



The rates of missing variables are shown in the legend.

Supplementary Appendix 1. Variables included for model development.

To minimize the impact of intubation on each variable, we selected variables that are less likely to change dramatically after intubation. They were as follows: age, sex, height, weight, GCS score (eye), GCS score (motor), hemoglobin, pH, lactate, albumin, anion gap, total bilirubin, bicarbonate, BUN, creatinine, platelet count, prothrombin time, neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio, sodium, potassium, WBC count, body temperature, type of admission (medical, scheduled surgical, unscheduled surgical), type of insurance (public, other), primary language (English, other), marital status (couple, single), ethnicity (White, Black, Hispanic, Asian, others), type of ICU (medical, surgery, others), and underlying comorbidities (myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, dementia, chronic pulmonary disease, rheumatic disease, peptic ulcer disease, mild liver disease, diabetes without complication, diabetes with complication, paraplegia, renal disease, malignancy, severe liver disease, metastatic solid tumor, AIDS).