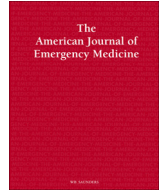




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## The role of a noninvasive index 'Spo2/ Fio2' in predicting mortality among patients with COVID-19 pneumonia

Merve Osoydan Satici, MD <sup>a,\*</sup>, Mehmet Muzaffer Islam, MD <sup>a,1</sup>, Celal Satici, Assoc. Prof. MD <sup>b,2</sup>, Cemre Nur Uygun, MD <sup>a,1</sup>, Enis Ademoglu, MD <sup>a,1</sup>, İbrahim Altunok, MD <sup>a,1</sup>, Gokhan Aksel, Assoc. Prof. MD <sup>a,1</sup>, Serkan Emre Eroglu, Assoc. Prof. MD <sup>a,1</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Emergency Medicine, University of Health Sciences Umranıye Research and Training Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey

<sup>b</sup> Department of Chest Diseases, University of Health Sciences Yedikule Chest Disease and Chest Surgery Research and Training Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Noninvasive risk assessment is crucial in patients with COVID-19 in emergency department. Since limited data is known about the role of noninvasive parameters, we aimed to evaluate the role of a noninvasive parameter 'SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>' in independently predicting 30-day mortality in patients with COVID-19 and its prognostic utility in combination with a noninvasive score 'CRB-65'.

**Methods:** A retrospective study was performed in a tertiary training and research hospital, which included 272 patients with COVID-19 pneumonia diagnosed with polymerase chain reaction in emergency department. Data on characteristics, vital signs, and laboratory parameters were recorded from electronic medical records. The primary outcome of the study was 30-day mortality, and we assessed the discriminative ability of SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> in predicting mortality in patients with COVID-19 pneumonia and its prognostic utility in combination with conventional pneumonia risk assessment scores.

**Results:** Multivariate analysis revealed that only SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> level was found to be an independent parameter associated with 30-day mortality (OR:0.98, 95% CI: 0.98–0.99,  $p = 0.003$ ). PSI and CURB-65 were found to be better scores than CRB-65 in predicting 30-day mortality (AUC: 0.79 vs 0.72,  $p = 0.04$ ; AUC: 0.76 vs 0.72,  $p = 0.01$  respectively). Both SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> combined with CRB-65 and SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> combined with CURB-65 have good discriminative ability and seemed to be more favorable than PSI in predicting 30-days mortality (AUC: 0.83 vs 0.75; AUC: 0.84 vs 0.75), however no significant difference was found ( $p = 0.21$  and  $p = 0.06$ , respectively).

**Conclusion:** SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> is a promising index in predicting mortality. Addition of SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> to CRB-65 improved the role of CRB-65 alone, however it performed similar to PSI. The combined noninvasive model of SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> and CRB-65 may help physicians quickly stratify COVID-19 patients on admission, which is expected to be particularly important in hospitals still stressed by pandemic volumes.

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**Abbreviations:** AUC, area under the curve; BUN, blood urea nitrogen; CRP, C-reactive protein; COVID-19, coronavirus disease of 2019; FiO<sub>2</sub>, Fraction of Inspired Oxygen; IQR, interquartile ranges were reported; PaO<sub>2</sub>, partial pressure of oxygen; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; PSI, Pneumonia Severity Index; SD, standard deviation; SpO<sub>2</sub>, peripheral oxygen saturation.

\* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: [merveosoydan@gmail.com](mailto:merveosoydan@gmail.com) (M.O. Satici), [aksel@gokhanaksel.com](mailto:aksel@gokhanaksel.com) (G. Aksel).

<sup>1</sup> Present Address: Elmalikent Mahallesi, Adem Yavuz Caddesi, No:1 Umranıye, Istanbul, Turkey

<sup>2</sup> Belgradkapi yolu No 1, Zeytinburnu, Istanbul, Turkey

### 1. Introduction

Coronavirus pandemic is still a worldwide health concern which has a high rate of mortality with new variants being developed. The increasing number of cases makes it even more important to act quickly, especially in emergency departments. Therefore, noninvasive rapid assessment has become more critical.

In patients with COVID-19, many parameters have been reported to be associated with mortality so far. Deceased patients with COVID-19 have higher levels of C-reactive protein (CRP), troponin, ferritin, and low levels of lymphocyte count [1]. Moreover, CD3+ CD8+ T cells  $\leq 75/\mu\text{L}$  [2], IL-6 [3], and the presence of proteinuria and hematuria [4] were also found to be associated with adverse outcomes. Regarding oxygenation, PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> had

excellent discriminative ability in predicting mortality in patients with COVID-19 [3]. In line with these well-defined predictors, robust scoring systems have been developed [5]. In addition, conventional risk scores such as CURB-65 [6], Pneumonia Severity Index (PSI) [7], APACHE [8], and SOFA [9] score which have been widely used for community-acquired pneumonia, were also found to be useful in predicting worse outcome in COVID-19. Although these methods have proven to be effective, they all entail at least one invasive parameter and were not practical in emergency departments during the pandemic. Limited data is known regarding the role of noninvasive parameters in predicting mortality in patients with COVID-19.

As a noninvasive index, SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>, has an advantage in predicting the course of the patients in emergency departments and it has also been found to be useful in patients with COVID-19 [10,11]. However, it has been reported that when used alone, it has poor prognostic reliability [12]. So future studies are required to determine the contribution of SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> in prognosis of patients with COVID-19 in the emergency department. Among noninvasive combined risk scores, CRB-65 which was composed of the parameters confusion, respiratory rate, blood pressure, and age, has been widely used in community-acquired pneumonia [13,14]. Furthermore, it was reported with a limited sample size that CRB-65 had good discriminative ability similar to CURB-65 in predicting the requirement for intensive support in patients with COVID-19 (AUC: 0.81 vs 0.85). However, there is an ongoing need for a noninvasive tool in predicting mortality.

In line with these, we aimed to evaluate the role of a noninvasive parameter ‘SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>’ in independently predicting 30-day mortality in patients with COVID-19 and its prognostic utility in combination with the conventional pneumonia risk assessment scores.

## 2. Methods

### 2.1. Study design and setting

We conducted a retrospective cohort study at a tertiary training and research hospital. The local institutional ethics committee approved the study protocol (ethic approval number: 04.10.2021–00143257057). This study was performed in line with the Declaration of Helsinki.

### 2.2. Study population

We included all patients who admitted to our emergency department in between 01.09.2020 and 01.09.2021, whose COVID-19 pneumonia was confirmed by PCR, and whose complete medical records could be obtained. Patients under the age of 18, pregnant patients, those with missing data on their medical records and those with any pathology that could impair pulse oximetry measurement such as anemia, hypothermia, nail polish, darkly pigmented skin, dyshemoglobinemia, hyperbilirubinemia, and severe hypotension were excluded (Fig. 1).

Patients with COVID-19 were diagnosed with polymerase chain reaction (PCR) on nasopharyngeal swab.

COVID-19 patients were hospitalized and treated in line with the protocol published by Turkish Health Ministry of Health. Patients who were under 50 years of age, had no comorbidities, had a respiratory rate < 24 breaths per minute, had a SpO<sub>2</sub> in room air >93%, and had no poor prognostic criteria in laboratory testing (lymphocyte count <800/μl or CRP > 10 x upper limit of normal value or ferritin >500 ng/ml or D-Dimer >1000 ng/ml) were discharged the remaining patients were hospitalized. Among them, those with any of the respiratory distress (any of the following: respiratory rate ≥ 30/min, room air SpO<sub>2</sub> < 90%, PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> < 300, SpO<sub>2</sub> < 90% or PaO<sub>2</sub> < 70 mmHg despite 5 l/min oxygen therapy), hemodynamic instability (systolic blood pressure < 90 mmHg, mean arterial pressure < 65 mmHg, heart rate > 100/min) presence of hypoperfusion (lactate >2 mmol, prolonged capillary refill time or cutis marmoratus), and acute organ dysfunction were admitted to the intensive care unit [15].

Patients with oxygen saturation < 90% in room air or severe respiratory distress (use of accessory muscles, inability to complete all sentences, respiratory rate > 30 breaths per minute) were considered as severe COVID-19 pneumonia [16].

30-day mortality was defined as documented death from any cause during hospitalization or within 30-days of admission to our emergency department.

### 2.3. Data collection

Demographics, comorbidities, initial physical findings, oxygenation status, laboratory findings at admission and 30-day mortality status were obtained from hospital database.

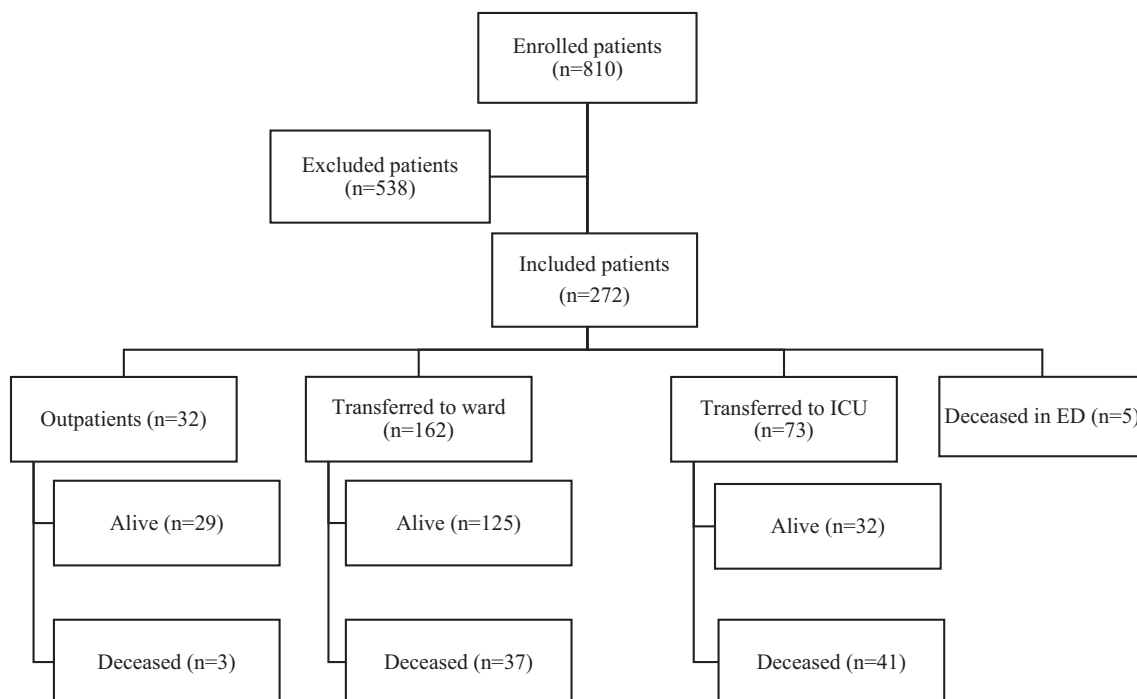


Fig. 1. Patients flow chart.

## 2.4. Oxygenation parameters and FiO<sub>2</sub>

To estimate FiO<sub>2</sub>, the interface utilized for oxygen delivery (nasal cannulas, single mask, high-concentration mask, noninvasive ventilation) and oxygen flow rate were used. FiO<sub>2</sub> was calculated using the formula  $\text{FiO}_2\% = 4 \times (\text{oxygen flow l/min}) + 21$  for nasal-cannula and face mask oxygen therapy (Wettstein et al., *Respir Care*. 2005) The FiO<sub>2</sub> value set in the ventilator was considered in patients who were receiving noninvasive ventilation support.

Pulse oximeters (Nihon Kohden BSM-4111 K, Japan) were used to monitor pulsed oxygen saturation. A nurse monitored the accuracy of the measurement while simultaneously visualizing the plethysmography curve. With a Siemens Healthineers RAPIDPoint® 500e, arterial blood gas measurements were performed immediately after sampling.

## 2.5. Pneumonia risk assessment scores

CURB-65 score, and PSI were commonly used scores for pneumonia severity assessment. In addition, CRB-65 is a noninvasive and practical pneumonia risk assessment score [17].

CURB-65 score of 0 or 1, CRB-65 score of 0–1 and PSI class I, II, III indicates mild to moderate pneumonia, while CURB-65 score of  $\geq 2$ , CRB-65 score of  $\geq 2$  and PSI class IV and V indicates severe pneumonia.

## 2.6. Statistical analysis

Descriptive statistics were utilized to define variables. Proportions and counts were used to report categorical data. Continuous data were expressed as mean and standard deviation (SD) if the data were normally distributed; otherwise, medians and interquartile ranges were reported (IQR).

Univariate and multivariate analysis were used to reveal independent determinants of 30-day mortality. One of the two highly correlated parameters was removed from the model to eliminate multicollinearity. The multivariate analysis did not include any parameters that are part of a scoring system. The combination of a scoring system and an independent predictor was formed with estimating predicted probabilities from logistic regression analysis. ROC analysis was used to calculate the area under the curve (AUC) of the prediction models. To compare the AUC of the prediction models, the De-long statistic was used [18]. Statistical significance was defined as a *p* value of less than 0.05.

## 3. Theory/calculation

We assessed the discriminative ability of SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> in predicting mortality in patients with COVID-19 pneumonia and its prognostic utility in combination with conventional pneumonia risk assessment scores. This is a pilot study designed to see if larger studies are warranted might be used.

## 4. Results

We have included 272 patients with a mean  $\pm$  SD age of  $64.7 \pm 14.7$ . Of these, 86 (31.6%) had mortality within 30 days. One hundred fourteen (41.9%) patients were female and 191 (70.2%) had at least one comorbidity. The most common comorbidity was hypertension (52.7%), followed by diabetes mellitus (34.6%) and ischemic heart disease (16.2%). Among the 272 patients admitted to the emergency department, 226 (83.1%) had severe pneumonia. Overall, 32 (11.8%) patients were discharged, 162 (59.6%) were admitted to a hospital ward, 73 (26.8%) were admitted to the intensive care unit and 5 (1.8%) deceased in the emergency department (Table 1).

Deceased patients were older, more tachypneic, hypoxemic and hypotensive at admission and they were more likely to have chronic renal disease and congestive heart failure. Regarding laboratory and blood gas measurements, deceased patients have higher levels of blood urea

nitrogen (BUN), creatinine, CRP, D-dimer, and lactate levels, as well as lower levels of lymphocyte count. Pao<sub>2</sub>, PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>, SaO<sub>2</sub>, SpO<sub>2</sub>, SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> and pH levels was shown in Table 1. Univariate analysis showed that higher levels of ferritin, CRP, D-dimer, lactate, blood urea nitrogen (BUN), creatinine, and low levels of SpO<sub>2</sub> and SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>, and lymphocyte count were associated with 30-day mortality. Results of the univariate analysis were summarized in Table 1. After performing multivariate analysis, only SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> level was found to be an independent parameter in predicting 30-day mortality (OR:0.98, 95% CI: 0.98–0.99, *p* = 0.003) (Table 2).

## 4.1. Pneumonia risk scores in predicting 30-day mortality

A total of 89 patients had a CURB-65 score of  $\geq 2$  and 49 (55.1%) of them were deceased, while 152 patients had a CURB-65 score of  $< 2$  and 26 (17.1%) deceased within 30 days. Seventy-five patients had a CRB-65 score of  $\geq 2$  and 41 (54.7%) of them deceased within 30 days, whereas 171 patients had a CRB-65 score of  $< 2$  and 36 (21.1%) deceased within 30 days. Sixty-four patients had a PSI score of  $\geq IV$  and 23 (18.3%) of them deceased, while 126 patients had a PSI score of  $< IV$  and 23 (18.3%) deceased within 30 days.

PSI, CURB-65 and CRB-65 have fair discriminative ability. PSI and CURB-65 were found to be better scores than CRB-65 in predicting 30-day mortality (AUC: 0.79 vs 0.72, *p* = 0.04; AUC: 0.76 vs 0.72, *p* = 0.01 respectively). Adding SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> to CRB-65 improved the performance compared to CRB-65 alone (AUC: 0.83 vs 0.72, *p* = 0.001), and adding SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> to CURB-65 improved the performance compared to CURB-65 alone (AUC: 0.84 vs 0.75, *p* = 0.001). Both SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> combined with CRB-65 and SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> combined with CURB-65 have good discriminative ability and seemed to be more favorable than PSI (AUC: 0.83 vs 0.75; AUC: 0.84 vs 0.75), however no significant difference was found (*p* = 0.21 and *p* = 0.06, respectively) (Table 3, Fig. 2).

## 5. Discussion

In our study, we evaluated the role of noninvasive risk parameters and scores in predicting 30-day mortality in patients with COVID-19. We revealed that the noninvasive parameter 'SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>' was the only independent parameter in predicting 30-day mortality and using combined model including SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> and the noninvasive risk score 'CRB-65' improved the mortality prediction compared to CRB-65 alone. The discriminative ability of the combined model was found to be higher than PSI, however the difference was not statistically significant.

Oxygenation status is the most important parameter to determine the prognosis in patients with COVID-19 [19]. However, inflammation markers and the severity of pulmonary involvement on chest imaging were found to be associated with worse outcomes, their prediction capability was possibly due to their effects on oxygenation. PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> was a useful index to accurately show the oxygenation although and its was also showed that this oxygenation index has high discriminative ability in predicting mortality in a well-designed study with 123 COVID-19 patients (AUC: 0.895, 95% CI: 0.826–0.943, *p* < 0.001) [3]. Despite these advantages, it is an invasive test and not practical enough to be used in crowded emergency department settings.

The noninvasive parameter 'SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>' was found to be correlated with PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> in patients with COVID-19 pneumonia [20,21]. According to a multicentric study with a large cohort of patients, SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> was demonstrated as a reliable parameter in predicting early need for invasive mechanical ventilation [22]. However, this association was not tested after performing adjustment of other potential confounders. In a prospective cohort study with 180 COVID-19 patients, multivariate logistic regression analysis was performed to reveal the predictors of mortality in patients with COVID-19 and along with age and renal function, SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> remained significant [23]. Similarly, Roozeman et al., showed that SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> had an independent association with 28-day mortality and found to be a good alternative to PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> in invasively

**Table 1**  
Demographic, clinical and laboratory findings of the patients

	All patients (n = 272)	Alive patients (n = 186)	Deceased patients (n = 86)	p value
<b>Age (years) (mean ± SD)</b>	64.7 ± 14.7	61.1 ± 14.1	72.7 ± 12.8	< 0.001
<b>Female, n (%)</b>	114 (41.9)	83 (44.6)	31 (36)	0.19
<b>Comorbidity, n (%)</b>				
Any comorbidity	191 (70.2)	125 (67.2)	66 (76.7)	0.11
Hypertension	137 (52.7)	89 (50)	48 (58.5)	0.23
Diabetes Mellitus	90 (34.6)	63 (35.4)	27 (32.9)	0.77
Asthma	31 (11.9)	23 (12.9)	8 (9.8)	0.54
COPD	26 (10.0)	18 (10.1)	8 (9.8)	1.00
Ischemic heart disease	42 (16.2)	26 (14.6)	16 (19.5)	0.36
Chronic renal disease	15 (5.8)	5 (2.8)	10 (12.2)	0.007
Congestive heart failure	18 (6.9)	7 (3.9)	11 (13.4)	0.008
<b>Physical findings n (%)</b>				
Respiratory rate ≥ 30/min	85 (31.4)	44 (23.7)	41 (48.2)	< 0.001
PaO <sub>2</sub> < 60 mmHg	153 (59.1)	94 (53.1)	59 (72)	0.004
Pulse rate ≥ 125/min	9 (3.8)	8 (5)	1 (1.4)	0.27
SBP < 90 mmHg or DBP < 60 mmHg	39 (15.8)	20 (11.8)	19 (24.4)	0.015
<b>Laboratory parameters</b>				
Lymphocyte count (cells/mm <sup>3</sup> ) *	1220.1 ± 107.2	1225.2 ± 597.9	1209 ± 1695.9	0.93
Hematocrit <sup>+</sup>	39.4 (35.9–42.7)	40.1 (36.3–43.3)	38.5 (34.3–42.2)	0.04
Platelet count (10 <sup>3</sup> /mm <sup>3</sup> ) *	234.7 ± 99.8	239.5 ± 98.9	224.4 ± 101.6	0.24
BUN (mg/dl) *	23.1 ± 20.7	14.7 (11.4–19.5)	24.7 (13.8–38.0)	< 0.001
Creatinine (mg/dl) <sup>+</sup>	0.91 (0.74–1.19)	0.85 (0.73–1.06)	1.14 (0.83–1.76)	< 0.001
Ferritin (ng/l) *	651 ± 669.5	150.1 (74.9–337.4)	390.5 (177.5–745.4)	0.02
CRP (mg/l) *	112.9 ± 80.7	97.8 ± 71.6	146.2 ± 89.5	< 0.001
Fibrinogen (g/dl)*	602.2 ± 157.3	595.4 ± 139.3	616 ± 190.9	0.57
D-dimer (ng/ml) *	1881.1 ± 2425.6	1492.2 ± 1854.7	2872.8 ± 3344.1	0.03
AST (u/l) *	50.2 ± 38.2	47.6 ± 33.3	55.9 ± 46.9	0.10
ALT (u/l) <sup>+</sup>	26 (18–38.2)	26 (19–39.5)	23 (13–37.5)	0.09
<b>Blood gases and oxygenation parameters</b>				
PaO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg) *	58.7 ± 16.5	60.8 ± 17.3	54.1 ± 13.4	0.002
SaO <sub>2</sub> (%) *	89 ± 8.1	90.6 ± 6.1	85.5 ± 10.6	< 0.001
PaO <sub>2</sub> /FiO <sub>2</sub> *	203.6 ± 97.9	239.2 ± 89.1	161.4 ± 87	< 0.001
SpO <sub>2</sub> (%) *	88.2 ± 8.5	89.6 ± 7.3	85.2 ± 10.2	0.001
SpO <sub>2</sub> / FiO <sub>2</sub> *	309.1 ± 135	357.8 ± 117.2	258.6 ± 133.6	< 0.001
Lactate (mmol/l) <sup>+</sup>	1.6 (1.1–2.3)	1.45 (1.02–2.00)	2.00 (1.40–2.95)	< 0.001
pH <sup>+</sup>	7.45 (7.40–7.48)	7.45 (7.41–7.48)	7.43 (7.36–7.48)	0.027
<b>Outcome of patients, n (%)</b>				
Discharged from ED	32 (11.8)	29 (15.6)	3 (3.5)	0.004
Hospital ward	162 (59.6)	125 (67.2)	37 (43)	< 0.001
Intensive care unit	73 (26.8)	32 (17.2)	41 (47.7)	< 0.001
Death in ED	5 (1.8)	0 (0)	5 (5.8)	< 0.001
<b>COVID-19 severity status</b>				
Non - severe	46 (16.9)	45 (24.2)	1 (1.2)	< 0.001
Severe	226 (83.1)	141 (75.8)	85 (98.8)	< 0.001

All statistical results refer to the comparison of alive and deceased patients.

\*stands for mean ± SD, <sup>+</sup>stands for median (IQR).

Abbreviations: COPD: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, PaO<sub>2</sub>: partial pressure of oxygen, SBP: systolic blood pressure, DBP: diastolic blood pressure, BUN: Blood Urea Nitrogen, CRP: C-reactive protein, AST: Aspartate transaminase, ALT: Alanine aminotransferase, SaO<sub>2</sub>: arterial oxygen saturation, FiO<sub>2</sub>: Fraction of Inspired Oxygen, SpO<sub>2</sub>: peripheral oxygen saturation, pH: power of hydrogen, ED: emergency department.

ventilated patients with COVID-19 using a larger sample size ( $n = 867$ ) [24]. Besides SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> offers an advantage over arterial blood gas sampling in dynamic monitoring throughout follow-up, in addition to being noninvasive and allowing for early evaluation [25]. Despite its numerous advantages, including high discriminative ability, practicality, noninvasiveness, and repeatability, SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> alone may not be used

**Table 2**  
Multivariate analysis of the parameters in predicting 30-day mortality

	OR	CI (95%)	p value
Ferritin (ng/l)	1.00	0.999–1.001	0.98
CRP (mg/l)	0.99	0.983–1.004	0.24
D-dimer (ng/ml)	1.00	1.000–1.001	0.09
Lactate (mmol/l)	0.69	0.397–1.225	0.21
SpO <sub>2</sub> (%)	0.69	0.801–1.001	0.052
SpO <sub>2</sub> / FiO <sub>2</sub>	0.98	0.980–0.996	0.003

CRP: C-reactive protein, SpO<sub>2</sub>: peripheral oxygen saturation, FiO<sub>2</sub>: Fraction of Inspired Oxygen.

as a predictor of mortality. [12]. The fact that SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> does not provide an estimate of breathing and consciousness effort could be one of the possible reasons. So, we assessed the role of existing risk scores combined with SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>. To our knowledge, this is the first study evaluating the risk models that includes existing risk scores and SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>. In our study, we revealed that SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> was found to be an independent predictor (OR: 0.98,  $p = 0.003$ ). This means that each additional increase of one unit in SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> is associated with an 2% decrease in the odds of a patient having a mortal course. Since 'SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>' can take a wide range of values, its impact on mortality is expected to be clinically significant.

Regarding risk scores, PSI is a well-known predictor of mortality in patients with COVID-19 [6,26]. In our study, its discriminative ability was found to be high (AUC: 0.79), in line with the literature. However, it is not a practically useful score during the pandemic. Similarly, while CURB-65 is also powerful in predicting mortality in COVID-19 patients, it also includes an invasive blood test parameter. On the other hand, CRB-65 is a noninvasive score and reported to be useful in

**Table 3**  
Diagnostic test performance of the risk scores in predicting 30-day mortality

Value % (95% CI)	CRB-65 $\geq 2$	CRB-65 + SaO <sub>2</sub> /FiO <sub>2</sub> *	CURB-65 $\geq 2$	CURB-65 + SaO <sub>2</sub> /FiO <sub>2</sub> *	PSI $\geq$ IV
Sensitivity	51 (42–65)	81 (72–89)	65 (53–76)	80 (70–88)	60 (46–73)
Specificity	80 (73–86)	72 (64–78)	76 (69–82)	69 (62–75)	78 (70–85)
NLR	0.6 (0.4–0.7)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	0.4 (0.3–0.6)	0.3(0.2–0.4)	0.5 (0.3–0.7)
PLR	2.5 (1.7–3.7)	2.9 (2.2–3.7)	2.7 (1.9–3.7)	2.6 (2–3.2)	2.7(1.8–4.0)
NPV	79 (72–85)	89 (84–93)	83 (78–87)	88 (83–92)	82 (76–87)
PPV	55 (43–66)	57 (51–63)	55 (47–63)	54 (48–60)	55 (45–64)
Diagnostic accuracy	72 (66–77)	75 (69–93)	73 (67–78)	72 (68–78)	73 (66–79)
AUC	72 (64–80)	83 (77–89)	76 (69–83)	84 (78–90)	79 (72–85)

NLR: negative likelihood ratio, PLR: positive likelihood ratio, NPV: negative predictive value, PPV: positive predictive value, AUC: area under curve.

\* considering the most appropriate cut-off value.

patients with COVID-19 in the emergency department [27]. We found that the combined model including SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>, and CRB-65 have a good performance in predicting mortality.

Our study was limited due to its single centered and a retrospective nature. Second, there could be a maturation bias based on rapidly developing treatment approaches during one year. Third, severity of thoracic involvement on chest imaging and radiological patterns were not taken into account. Lastly, we used estimated FiO<sub>2</sub> which may not always be accurate, as the flow rates provided by the oxygen support devices are likely to be lower than the predicted FiO<sub>2</sub>.

## 6. Conclusions

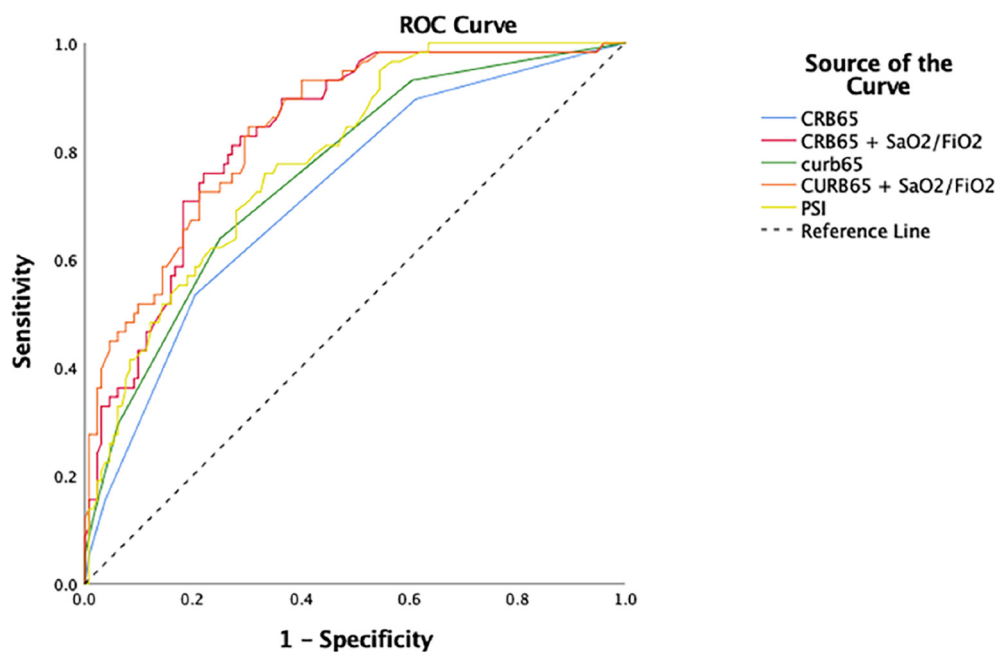
In conclusion, this retrospective study, including a large cohort of patients with COVID-19 pneumonia admitted to the emergency department, showed that SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> is a promising index in predicting mortality. Addition of SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> to CRB-65 improved the role of CRB-65 alone, however it performed similar to PSI. The combined noninvasive model of SpO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> and CRB-65 may help physicians quickly stratify COVID-19 patients on admission, which is expected to be particularly important in hospitals still stressed by pandemic volumes.

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## CRediT authorship contribution statement

**Merve Osoydan Satici:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft, Validation, Supervision, Software, Project administration, Methodology, Formal analysis, Conceptualization. **Mehmet Muzaffer İslam:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft, Project administration, Methodology, Formal analysis, Conceptualization. **Celal Satici:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft, Supervision, Software, Methodology, Formal analysis, Conceptualization. **Cemre Nur Uygun:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft, Visualization, Investigation, Data curation. **Enis Ademoglu:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft, Resources, Investigation, Data curation. **İbrahim Altunok:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft, Software, Resources, Investigation, Data curation, Conceptualization. **Gokhan Aksel:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft, Supervision, Conceptualization. **Serkan Emre Eroglu:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft, Supervision, Conceptualization.



**Fig. 2.** ROC curves of the risk scores in predicting 30-day mortality.

## Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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