

Table 2: Outcome predictive model, as derived using Optimal Scaling procedure along with ridge regression regularization, leading to MaD-CLINYC score.

| | Cutoff† | Beta | SE estimate‡ | F | p | Tolerance |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|----------|----------------------|------------------|
| FACT-CLINYC_{oD} | | | | | | |
| ICU admission | - | 0.451 | 0.011 | 1665.673 | $<10^{-12}$ | 0.634 |
| Age (years) | 61 | 0.200 | 0.009 | 545.357 | $<10^{-12}$ | 0.941 |
| NLR | 17 | 0.153 | 0.010 | 221.062 | $<10^{-12}$ | 0.802 |
| CRP (mg/dl) | 10 | 0.105 | 0.010 | 107.506 | $<10^{-12}$ | 0.799 |
| LDH (U/L) | 408 | 0.094 | 0.009 | 102.054 | $<10^{-12}$ | 0.809 |
| Males | - | 0.092 | 0.009 | 97.168 | $<10^{-12}$ | 0.897 |
| Comorbidities (n) | 2 | 0.068 | 0.009 | 52.816 | $<10^{-12}$ | 0.891 |
| D-dimers (ng/ml) | 3200 | 0.042 | 0.010 | 18.258 | 1.3×10^{-9} | 0.904 |

ICU: Intensive care Unit, NLR: Neutrophil/Lymphocyte ratio, LDH: lactate dehydrogenase, CRP: C-reactive protein, n: number, †: After discretization, ‡: (1000 x bootstrapping).