

Table 5: The multivariate analysis showing that obesity constituted a viable predictor of death.

Model Coefficients - DEATH							
Predictor	Estimate	SE	Z	p	Odds ratio	95 % Confidence Interval	
						Lower	Upper
Intercept	-4.055	5.939	-0.683	0.495	0.017	1.527e0-7	1970.064
Age	0.053	0.046	1.161	0.246	1.054	0.964	1.153
Obesity (BMI >30):							
1 - 0	2.351	1.148	2.048	0.041	10.498	1.107	99.572
ACE:							
1 - 0	1.137	1.162	0.978	0.328	3.116	0.320	30.369
Nitroids:							
1 - 0	1.529	1.556	0.983	0.326	4.614	0.219	97.389
Diuretics:							
1 - 0	0.655	1.020	0.642	0.521	1.924	0.261	14.200
Nasal Congestion:							
1 - 0	2.046	1.572	1.302	0.193	7.739	0.355	168.470
CRP	0.088	0.113	0.778	0.436	1.092	0.875	1.363
RT-PCR	-0.197	0.145	-1.356	0.175	0.822	0.618	1.091
CLR	10.293	100.191	0.103	0.918	29522.422	1.541e-81	5.656e+89
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ on admission	-1.603e-4	0.012	-0.013	0.989	1.000	0.977	1.024

Estimates represent the log odds of “DEATH = 1” vs. “DEATH = 0”; BMI: body mass index, ACE: angiotensin-converting enzyme, CRP: C-reactive protein, RT-PCR: reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction, CLR: CRP/ lymphocytes, P/F ratio: PaO₂ (arterial blood oxygen partial pressure)/FiO₂ (fraction of inspired oxygen) ratio.