

Supplementary Appendix

Supplementary Table 1. Univariate analysis of the association between risk of death and hs-TnI and BNP.

	Alive	Dead	OR (95% CI)	p-value
hs-TnI (ng/L)	38.2 ± 202.1	333.8 ± 1154.3	1.9 (1.6-2.3)	< 0.001
BNP (pg/mL)	94.1 ± 173.6	322.5 ± 493.3	2.8 (2.2-3.7)	< 0.001

Abbreviations: BNP, B-type natriuretic peptide; hs-TnI, high-sensitivity troponin I. Biomarkers values have been converted in logarithmic scale to calculate odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals.

Supplementary Table 2. Multivariable logistic regression analysis of risk of all-cause mortality.

Covariates	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval
hs-Tnl	1.32	1.01 – 1.73
Lymphocyte count	0.52	0.25 – 1.08
Age	1.10	1.05 – 1.15
Desaturation	2.55	1.16 – 5.59
Respiratory rate >20/min	1.84	0.86 – 3.94
Heart rate > 100 bpm	0.36	0.10 – 1.28
Body temperature >37.5°C	2.12	0.91 – 4.94
eGFR <60 ml/min/m ²	2.19	1.00 – 4.80
Malignancy	2.38	0.98 – 5.80
D-dimer (ng/mL)	1.51	1.01 – 2.28

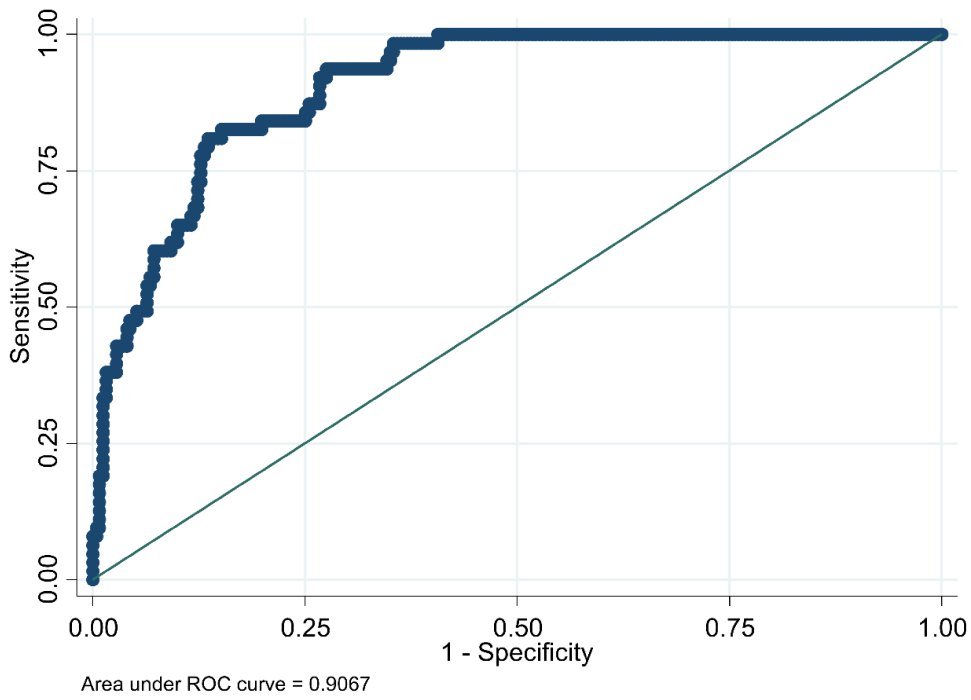
Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; bpm, beats per minute; BNP, B-type natriuretic peptide; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; hs-Tnl, high-sensitivity troponin I. Desaturation is defined as admission oxygen saturation without oxygen-therapy below 94% or immediate necessity of oxygen-therapy at the time of hospital admission. Laboratory values have been converted in logarithmic scale to calculate odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals.

Supplementary Figure legend.

Supplementary Figure 1. Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve for the multivariable logistic regression analysis model testing the multiplicative association between baseline clinical and laboratory variables and all-cause mortality including age, sex, body mass index >30 Kg/m², body temperature $>37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, eGFR <60 ml/min/m², diabetes mellitus, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, left ventricular ejection fraction $<50\%$, malignancy, heart rate >100 bpm, respiratory rate >20 bpm, hs-TnI, BNP, C-reactive protein, absolute white blood cell count $>10000/\text{mm}^3$, D-dimer, gender, ferritin, lymphocyte count, white blood cell count, desaturation (defined as admission oxygen saturation without oxygen-therapy below 94% or immediate necessity of oxygen-therapy at the time of hospital admission) and baseline use of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEi) or angiotensin receptor blockers (ARB).

Supplementary Figure 2. ROC curve for the multivariable logistic regression analysis model testing the multiplicative association between baseline clinical and laboratory variables and all-cause mortality including age, sex, body mass index >30 Kg/m², body temperature $>37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, eGFR <60 ml/min/m², diabetes mellitus, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, left ventricular ejection fraction $<50\%$, malignancy, heart rate >100 bpm, respiratory rate >20 bpm, cardiac involvement (defined as both hs-TnI ≥ 19.6 ng/l and BNP ≥ 100 pg/ml), C-reactive protein, absolute white blood cell count $>10000/\text{mm}^3$, D-dimer, gender, ferritin, lymphocyte count, white blood cell count, desaturation (defined as admission oxygen saturation without oxygen-therapy below 94% or immediate necessity of oxygen-therapy at the time of hospital admission) and baseline use of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEi) or angiotensin receptor blockers (ARB).

Supplementary Figure 1.



Supplementary Figure 2.

