

The Association Between Smoking and COVID-19 Severity: An Observational Cohort Study of Patients in a Saudi Arabian COVID-19 Center with a Matching Weights Design: Supplementary Materials

<b>Table S1. Total direct effect of smoking on outcomes. The estimates using Directed Acyclic Graph ('causal diagram').</b>					
WHO Ordinal scale, n (%)	Never-Smoker (n=321)	Current-Smoker (n=34)	Adjusted estimate (aOR, 95%CI, P value) †	Former-Smoker (n=90)	Adjusted estimate (aOR, 95%CI, P value) †
<b>Scale outcome</b>			1.28 (0.60 to 2.74, P=0.523)		1.36 (0.82 to 2.27, P=0.234)
No oxygen	81 (25.2)	8 (23.5)	0.95 (0.83 to 1.09, P=0.476)	13 (14.1)	0.92 (0.84 to 1.03, P=0.107)
Oxygen mask or nasal cannula	191 (59.5)	23 (67.6)	1.04 (0.87 to 1.23, P=0.680)	63 (70.0)	1.08 (0.95 to 1.21, P=0.224)
Non-invasive mechanical ventilation or high-flow nasal cannula	10 (3.1)	3 (8.8)	1.07 (0.99 to 1.15, P=0.062)	6 (6.7)	1.03 (0.87 to 1.23, P=0.680)
Invasive mechanical ventilation	6 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	0.99 (0.95 to 1.04, P=0.740)	2 (2.2)	1.00 (0.96 to 1.03)
Death	33 (10.3)	0 (0.0)	0.95 (0.86 to 1.05, P=0.353)	8 (8.9)	0.98 (0.91 to 1.04, P=0.482)
ICU admission, n (%)	268 (83.5)	30 (88.2)	1.03 (0.91 to 1.17, P=0.584)	74 (82.2)	1.08 (0.94 to 1.11, P=0.685)
ICU length of stay in days, median (95% CI)	8 (5 to 10)	10 (2 to 31)	1.71 (0.26 to 11.7, P=0.570)	10 (6 to 21)	2.17 (0.72 to 6.69, P=0.168)
Hospital length of stay (days), 95% CI	7 (7.0 to 8.0)	7 (5.0 to 10.0)	0.76 (0.39 to 1.47, P=0.417)	6.5 (5.5 to 8.0)	1.84 (1.19 to 2.85, P=0.006)
†Adjustment set (Age, Gender, BMI and COVID-19 medications). Ordinal regression model was fitted. Reference is Never-smoker. Logistic regression model was fitted for Individual endpoints.					