

Appendix 1

Definitions used for comorbidities

1. Alcoholism: Alcohol use disorder according to the criteria outlined by the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5)*;
2. Chronic heart failure: New York Heart Association Class III or IV;
3. Chronic kidney failure: renal replacement therapy (hemofiltration, chronic hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis) or basal creatinine ≥ 2 mg/dl or creatinine clearance < 20 ml/min before ICU admission;
4. Chronic liver disease: histological documentation or clinical features such as portal hypertension, esophageal or gastric varices evidenced by surgery, endoscopy or imaging, history of upper gastrointestinal bleeding secondary to varices or acute hepatic insufficiency/hepatic encephalopathy episodes;
5. Chronic respiratory failure: symptomatic chronic obstructive/restrictive lung disease, long-term bronchodilator therapy or oxygen therapy/noninvasive ventilation at home or pulmonary hypertension (pulmonary artery systolic pressure > 40 mmHg) or documented secondary polycythemia;
6. Diabetes mellitus: use of oral antidiabetics and/or insulin therapy;
7. Drug addiction: intravenous use of drugs in the month previous hospital admission without therapeutic purposes;
8. HIV/AIDS: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) according to Centre for Disease Control (CDC) criteria;
9. Neoplasia: solid or hematological tumors diagnosed histologically;
10. Neurological disease or traumatic brain injury with functional limitation.