Appendix Table 4. Multivariable regression model results of association between morning discharges and 30-day readmission to GIM

Predictors	Multivariable Model			
	OR	95% CI - LL	95% CI - UL	P-Value
Intercept	0.048	0.038	0.061	<0.001
Total Number of AM Discharges	1.010	0.991	1.020	0.471
Age	1.000	0.999	1.000	0.397
Gender - M	1.080	1.040	1.120	<0.001
Charlson Comorbidity Index - 1	1.330	1.260	1.400	<0.001
Charlson Comorbidity Index - 2+	1.630	1.570	1.700	<0.001
LAPS	1.010	1.010	1.010	<0.001
Day of Admission - Weekend	0.986	0.943	1.030	0.516
Time of Admission - Daytime	0.982	0.946	1.020	0.339
Previous Admission to GIM - Yes	1.090	1.030	1.160	0.005
GIM Census	1.000	0.999	1.000	0.478
Total number of GIM discharges	1.000	0.994	1.010	0.948

Legend:
The absolute number of morning discharge was modelled as a continuous variable in a multivariable logistic regression model. Multivariable regression models were adjusted for patient baseline characteristics, the total number of GIM discharges on the day of admission, GIM census on the day of admission, hospital, and study month as fixed-effects. Patients and admitting physicians were included as random-effects. Other reference levels include gender (F), Charlson comorbidity index (0), day of admission (weekday), time of admission (nighttime), and previous admission to GIM (no).

Abbreviations: GIM, General Internal Medicine; LAPS, Laboratory-based Acute Physiology Score; IQR, interquartile range; SD, standard deviation