Appendix Table 5. Multivariable regression model results of association between morning discharges and in-hospital mortality

	Multivariable Model			
Predictors	OR	95% CI - LL	95% CI - UL	P-Value
Intercept	0.000	0.000	0.000	<0.001
Total Number of AM Discharges	0.967	0.920	1.020	0.183
Age	1.090	1.080	1.100	<0.001
Gender - M	1.150	0.937	1.410	0.182
Charlson Comorbidity Index - 1	1.180	0.914	1.520	0.204
Charlson Comorbidity Index - 2+	6.120	5.050	7.420	<0.001
LAPS	1.080	1.080	1.080	<0.001
Day of Admission - Weekend	1.010	0.863	1.180	0.924
Time of Admission - Daytime	1.520	1.340	1.730	<0.001
Previous Admission to GIM - Yes	12.400	10.800	14.300	<0.001
GIM Census	0.996	0.992	1.000	0.056
Total number of GIM discharges	0.995	0.977	1.010	0.625

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