| **Table 2 - Lung-Specific Physiological Variables in the First Four Days of Ventilation According to 28-Day Mortality** | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **All Patients**  **(*n* = 927)** | **Non-Survivors**  **(*n* = 266)** | **Survivors**  **(*n* = 661)** | ***p* value\*** |
| Dead space fraction by HB |  |  |  |  |
| At start of ventilation | 0.58 ± 0.11 | 0.60 ± 0.11 | 0.58 ± 0.11 | < 0.001 |
| Day 01 | 0.62 ± 0.10 | 0.64 ± 0.09 | 0.61 ± 0.11 | < 0.001 |
| Day 02 | 0.64 ± 0.10 | 0.67 ± 0.09 | 0.63 ± 0.10 | < 0.001 |
| Day 03 | 0.67 ± 0.09 | 0.69 ± 0.08 | 0.65 ± 0.10 | < 0.001 |
| ***p* value (interaction survival x day)** |  | 0.005 | |  |
| Dead space fraction direct |  |  |  |  |
| At start of ventilation | 2.22 ± 0.55 | 2.28 ± 0.61 | 2.19 ± 0.52 | 0.022 |
| Day 01 | 2.35 ± 0.54 | 2.40 ± 0.55 | 2.33 ± 0.54 | 0.036 |
| Day 02 | 2.48 ± 0.58 | 2.60 ± 0.63 | 2.44 ± 0.54 | < 0.001 |
| Day 03 | 2.62 ± 0.65 | 2.77 ± 0.71 | 2.56 ± 0.61 | < 0.001 |
| ***p* value (interaction survival x day)** |  | < 0.001 | |  |
| Ventilatory ratio |  |  |  |  |
| At start of ventilation | 1.72 ± 0.60 | 1.77 ± 0.56 | 1.70 ± 0.62 | 0.114 |
| Day 01 | 1.85 ± 0.64 | 1.88 ± 0.53 | 1.84 ± 0.68 | 0.142 |
| Day 02 | 1.99 ± 0.66 | 2.09 ± 0.60 | 1.95 ± 0.68 | < 0.001 |
| Day 03 | 2.12 ± 0.70 | 2.26 ± 0.68 | 2.06 ± 0.70 | < 0.001 |
| ***p* value (interaction survival x day)** |  | < 0.001 | |  |
| end-tidal-to-arterial PCO2 ratio |  |  |  |  |
| At start of ventilation | 0.85 ± 0.18 | 0.81 ± 0.18 | 0.87 ± 0.18 | < 0.001 |
| Day 01 | 0.84 ± 0.14 | 0.81 ± 0.14 | 0.85 ± 0.13 | < 0.001 |
| Day 02 | 0.82 ± 0.14 | 0.78 ± 0.15 | 0.83 ± 0.14 | < 0.001 |
| Day 03 | 0.80 ± 0.15 | 0.77 ± 0.15 | 0.81 ± 0.14 | < 0.001 |
| ***p* value (interaction survival x day)** |  | 0.455 | |  |
| Data are median (quartile 25% - quartile 75%)  *HB: Harris-Benedict*  \* calculated using pairwise contrasts in a mixed-effect generalized linear model considering a Gaussian distribution and with day, group and an interaction day x group as fixed effect, and with patients and center as random effect. A binomial distribution was used for binary variables and a Gaussian distribution for continuous | | | | |