Appendix B: Data Collection Form ECMOCARD

CORE CASE RECORD FORM (EOT ICU Admis)

1. UPON ICU ADMISSION – Please complete the below data as of the date and time of the patient’s admission to the ICU

DATE OF ICU ADMISSION: _____ / _____ / _____ (ONLY DATE, FROM 14/12/2019)

1.1 HEIGHT (cm): __________

If this data has already been entered into the ‘Signs and Symptoms’ section of the ISARIC CRF, please DO NOT re-enter the data here. Leave this ‘1.1 Height’ box blank.

1.2 BODY WEIGHT (Kg): __________

If this data has already been entered into the ‘Signs and Symptoms’ section of the ISARIC CRF, please DO NOT re-enter the data here. Leave this ‘1.2 Body Weight’ box blank.

1.3 Arterial Hypertension

☐ Yes
☐ No

If this data has already been entered into the ‘Co-Morbidities & Risk Factors’ section of the ISARIC CRF, please DO NOT re-enter the data here. Leave this ‘1.3 Hypertension’ box blank.

1.3a Chronic anti-hypertensive therapy (if ‘Yes’ to 1.3. Please select up to three)

☐ Diuretics
☐ Calcium channel blockers
☐ ACE inhibitors
   If this data has already been entered in the ‘Pre-Admission Medication’ section of the ISARIC CRF, please DO NOT re-enter the data here. Leave this ‘ACE inhibitors’ box blank.
☐ Angiotensin II receptor antagonists
   If this data has already been entered in the ‘Pre-Admission Medication’ section of the ISARIC CRF, please DO NOT re-enter the data here. Leave this ‘Angiotensin II receptor antagonists’ box blank.
☐ Renin inhibitors
☐ Beta blockers
☐ Alpha blockers
☐ Vasodilators
☐ Aldosterone receptor antagonist
☐ Alpha-2 adrenergic receptor agonists
1.4 GASTROINTESTINAL AND PANCREATIC COMORBIDITIES
- Yes
- No

1.5 HEPATIC AND BILIARY COMORBIDITIES
- Yes
- No

1.6 HAEMATOLOGIC AND SPLEEN COMORBIDITIES
- Yes
- No

1.7 IMMUNOLOGICAL AND TRANSPLANT COMORBIDITIES
- Yes
- No

1.8 ENDOCRINOLOGICAL COMORBIDITIES
- Yes
- No

1.9 GENITO-URINARY COMORBIDITIES
- Yes
- No

1.10 CHRONIC ALCOHOL ABUSE
- Yes
- No

1.11 INTRAVENOUS DRUGS ABUSE
- Yes
- No

1.12 IMMUNO-COMPETENT
1.13 APACHE II SCORE: __________ (ONLY NUMBERS FROM 0 to 71)

APACHE II score can be calculated at the following link: https://www.mdcalc.com/apache-ii-score

☐ Not available

1.14 SOFA SCORE: __________ (ONLY NUMBERS FROM 0 to 24)

SOFA score can be calculated at the following link: https://www.mdcalc.com/sequential-organ-failure-assessment-sofa-score

☐ Not available

**BLOOD GAS ANALYSIS (Qs 1.15 – 1.20) – Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to ICU admission. ‘Worst’ blood gas is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.**

1.15 ARTERIAL PH IN THE LAST 6h: __________ (ONLY NUMBERS FROM 6.500 TO 7.600)

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to ICU admission. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio. ☐ Not available

1.16 ARTERIAL PARTIAL PRESSURE OF OXYGEN IN THE LAST 6h (mmHg): __________ (ONLY NUMBERS FROM 20 TO 500)

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to ICU admission. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio. ☐ Not available

1.17 ARTERIAL PARTIAL PRESSURE OF CARBON DIOXIDE IN THE LAST 6h (mmHg): __________ (ONLY NUMBERS FROM 10 TO 100)

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to ICU admission. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio. ☐ Not available

1.18 ARTERIAL BICARBONATE (HCO3⁻) IN THE LAST 6h ________________ mEq/L

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to ICU admission. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio. ☐ Not available

1.19 ARTERIAL Base excess IN THE LAST 6h ________________ mmol/L

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to ICU admission. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.
1.20 Lactate IN THE LAST 6h __________ mmol/L

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to ICU admission. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

1.21 Ferritin in the last 12 hours: ______________ (ng/mL)

Only numbers from 0-1000

1.22 D-dimer in the last 12 hours:

____________(ng/mL or mcg/mL)

Only numbers from 0-15000

1.23 Troponin in the last 12 hours:

- Troponin T: _________ (ng/mL or ng/L)
- Troponin I: _________ (ng/mL or ng/L)
- High sensitivity troponin T: _________ (ng/mL or ng/L)
- High sensitivity troponin I: _________ (ng/mL or ng/L)
- Not available

1.24 Cardiac BNP in the last 12 hours:

__________ (picograms/mL)

Only numbers between 0-1000

1.25 Upon ICU admission, did the patient present with cutaneous manifestations?

- Yes
- No
- Not available

If yes to 1.25, type of cutaneous manifestations (please select up to three (3) options)

- Bullae
- Macules
- Nodules
☐ Papules
☐ Plaques
☐ Purpura
☐ Pustules
☐ Rash
☐ Scale
☐ Urticaria
☐ Vesicles
☐ Other: __________

If yes to 1.25, specify the involved regions (please select up to three (3) options):

☐ Face
☐ Truck
☐ Upper limbs
☐ Hands
☐ Lower limbs
☐ Feet
CORE CASE RECORD FORM (EOT Mech Vent)

2. UPON COMMENCEMENT OF MECHANICAL VENTILATION - ‘Mechanical ventilation’ includes invasive mechanical ventilation via an endotracheal tube or tracheostomy only. Importantly, this module will be active only when you click ‘YES’ in the field ‘1.17 Invasive ventilation?’ of the SPRINT-SARI form.

2.1 DATE OF START OF MECHANICAL VENTILATION: _____ / _____ / _____ (ONLY DATE, FROM 14/12/2019)

2.2 SITE OF INTUBATION

☐ Outside hospital
☐ Intensive Care Unit
☐ Emergency Department
☐ Hospital Ward
☐ Different hospital, then patient was transferred
☐ Other

2.3 TYPE OF INTUBATION

☐ Elective
☐ Emergent

2.4 CARDIAC ARREST

☐ Yes
☐ No

2.5 VENTILATORY SUPPORT BEFORE INTUBATION

☐ High-Flow Oxygen Ventilation
☐ Mask non-invasive ventilation
☐ Full Face-mask non-invasive ventilation
☐ Helmet non-invasive ventilation
☐ Simple face mask oxygen therapy
☐ Venturi mask oxygen therapy
☐ Non re-breather face mask oxygen therapy
☐ Nasal prongs oxygen therapy
☐ Other
☐ Not available

BLOOD GAS ANALYSIS (Qs 2.6 – 2.11) – Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to commencement of mechanical ventilation. ‘Worst’ blood gas is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

2.6 ARTERIAL pH IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF MV: __________ (ONLY NUMBERS FROM 6.500 TO 7.600)
Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to commencement of mechanical ventilation. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

□ Not available

2.7 ARTERIAL PARTIAL PRESSURE OF OXYGEN (mmHg) IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF MV: _________ (ONLY NUMBERS FROM 20 TO 500)

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to commencement of mechanical ventilation. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

□ Not available

2.8 ARTERIAL PARTIAL PRESSURE OF CARBON DIOXIDE (mmHg) IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF MV: _________ (ONLY NUMBERS FROM 10 TO 100)

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to commencement of mechanical ventilation. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

□ Not available

2.9 ARTERIAL HCO3− IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF MV ________________ mEq/L

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to commencement of mechanical ventilation. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

□ Not available

2.10 ARTERIAL Base excess IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF MV ________________ mmol/L

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to commencement of mechanical ventilation. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

□ Not available

2.11 Lactate IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF MV ________________ mmol/L

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to commencement of mechanical ventilation. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

□ Not available

2.12 USE OF CONTINUOUS RENAL REPLACEMENT THERAPY BEFORE START OF MV

□ Yes
□ No

2.13 USE OF VASOACTIVE DRUGS BEFORE START OF MV
2.14 USE OF CARDIAC ASSIST DEVICES BEFORE START OF MV

☐ Yes
☐ No

2.15 ANTIBIOTICS BEFORE START OF MV

☐ Amikacin
☐ Amoxicillin
☐ Amoxicillin + Clavulpanate
☐ Ampicillin
☐ Ampicillin + Sulbactam
☐ Atovaquone
☐ Azithromycin
☐ Aztreonam
☐ Bacampicillin
☐ Bacitracin
☐ Capreomycin
☐ Carbenicillin indanyl sodium
☐ Cefaclor
☐ Cefadroxil
☐ Cefamandole
☐ Cefazolin
☐ Cefdinir
☐ Cefditoren
☐ Cefepime
☐ Cefixime
☐ Cefmetazole
☐ Cefonicid
☐ Cefoperazone
☐ Cefotaxime
☐ Cefotetan
☐ Cefoxitin
☐ Cepodoxime Proxetil
☐ Ceprozil
☐ Ceftaroline
☐ Ceftazidime
☐ Ceftibuten
☐ Ceftizoxime
☐ Ceftobiprole
☐ Ceftriaxone
☐ Cefuroxime
☐ Cephalexin

☐ Cephalothin
☐ Cephapirin
☐ Cephradine
☐ Chloramphenicol
☐ Cinoxacin
☐ Ciprofloxacin
☐ Clarithromycin
☐ Clindamycin
☐ Cloxacillin
☐ Colistimethate
☐ Cycloserine
☐ Daptomycin
☐ Demeclomycin
☐ Doxycycline
☐ Enoxacin
☐ Ertapenem
☐ Erythromycin
☐ Fosfomycin
☐ Gatifloxacin
☐ Gentamicin
☐ Grepafloxacin
☐ Imipenem/Cilastatin
☐ Imiquimid
☐ Kanamycin
☐ Levofloxacin
☐ Lincomycin
☐ Linezolid
☐ Loracarbef
☐ Mafenide
☐ Meropenem
☐ Methenamine hippurate
☐ Methicillin
☐ Metronidazole

☐ Mezlocillin
☐ Minocycline
☐ Moxifloxacin
☐ Mupirocin
☐ Nafcilin
☐ Nalidixic Acid
☐ Neomycin
☐ Netilmicin
☐ Nitrofurantoin
☐ Nitrofurazone
☐ Norfloxacin
☐ Novobiocin
☐ Ofloxacin
☐ Oxacillin
☐ Oxytetracycline
☐ Penicillin
☐ Piperacillin
☐ Piperacillin + Tazobactam
☐ Podoflox
☐ Polymyxin B
☐ Quinupristin + Dalfopristin
☐ Retapamulin
☐ Rifapentine
☐ Rifaximin
☐ Saturated Solution of Potassium Iodide (SSKI)
☐ Sparfloxacin
☐ Spectinomycin
☐ Streptomycin
☐ Sulfadiazine
☐ Sulfamethoxazole
☐ Sulfinpyrazone
☐ Sulfisoxazole
☐ Sulphur, precipitated in petrolatum
- TCA (trichloroacetic acid), BCA (bichloroacetic acid).
- Teicoplanin
- Telavancin
- Telithromycin
- Terbinafine
- Tetracycline
- Ticarcillin
- Ticarcillin + Clavulanic Acid
- Tigecycline
- Tobra mycin
- Trimethoprim
- Trimethoprim + Sulfamethoxazole
- Trovafloxacin
- Vancomycin
CORE CASE RECORD FORM (EOT Start ECMO)

3. UPON COMMENCEMENT OF ECMO. Importantly, this module will be active only when you click 'YES' in the field ‘1.18 ECLS?’ of the SPRINT-SARI form.

3.1 DATE OF START OF ECMO: ___/ ___/ ___ (ONLY DATE FROM 14/12/2019)

3.2 Is this patient enrolled in the EXCEL study?

☐ Yes
☐ No

3.3 If Yes, what is the patients EXCEL study number___________________________

3.4 LOCATION OF ECMO CANNULATION:

☐ Same Hospital
☐ Other Hospital, then patient was retrieved and transferred

3.5 Type and Manufacturer of centrifugal blood pump driven circuit: __________ (TEXT)

3.6 Type and Manufacturer of low-resistance oxygenator: __________ (TEXT)

3.7 TYPE OF ECMO:

☐ Venous-venous
☐ Venous-arterial

3.8 DRAINAGE CANNULA INSERTION SITE:

☐ Left femoral vein
☐ Left internal jugular vein
☐ Right femoral vein
☐ Right internal jugular vein

3.9 RETURN CANNULA INSERTION SITE:

☐ Left femoral vein
☐ Left internal jugular vein
☐ Right femoral vein
☐ Right internal jugular vein
☐ Left femoral artery
☐ Right femoral artery

3.10 CARDIAC ARREST BEFORE START OF ECMO

☐ Yes
☐ No
3.11 USE OF PRONE POSITION BEFORE START OF ECMO:

☐ Yes  
☐ No

3.12 USE OF NEUROMUSCULAR BLOCKADE BEFORE START OF ECMO:

☐ Yes  
☐ No

3.13 USE OF RECRUITMENT MANOEUVRES BEFORE START OF ECMO:

☐ Yes  
☐ No

3.14 USE OF INHALED NITRIC OXIDE BEFORE START OF ECMO:

☐ Yes  
☐ No

3.15 USE OF BICARBONATE BEFORE START OF ECMO

☐ Yes  
☐ No

3.16 VENTILATORY MODE BEFORE START OF ECMO:

☐ Synchronized Intermittent Mandatory Ventilation – Volume-Controlled (SIMV-V)  
☐ Synchronized Intermittent Mandatory Ventilation – Pressure-Controlled (SIMV-P)  
☐ Volume Controlled Ventilation  
☐ Pressure Controlled Ventilation  
☐ Pressure Regulated Volume Control (PRVC)  
☐ Airway Pressure Release Ventilation (APRV)  
☐ Pressure Support Ventilation (PSV)  
☐ Volume Support Ventilation (VSV)  
☐ High Frequency Oscillatory (HFO)  
☐ Bylevel Positive Airway Pressure (BiPAP)  
☐ Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP)  
☐ Proportional Assist Ventilation (PAV)  
☐ Neurally Adjusted Ventilatory Assist (NAVA)  
☐ Other: __________ (TEXT)

MECHANICAL VENTILATION & BLOOD GAS ANALYSIS (Qs 3.17- 3.28) – Please document the ‘worst’ value in the 6 hours before the commencement of ECMO. ‘Worst’ means the values associated with the arterial blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio. Please report ventilatory settings associated with the worst arterial blood gas.

3.17 INSPIRATORY FRACTION OF OXYGEN IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF ECMO: __________ (ONLY NUMBERS, BETWEEN 21 and 100)
Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to commencement of ECMO. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

□ Not available

3.18 RESPIRATORY RATE IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF ECMO (breaths/min): _________ (ONLY NUMBERS, BETWEEN 2 and 60)

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to commencement of ECMO. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

□ Not available

3.19 TIDAL VOLUME (ml/Kg of Ideal Body Weight): _________ (ONLY NUMBERS, BETWEEN 1 and 14)

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to commencement of ECMO. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

Ideal Body Weight formula:

Male patients: 50 + (0.91 x [height in cm – 152.4])
Female patients: 45.5 + (0.91 x [height in cm – 152.4])

□ Not available

3.20 POSITIVE END EXPIRATORY PRESSURE IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF ECMO (cmH2O): _________ (ONLY NUMBERS, BETWEEN 0 and 25)

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to commencement of ECMO. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

□ Not available

3.21 PEAK AIRWAY PRESSURE IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF ECMO (cmH2O): _________ (ONLY NUMBERS, BETWEEN 0 and 85)

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to commencement of ECMO. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.
3.22 AIRWAY PLATEAU PRESSURE IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF ECMO (cmH2O): __________ (ONLY NUMBERS, BETWEEN 0 and 50)

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to commencement of ECMO. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

3.23 ARTERIAL pH IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF ECMO: __________ (ONLY NUMBERS FROM 6.500 TO 7.600)

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to commencement of ECMO. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

3.24 ARTERIAL PARTIAL PRESSURE OF OXYGEN IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF ECMO (mmHg): __________ (ONLY NUMBERS FROM 20 TO 500)

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to commencement of ECMO. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

3.25 ARTERIAL PARTIAL PRESSURE OF CARBON DIOXIDE IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF ECMO (mmHg): __________ (ONLY NUMBERS FROM 10 TO 150)

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to commencement of ECMO. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

3.26 ARTERIAL HCO3- IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF ECMO ________________mEq/L

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to commencement of ECMO. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.
3.27 ARTERIAL Base excess IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF ECMO ____________ mmol/L

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to commencement of ECMO. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

☐ Not available

3.28 Lactate IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF ECMO ____________ mmol/L

Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the 6 hours prior to commencement of ECMO. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

☐ Not available

3.29 USE OF CONTINUOUS RENAL REPLACEMENT THERAPY BEFORE START OF ECMO:

☐ Yes
☐ No

3.30 USE OF VASOACTIVE DRUGS BEFORE START OF ECMO:

☐ Yes
☐ No

3.31 USE OF CARDIAC ASSIST DEVICE BEFORE START OF ECMO:

☐ Yes
☐ No

3.32 USE OF ANTIBIOTICS BEFORE START OF ECMO:

☐ Yes
☐ No

3.33 ANTIBIOTICS BEFORE START OF ECMO:

☐ Yes
☐ No

☐ Amikacin
☐ Amoxicillin
☐ Amoxicillin + Clavulanate
☐ Ampicillin
☐ Ampicillin + Sulbactam
☐ Atovaquone
☐ Azithromycin
☐ Aztreonam
☐ Bacampicillin
☐ Bacitracin
☐ Capreomycin
☐ Carbenicillin indanyl sodium
☐ Cefaclor
☐ Cefadroxil
☐ Cefamandole
☐ Cefazolin
Cefdinir
Cefditoren
Cefepime
Cefixime
Cefmetazole
Cefonicid
Cefoperazone
Cefotaxime
Cefotetan
Cefoxitin
Cefpodoxime Proxetil
Cefprozil
Ceftaroline
Ceftazidine
Ceftibuten
Ceftizoxime
Ceftobiprole
Ceftixoxone
Cefuroxime
Cephalexin
Cephalothin
Cephapirin
Cephradine
Chloramphenicol
Cinoxacin
Ciprofloxacin
Clarithromycin
Cloxacillin
Colistimethate
Cycloserine
Daptomycin
Demeclocycline
Dicloxacillin
Dirithromycin
Doripenem
Doxycycline
Enoxacin
Ertapenem
Erythromycin
Fosfomycin
Gatifloxacin
Gemifloxacin
Gentamicin
Grepafloxacin
Imipenem/Cilastatin
Imiquimod
Kanamycin
Levofloxacin
Lincomycin
Linezolid
Lomefloxacin
Loracarbef
Mafenide
Meropenem
Methenamine hippurate
Methicillin
Metronidazole
Mezlocillin
Minocycline
Moxifloxacin
Mupirocin
Nafcillin
Nalidixic Acid
Neomycin
Netilmicin
Nitrofurantoin
Nitrofurazone
Norfloxacin
Novobiocin
Ofloxacin
Oxacillin
Oxytetracycline
Penicillin
Piperacillin
Piperacillin + Tazobactam
Podofilox
Polymyxin B
Quinupristin + Dalfopristin
Retapamulin
Rifapentine
Rifaximin
Saturated Solution of Potassium Iodide (SSKI)
Sparfloxacin
Spectinomycin
Streptomycin
Sulfadiazine
Sulfamethoxazole
Sulfisoxazole
Sulphur, precipitated in petrolatum
TCA (trichloroacetic acid), BCA (bichloroacetic acid).
Teicoplanin
Telavancin
Telithromycin
Terbinafine
Tetracycline
Ticarcillin
Ticarcillin + Clavulanic Acid
Tigecycline
Tobramycin
Trimethoprim
Trimethoprim + Sulfamethoxazole
Trovaflloxacin
Vancomycin
4. DAILY CASE RECORD FORM
Complete one form 24 hours after commencement of mechanical ventilation, and daily up to discontinuation of mechanical ventilation or death, whichever occurs first.

Importantly, parameters related to mechanical ventilation or ECMO will be active only when you click ‘YES’ in the field ‘1.17 Invasive ventilation?’ or when you click ‘YES’ in the field ‘1.18 ECLS?’, respectively, of the SPRINT-SARI form.

4.1 DATE: ___________________________ (ONLY DATE, FROM 14/12/2019)

4.2 PATIENT POSITION IN THE LAST 24h:
Please report the position applied predominantly during the 24 hours.
- Supine
- Prone

4.3 HIGHEST ECMO FLOW RATE IN THE LAST 24h (L/min): __________
4.4 HIGHEST ECMO GAS FLOW RATE IN THE LAST 24h (L/min): __________

4.5 ECMO CIRCUIT CHANGE IN THE LAST 24h:
- Yes
- No

4.6 USE OF NEUROMUSCOLAR BLOCKADE IN THE LAST 24h:
- Yes
- No

4.7 USE OF RECRUITMENT MANOEUVRES IN THE LAST 24h:
- Yes
- No

4.8 USE OF INHALED NITRIC OXIDE IN THE LAST 24h:
- Yes
- No

4.9 MOST FREquent VENTILATORY MODE IN THE LAST 24h:
- Synchronized Intermittent Mandatory Ventilation – Volume-Controlled (SIMV-V)
- Synchronized Intermittent Mandatory Ventilation – Pressure-Controlled (SIMV-P)
- Volume Controlled Ventilation
- Pressure Controlled Ventilation
- Pressure Regulated Volume Control (PRVC)
- Airway Pressure Release Ventilation (APRV)
- Pressure Support Ventilation (PSV)
MECHANICAL VENTILATION & BLOOD GAS ANALYSIS (Qs 4.10 – 4.21) – Please document the ‘worst’ value in the last 24 hours. ‘Worst’ means the values associated with the arterial blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio. Please report ventilatory settings associated with the worst arterial blood gas.

4.10 INSPIRATORY FRACTION OF OXYGEN IN THE LAST 24h: __________ (ONLY NUMBERS, BETWEEN 21 and 100)
Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the last 24 hours. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

□ Not available

4.11 RESPIRATORY RATE IN THE LAST 24h (breaths/min): __________ (ONLY NUMBERS, BETWEEN 2 and 60)
Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the last 24 hours. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio. □ Not available

4.12 TIDAL VOLUME IN THE LAST 24h (ml/Kg of Ideal Body Weight): __________ (ONLY NUMBERS, BETWEEN 1 and 14)
Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the last 24 hours. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.

Male patients: 50 + (0.91 x [height in cm – 152.4])
Female patients: 45.5 + (0.91 x {height in cm – 152.4])

□ Not available

4.13 POSITIVE END EXPIRATORY PRESSURE IN THE LAST 24h (cmH2O): __________ (ONLY NUMBERS, BETWEEN 0 and 25)
Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the last 24 hours. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio. □ Not available

4.14 AIRWAY PLATEAU PRESSURE IN THE LAST 24h (cmH2O): __________ (ONLY NUMBERS, BETWEEN 0 and 50)
Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the last 24 hours. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio. □ Not available
4.15 ARTERIAL pH IN THE LAST 24h: __________ (ONLY NUMBERS FROM 6.500 TO 7.600)
Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the last 24 hours. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio. □ Not available

4.16 ARTERIAL PARTIAL PRESSURE OF OXYGEN IN THE LAST 24h: (mmHg): __________ (ONLY NUMBERS FROM 20 TO 500)
Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the last 24 hours. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio. □ Not available

4.17 ARTERIAL PARTIAL PRESSURE OF CARBON DIOXIDE IN THE LAST 24h: (mmHg): __________ (ONLY NUMBERS FROM 10 TO 100)
Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the last 24 hours. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio. □ Not available

4.18 ARTERIAL HCO3- IN THE LAST 24h: __________ mEq/L
Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the last 24 hours. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio. □ Not available

4.19 ARTERIAL Base excess IN THE LAST 24h: __________ mmol/L
Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the last 24 hours. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio. □ Not available

4.20 Lactate IN THE LAST 24h: __________ mmol/L
Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the last 24 hours. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.
□ Not available

If this data has already been entered in the ‘Daily Case Report Form – Laboratory Results’ section of the ISARIC CRF, please DO NOT re-enter the data here. Please leave ‘4.20 Lactate’ blank.

4.21 CREATININE IN THE LAST 24h (mg/dL): __________
Please document the values associated with the ‘worst’ blood gas analysis in the last 24 hours. ‘Worst’ is defined as the blood gas with the lowest PaO2/FiO2 ratio.
□ Not available

If this data has already been entered in the ‘Daily Case Report Form – Laboratory Results’ section of the ISARIC CRF, please DO NOT re-enter the data here. Please leave ‘4.21 Creatinine’ blank.
4.22 USE OF CONTINUOUS RENAL REPLACEMENT THERAPY:
☐ Yes
☐ No

4.23 USE OF VASOACTIVE DRUGS IN THE LAST 24h:
☐ Yes
☐ No

4.24 TYPE OF VASOACTIVE DRUG 1:
☐ Dobutamine
☐ Dopamine
☐ Enoximone
☐ Epinephrine: YES ☐ NO ☐
☐ Esmolol
☐ Levosimendan
☐ Metaraminol
☐ Metoprolol
☐ Milrinone
☐ Nicardipine
☐ Nitroglycerin
☐ Nitroprusside
☐ Norepinephrine: YES ☐ NO ☐
☐ Phenylephrine
☐ Tolazoline
☐ Vasopressin

4.25 HIGHEST DOSE OF VASOACTIVE DRUG 1 IN THE LAST 24h (mcg/Kg/min): __________

4.26 TYPE OF VASOACTIVE DRUG 2:
☐ Dobutamine
☐ Dopamine
☐ Enoximone
☐ Epinephrine: YES ☐ NO ☐
☐ Esmolol
☐ Levosimendan
☐ Metaraminol
☐ Metoprolol
☐ Milrinone
☐ Nicardipine
☐ Nitroglycerin
☐ Nitroprusside
☐ Norepinephrine: YES ☐ NO ☐
☐ Phenylephrine
☐ Tolazoline
☐ Vasopressin

4.27 HIGHEST DOSE OF VASOACTIVE DRUG 2 IN THE LAST 24h (mcg/Kg/min): __________
4.28 TYPE OF VASOACTIVE DRUG 3:

- Dobutamine ☐
- Dopamine ☐
- Enoximone ☐
- Epinephrine: YES ☐ NO ☐
- Esmolol ☐
- Levosimendan ☐
- Metaraminol ☐
- Metoprolol ☐
- Milrinone ☐
- Nicardipine ☐
- Nitroglycerin ☐
- Nitroprusside ☐
- Norepinephrine: YES ☐ NO ☐
- Phenylephrine ☐
- Tolazoline ☐
- Vasopressin ☐

4.29 HIGHEST DOSE OF VASOACTIVE DRUG 3 IN THE LAST 24h (mcg/Kg/min): __________

4.30 USE OF CARDIAC ASSIST DEVICES IN THE LAST 24h:

- Yes
- No

4.31 USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN THE LAST 24h:

- Yes
- No

ANTIBIOTICS:

- Amikacin ☐
- Amoxicillin ☐
- Amoxicillin + Clavulanate ☐
- Ampicillin ☐
- Ampicillin + Sulbactam ☐
- Atovaquone ☐
- Azithromycin ☐
- Aztreonam ☐
- Bacampicillin ☐
- Bacitracin ☐
- Capreomycin ☐
- Carbenicillin indanyl sodium ☐
- Cefaclor ☐
- Cefadroxil ☐
- Cefamandole ☐
- Cefazolin ☐
- Cefdinir ☐
- Cefditoren ☐
- Cefepime ☐
- Cefixime ☐
- Cefmetazole ☐
- Cefonicid ☐
- Cefoperazone ☐
- Cefotaxime ☐
- Cefotetan ☐
- Cefoxitin ☐
- Cefpodoxime Proxetil ☐
- Cefprozil ☐
- Ceftriaxone ☐
- Cefuroxime ☐
- Cephalexin ☐
- Cephalothin ☐
- Cephalinir ☐
- Cephradine ☐
- Chloramphenicol ☐
- Cinoxacin ☐
- Ciprofloxacin ☐
- Clindamycin ☐
- Cloxacillin ☐
- Colistimethate ☐
- Cycloserine ☐
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<td>Trimethoprim + Sulfamethoxazole</td>
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<td>Trovafloxacin</td>
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<td>Vancomycin</td>
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</table>
4.32 Haemoglobin IN THE LAST 24h  g/dL ________________
□  Not available

If this data has already been entered in the ‘Daily Case Report Form – Laboratory Results’ section of the ISARIC CRF, please DO NOT re-enter the data here. Please leave ‘4.32 Haemoglobin’ blank.

4.33 White Blood Cells IN THE LAST 24h
□  Not available

If this data has already been entered in the ‘Daily Case Report Form – Laboratory Results’ section of the ISARIC CRF, please DO NOT re-enter the data here. Please leave ‘4.33 White Blood Cells’ blank.

4.34 White Blood Cells Unit
□  X 10^9/L
□  X 10^3/microL

4.35 AST/SGOT IN THE LAST 24h  U/L ________________
□  Not available

If this data has already been entered in the ‘Daily Case Report Form – Laboratory Results’ section of the ISARIC CRF, please DO NOT re-enter the data here. Please leave ‘4.34 AST’ blank.

4.36 ALT/SGPT IN THE LAST 24h  U/L ________________
□  Not available

If this data has already been entered in the ‘Daily Case Report Form – Laboratory Results’ section of the ISARIC CRF, please DO NOT re-enter the data here. Please leave ‘4.36 ALT’ blank.

4.37 ANTICOAGULANTS IN THE LAST 24h
□  Yes
□  No

4.38 TYPE OF ANTICOAGULANTS IN THE LAST 24h
□  Continuous infusion of unfractionated heparin
□  Subcutaneous unfractionated heparin only
□  Low molecular heparin
□  Danaparoid Lepirudin
□  Argatroban
□  Hirulog and bivalirudin
□  Desirudin
□  Nafamostat Mesilate
4.39 TRANSFUSED PACKED RED BLOOD CELL CONCENTRATE IN THE LAST 24 HOURS
☐ Yes
☐ No

4.40 TRANSFUSED PLATELETS CONCENTRATE IN THE LAST 24 HOURS
☐ Yes
☐ No

4.41 TRANSFUSED FRESH FROZEN PLASMA IN THE LAST 24 HOURS
☐ Yes
☐ No

4.42 TRANSFUSED CRYOPRECIPITATES IN THE LAST 24 HOURS
☐ Yes
☐ No

4.43 INFECTION COMPLICATION 1:
☐ Yes
☐ No

4.44 SOURCE OF INFECTIOUS COMPLICATION 1
☐ Lungs
☐ Gastro-intestinal
☐ Genito-urinary
☐ Skin and soft tissue
☐ Central nervous system
☐ Osteoarticular and bone
☐ Cardiac
☐ Bloodstream
☐ Not known

4.45 CAUSATIVE PATHOGEN 1:
☐ Acinetobacter baumannii
☐ Actinomyces
☐ Aeromonas
☐ Bacillus anthracis
☐ Bacillus species
☐ Bacteroides fragilis
☐ Bacteroides species
☐ Bartonella species
☐ Bordetella species
☐ Borrelia burgdorferi
☐ Borrelia species
☐ Brucella Species
☐ Burkholderia cepacia
☐ Burkholderia mallei
☐ Burkholderia pseudomallei
☐ Campylobacter and related species
☐ Campylobacter jejuni
☐ Capnocytophaga canimorsus
☐ Chlamydia trachomatis
☐ Chlamydia pneumoniae
☐ Chlamyphila psittaci
☐ Citrobacter species
☐ Clostridium botulinum
☐ Clostridium difficile
☐ Clostridium species
☐ Clostridium tetani (Tetanus)
☐ Corynebacterium diphtheriae
☐ Coxiella burnetii
☐ Ehrlichia species
☐ Eikenella corrodens
Enterobacter species
Enterococcus
Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae
Escherichia coli
Francisella tularensis
Haemophilus ducreyi (Chancroid)
Haemophilus influenzae
Helicobacter cinaedi and related species
Helicobacter pylori
Klebsiella granulomatis (Antibiotic Guide)
Klebsiella species
ESBL Klebsiella pneumoniae
Lactobacillus
Legionella pneumophila
Legionella species
Leptospira interrogans
Listeria monocytogenes
Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)
Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus
Moraxella catarrhalis
Morganella
Mycobacterium abscessus
Mycobacterium avium-complex (MAC, MAI, non-HIV)
Mycobacterium chelonei
Mycobacterium fortuitum
Mycobacterium gordae
Mycobacterium kansasii
Mycobacterium leprae
Mycobacterium marinum
Mycobacterium scrofulaceum
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Mycobacterium ulcerans
Mycobacterium xenopi
Mycoplasma pneumoniae (Antibiotic Guide)
Neisseria gonorrhoeae
Neisseria meningitidis
Nocardia
Other atypical mycobacteria
Pasteurella multocida
Peptostreptococcus/Pep toccocus
Plesiomonas
Propionibacterium species
Proteus species
Providencia
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Rhodococcus equi
Rickettsia rickettsii
Rickettsia species
Salmonella species
Serratia species
Shigella dysenteriae
Shigella species
Staphylococci, coagulase negative
Staphylococcus aureus
Stentrophomonas maltophilia
Streptobacillus moniliformis
Streptococcus pneumoniae
Streptococcus pyogenes (Group A)
Streptococcus species
Treponema pallidum (syphilis)
Tropheryma whippelii
Vancomycin Resistant Enterococcus species
Vancomycin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus
Vibrio cholerae
Vibrio species (noncholera)
Yersinia pestis
Yersinia species (non-plague)
Absidia
Aspergillus
Basidiobolomycosis
Blastomyces dermatitidis
Candida albicans
Candida glabrata
Candida guilliermondii
Candida krusei
Candida lusitaniae
Candida parapsilosis
Candida tropicalis
Chromomycosis
Coccidioides immitis
Cryptococcus neoformans
Cunninghamella
Dermatophytes
Fusarium
Histoplasma capsulatum
Mucor
Mycetoma
Pneumocystis carinii
Pneumocystis jirovecii
Pseudallescheria boydii
Rhizomucor
Rhizopus
Saksanea
Sporothrix schenckii
Zygomycetes

4.46 INFECTION COMPLICATION 2:

☐ Yes
☐ No

4.47 SOURCE OF INFECTIOUS COMPLICATION 2:
Lungs
Gastro-intestinal
Genito-urinary
Skin and soft tissue

Central nervous system
Osteoarticular and bone

Cardiac
Bloodstream
Not known

4.48 CAUSATIVE PATHOGEN 2:

- Acinetobacter baumannii
- Actinomyces
- Aeromonas
- Bacillus anthracis
- Bacillus species
- Bacteroides fragilis
- Bacteroides species
- Bartonella species
- Bordetella species
- Borrelia burgdorferi
- Borrelia species
- Central nervous system
- Osteoarticular and bone
- Cardiac
- Bloodstream
- Not known

- Neisseria meningitidis
- Nocardia
- Other atypical mycobacteria
- Pasteurella multocida
- Peptostreptococcus/Pep tococcus
- Plesiomonas
- Propionibacterium species
- Proteus species
- Providencia
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- Rhodococcus equi
- Rickettsia rickettsii
- Rickettsia species
- Salmonella species
- Shigella species
- Shigella dysenteriae
- Shigella mallei
- Staphylococci, coagulase negative
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Stenotrophomonas maltophilia
- Streptobacillus moniliformis
- Streptococcus pneumoniae
- Streptococcus pyogenes (Group A)
- Streptococcus species
- Treponema pallidum (syphilis)
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### 4.49 Infection Complication 3:
- Yes
- No

### 4.50 Source of Infectious Complication 3:
- Lungs
- Gastro-intestinal
- Genito-urinary
- Skin and soft tissue
- Central nervous system
- Osteoarticular and bone
- Cardiac
- Bloodstream
- Not known

### 4.51 Causative Pathogen 3:
- Acinetobacter baumannii
- Actinomyces
- Aeromonas
- Bacillus anthracis
- Bacillus species
- Bacteroides fragilis
- Bacteroides species
- Bartonella species
- Bordetella species
- Borrelia burgdorferi
- Borrelia species
- Brucella Species
- Burkholderia cepacia
- Burkholderia mallei
- Burkholderia pseudomallei
- Campylobacter and related species
- Campylobacter jejuni
- Capnocytophaga canimorsus
- Chlamydia trachomatis
- Chlamydia pneumoniae
- Chlamydia psittaci
- Citrobacter species
- Clostridium botulinum
- Clostridium difficile
- Clostridium species
- Clostridium tetani (Tetanus)
- Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- Coxiella burnetii
- Ehrlichia species
- Eikenella corrodens
- Enterobacter species
- Enterococcus
e- Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae
- Escherichia coli
- Francisella tularensis
- Haemophilus ducreyi (Chancroid)
- Haemophilus influenzae
- Helicobacter cinaedi and related species
- Helicobacter pylori
- Klebsiella granulomatis (Antibiotic Guide)
- Klebsiella species
- ESBL Klebsiella pneumoniae
- Lactobacillus
- Legionella pneumophila
- Legionella species
- Listeria interrogans
- Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)
- Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus
- Moraxella catarrhalis
- Morganella
- Mycobacterium abscessus
- Mycobacterium avium-complex (MAC, MAI, non-HIV)
- Mycobacterium chelonae
- Mycobacterium fortuitum
- Mycobacterium gordonae
- Mycobacterium kansasii
- Mycobacterium leprae
- Mycobacterium marinum
- Mycobacterium leprae
- Mycobacterium ulcerans
- Mycobacterium xenopi
- Mucor
- Mycetoma
- Pneumocystis carinii
- Pneumocystis jirovecii
- Pseudallescheria boydii
- Rhizomucor
- Rhizopus
- Saksanea
- Sporothrix schenckii
- Zygomycetes
Mycoplasma pneumoniae
Neisseria gonorrhoeae
Neisseria meningitidis
Nocardia
Other atypical mycobacteria
Pasteurella multocida
Peptostreptococcus/Peptococcus
Plesiomonas
Propionibacterium species
Proteus species
Providencia
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Rhodococcus equi
Rickettsia rickettsii
Rickettsia species
Salmonella species
Serratia species
Shigella dysenteriae
Shigella species
Staphylococci, coagulase negative
Staphylococcus aureus
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia
Streptobacillus moniliformis
Streptococcus pneumoniae
Streptococcus pyogenes (Group A)
Streptococcus species
Treponema pallidum (syphilis)
Trepheryma whipplei
Vancomycin Resistant Enterococcus species
Vancomycin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus
Vibrio cholerae
Vibrio species (noncholera)
Yersinia pestis
Yersinia species (non-plague)
Absidia
Aspergillus
Basidiobolomycosis
Blastomyces dermatitidis
Candida albicans
Candida glabrata
Candida guillermondii
Candida krusei
Candida lusitaniae
Candida parapsilosis
Candida species
Candida tropicalis
Chromomycosis
Coccidioides immitis
Cryptococcus neoformans
Cunninghamamelia
Dermatophytes
Fusarium
Histoplasma capsulatum
Mucor
Mycetoma
Pneumocystis carinii
Pneumocystis jirovecii
Pseudallescheria boydii
Rhizomucor
Rhizopus
Saksanea
Sporothrix schenckii
Zygomycetes

4.52 HAEMORRHAGIC COMPLICATION 1:
- Yes
- No

4.53 SOURCE OF HAEMORRHAGIC COMPLICATION 1:
- Lungs
- Gastro-intestinal
- Genito-urinary
- Skin and soft tissue
- Central nervous system
- Osteoarticular and bone
- Cardiac
- Bloodstream
- Not known

4.54 HAEMORRHAGIC COMPLICATION 2:
- Yes
- No

4.55 SOURCE OF HAEMORRHAGIC COMPLICATION 2:
- Lungs
- Gastro-intestinal
- Genito-urinary
- Skin and soft tissue
- Central nervous system
- Osteoarticular and bone
- Cardiac
- Bloodstream
- Not known
4.56 OTHER NON-HAEMORRHAGIC COMPLICATION (Please describe):
_______________________________________________ (TEXT)

4.57 Ferritin in the last 24 hours: ____________ (ng/mL)

Only numbers from 0-1000

☐ Not available

If this data has already been entered in the ‘Daily Case Report Form – Laboratory Results’ section of the ISARIC CRF, please DO NOT re-enter the data here. Please leave ‘4.57 Ferritin’ blank.

4.58 D-dimer in the last 24 hours:

__________(ng/mL or mcg/mL)

Only numbers from 0-15000

☐ Not available

If this data has already been entered in the ‘Daily Case Report Form – Laboratory Results’ section of the ISARIC CRF, please DO NOT re-enter the data here. Please leave ‘4.58 D-dimer’ blank.

4.59 Troponin in the last 24 hours:

☐ Troponin T: __________ (ng/mL or ng/L)

☐ Troponin I: __________ (ng/mL or ng/L)

If this data has already been entered in the ‘Daily Case Report Form – Laboratory Results’ section of the ISARIC CRF, please DO NOT re-enter the data here. Please leave ‘4.59 Troponin I’ blank.

☐ High sensitivity troponin T: __________ (ng/mL or ng/L)

☐ High sensitivity troponin I: __________ (ng/mL or ng/L)

☐ Not available

4.60 Cardiac BNP in the last 24 hours:

__________ (picograms/mL)

Only numbers between 0-1000

☐ Not available
CORE CASE RECORD FORM (EOT Final)

5 OUTCOMES

5.1 DATE OF ECMO DISCONTINUATION: _____ / _____ / _____ (ONLY DATE, FROM 14/12/2019)

5.2 DATE OF INVASIVE MECHANICAL VENTILATION DISCONTINUATION: _____ / _____ / _____ (ONLY DATE, FROM 14/12/2019)

5.3 DATE OF ICU DISCHARGE: _____ / _____ / _____ (ONLY DATE, FROM 01/01/2019)

5.4 DATE OF HOSPITAL DISCHARGE: _____ / _____ / _____ (ONLY DATE, FROM 01/01/2019)

5.5 DATE OF DEATH: _____ / _____ / _____ (ONLY DATE, FROM 01/01/2019)
   □ Not applicable

5.6 SITE OF DEATH
   □ ICU
   □ HOSPITAL
   □ OUTSIDE HOSPITAL
   □ Not applicable

5.7 MAIN CAUSE OF ICU DEATH
   □ Respiratory Failure
   □ Cardiac Failure
   □ Liver Failure
   □ Cardio-vascular accident
   □ Septic shock
   □ Haemorrhagic shock
   □ Other
   □ Not applicable

5.8 ALIVE AT 28 DAYS POST ICU ADMISSION?
   □ Yes
   □ No

5.9 FINAL ASSESSMENT NOTES
5.10 At any time post ICU admission and until ICU discharge, did the patient present new cutaneous manifestations?

☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not available

If yes to 5.10, type of cutaneous manifestations (please select up to three (3) options)

☐ Bullae
☐ Macules
☐ Nodules
☐ Papules
☐ Plaques
☐ Purpura
☐ Pustules
☐ Rash
☐ Scale
☐ Urticaria
☐ Vesicles
☐ Other: __________

If yes to 5.10, specify the involved regions (please select up to three (3) options):

☐ Face
☐ Truck
☐ Upper limbs
☐ Hands
☐ Lower limbs
☐ Feet