Epidemiology and Infection

The updated Charlson comorbidity index is a useful predictor of mortality in patients with *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia.

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Supplementary Material

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| Supplementary table S1. Definition of comorbid conditions included in Charlson comorbidty index | |
| Condition | Definition |
| Myocardial infarction | Patients with one or more definite or probable myocardial infarction; these patientes had been hospitalizad and had electrocardiographic and/or enzyme changes. Patientes with electrocardiographic changes along were not designated as having had an infarction. |
| Congestive heart failure | Patients who have had exertional or paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea and who have responded symptomatically (or on physical examination) to digitals, diuretics, or afterload reducing agents. It does not include patients who are on medication but have had no symptomatic response and no evidence of improvement of physical signs. |
| Peripheral vascular disease | Patients with intermittent claudication or those who had a bypass for arterial insufficiency, those with gangrene or acute arterial insufficiency, and those with untreated thoracic or abdominal aneurism (6 cm or more). |
| Cerebrovascular disease | Patients with a history of a cerebrovascular accident with minor or no residual and transient ischemic attacks. |
| Dementia | Patients with chronic cognitive deficit. |
| Chronic pulmonary disease | Patients who are dyspneic with slight activity, with or without treatment and those who are dyspneic with moderate activity despite treatment. Also includes patients who are dyspneic at rest, despite treatment, those who require constant oxygen, those with CO2 retention and those with baseline PO2 below 50 torr. |
| Rheumatologic disease | Patients with systemic lupus erythematous, polymyositis, mixed connective tissue disease, polymyalgia reumática, and moderate to severe rheumatoid arthritis |
| Peptic ulcer disease | Patients who have required treatment for ulcer disease, including those who have bled from ulcers |
| Mild liver disease | Patients with chronic hepatitis or cirrhosis without portal hypertension. |
| Diabetes without chronic complication | Patients who had previous hospitalizations for ketoacidosis, hyperosmolar coma, or control and those with juvenile onset or brittle diabetics. Also includes all other diabetes treated with insulin or oral hypoglicemics, but not diet alone. |
| Diabetes with chronic complication | Patients with retinopathy, neuropathy, or nephropaty. |
| Hemiplegia or paraplegia | Patients with the dense hemiplegia or paraplegia, whetever it occurred as a result of a cerebrovascular accident or other condition. |
| Renal disease | Patients with serum creatinine > 2 mg% or patients on dialysis, those who had a transplant, and those with uremia. |
| Any malignancy without metastasis | Patients with solid tumors without documented metastases, but initially treated in the last five years, including breast, colon, lung and a variety of other tumors. |
| Leukemia | Patients with acute and chronic myelogenous leukemia, acute and chronic lymphocytic leukemia, and polycythemia vera. |
| Lymphoma | Patients with Hodgkings lymphoma, Waldestrom’s macroglobulinemia, myeloma, and other lymphomas. |
| Moderate or severe liver disease | Patients with cirrohsis with portal hypertension with or whithout a history of variceal bleeding. |
| Metastatic solid tumour | Patients with metastátic solid tumors, including breast, lung, colon and other tumors. |
| Acquired immune deficiency syndrome | Patients with define or probable acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Patients with only human immune defiency virus infection but asymptomatic were not designated as having acquired immune deficiency syndrome. |