

Supplementary Table 1. Univariate analyses of patient age and general condition with initial clinical presentation, treatment response, and clinical outcome (n=135)

| Variable | Age >70 yr (n=46, 34.1%) | | CCI >1 (n=73, 54.1%) | | Chronic hepatitis or ESRD (n=8, 5.9%) | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------|--|---------------------|
| | OR (95% CI) ^{a)} | P-value | OR (95% CI) ^{a)} | P-value | OR (95% CI) ^{a)} | P-value |
| Initial presentation | | | | | | |
| Necrotizing fasciitis | 4.30 (1.02–18.07) | 0.046 ^{b)} | 7.51 (1.29–61.80) | 0.041 | 2.13 (1.23–19.45) | 0.045 ^{b)} |
| Simultaneous mediastinitis | 1.49 (0.56–4.02) | 0.428 | 0.57 (0.21–1.52) | 0.263 | 2.16 (1.40–11.57) | 0.037 ^{b)} |
| Bilateral involvement | 1.39 (0.60–3.22) | 0.439 | 1.14 (0.51–2.59) | 0.747 | 2.22 (0.94–9.89) | 0.092 |
| Extended to >1 cervical level | 1.34 (0.63–2.83) | 0.444 | 1.30 (0.64–2.62) | 0.467 | 1.82 (0.35–9.38) | 0.473 |
| Serum CRP >20 mg/dL | 2.10 (1.02–4.33) | 0.044 ^{b)} | 1.36 (0.69–2.70) | 0.375 | 4.06 (1.78–20.88) | 0.009 ^{b)} |
| Clinical outcomes and treatment response | | | | | | |
| Length of hospitalization >14 days | 3.11 (1.45–6.69) | 0.004 ^{b)} | 1.95 (0.98–3.88) | 0.057 | 2.69 (0.52–13.82) | 0.237 |
| No. of surgical drainage >1 | 1.13 (0.55–2.31) | 0.743 | 1.29 (0.65–2.56) | 0.466 | 4.19 (0.81–21.57) | 0.087 |
| Death | 1.69 (0.49–5.86) | 0.410 | 1.54 (0.43–5.52) | 0.509 | 1.08 (0.23–2.12) | 0.913 |
| 1-Week follow-up CRP >5 mg/dL | 1.24 (0.60–2.54) | 0.562 | 0.71 (0.36–1.41) | 0.324 | 0.81 (0.19–3.54) | 0.781 |
| Time interval for 50% decrease of initial CRP >7 days | 2.26 (1.01–5.05) | 0.047 ^{b)} | 1.21 (0.55–2.66) | 0.643 | 1.03 (0.20–5.38) | 0.970 |

OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; CCI, Charlson comorbidity index; ESRD, end-stage renal disease; CRP, C-reactive protein.

^{a)}The OR was calculated using univariate logistic regression analysis. ^{b)}P-value <0.05.

Supplementary Table 2. Differences in the clinical manifestations according to 2-week serum albumin level (n=73)

| Patient demographics | 2-Week hypoalbuminemia (serum albumin <3.0 g/dL, n=41) | 2-Week normoalbuminemia (serum albumin ≥3.0 g/dL, n=32) | P-value ^{a)} |
|---------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| Age (yr) | 63.3±15.8 | 67.7±14.3 | 0.219 |
| CCI >1 | 26 (63.4) | 19 (59.4) | 0.725 |
| IV albumin replenishment >1 | 16 (39.0) | 22 (68.8) | 0.012 ^{b)} |
| Length of hospitalization (day) | 27.4±14.2 | 28.0±13.7 | 0.848 |
| No. of surgical drainage | 1.7±1.0 | 2.1±1.3 | 0.153 |
| No. of dead patients | 4 (9.8) | 3 (9.4) | 1.000 |

Values are presented as mean±standard deviation or number (%).

CCI, Charlson comorbidity index; IV, intravenous.

^{a)}The values or the portion of each clinical factor between hypoalbuminemia and normoalbuminemia group at 2-week treatment were compared using the Student t-test, chi-square, and Fisher exact test. ^{b)}P-value <0.05.

Supplementary Table 3. Univariate and multivariate analyses of the clinical outcome in patients who did not receive any intravenous albumin replenishment (n=73)

| Variable | Univariate analysis | | Multivariate analysis ^{a)} | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | OR (95% CI) ^{b)} | P-value | OR (95% CI) ^{b)} | P-value |
| Serum albumin >3.0 g/dL | 3.44 (1.30–9.12) | 0.013 ^{c)} | 3.83 (1.39–10.51) | 0.009 ^{c)} |
| Length of hospitalization >30 days | 2.44 (1.18–6.70) | 0.028 ^{c)} | 2.47 (0.88–6.88) | 0.085 |
| No. of surgical drainage >1 | 1.46 (0.58–3.67) | 0.426 | 1.48 (0.58–3.77) | 0.409 |
| Death | 3.00 (0.54–16.59) | 0.208 | 3.19 (0.57–18.07) | 0.189 |

OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

^{a)}Patients' age and Charlson comorbidity index was adjusted for the multivariate analysis. ^{b)}The OR was calculated using univariate logistic regression analysis. ^{c)}P-value <0.05.