

No.	Age (yr)/sex	Diagnosis at ICU admission	MOF & medical condition	LST ^a in last days
1	80/F	Sepsis, pulmonary edema	SCMP, AKI, ARF, DIC	MV, CRRT, vasopressor
2	72/M	Lung cancer, pneumonitis	AKI, ARF, DIC	MV, ECMO, CRRT vasopressor
3	85/M	Lymphoma, septic shock	AKI, DIC, ARF	CRRT and MV were weaned successfully, but medical condition deteriorated to death.
4	72/M	Lung cancer, pneumonia	ARF	MV
5	83/F	NSTEMI, AHF	AHF, ARF, AKI	MV, ECMO, vasopressor
6	81/M	Candidemia, COPD, ARDS, Cor pulmonale	AKI, ARF	MV, CRRT, vasopressor
7	69/M	Acute cerebral infarction, adrenal insufficiency	ARF, refractory shock	MV, vasopressor
8	85/M	Septic shock, ARDS	ARF	MV, vasopressor
9	71/F	Pneumonia, RA, sepsis	ARF, immunosuppression	MV, vasopressor
10	80/M	COPD, pneumonia	ARF, AKI	CRRT, vasopressor, withdrawing/withholding of MV
11	86/M	AHF, CKD, femur fracture	ARF, CRF	MV, CRRT, vasopressor
12	87/M	COPD, pneumonia, pulmonary thromboembolism	ARF	MV
13	75/M	Multiple myeloma, septic shock, candidemia	Refractory shock	MV, vasopressor
14	84/F	Whole bowel necrosis, septic shock, ischemic colitis	AKI, ARF	MV, CRRT, vasopressor with drawing/withholding of MV & CRRT
15	83/M	COPD, cor pulmonale, pneumonia, post-CPR	ARF, RV failure	MV, vasopressor
16	87/M	ARDS due to trauma	AKI, ARF	MV, vasopressor

Supplementary Table 1. Medical condition and LST of the decedents in the ICU

LST: life-sustaining treatment; ICU: intensive care unit; MOF: multiple organ failure; F: female; M: male; SCMP: stress-induced cardiomyopathy; AKI: acute kidney injury; ARF: acute respiratory failure; DIC: disseminated intravascular coagulation; MV: mechanical ventilation; CRRT: continuous renal replacement therapy; ECMO: extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; NSTEMI; non- ST-elevation myocardial infarction; AHF: acute heart failure; COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ARDS: acute respiratory distress syndrome; RA: rheumatoid arthritis; CKD: chronic kidney disease; CRF: chronic renal failure; CPR: cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

^a"LST" is defined as the following: medical procedures that would only prolong the process of dying or sustain a condition of permanent unconsciousness. A patient who is receiving LST will die soon, whether or not treatment is administered administered [1].

REFERENCE

1. Legal Information Institute. Life-sustaining treatment [Internet]. New York (NY): Legal Information Institute, Cornell Law School [cited 2019 Jun 20]. Available from: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/life-sustaining_treatment.