**S8 Table. Association between haloperidol dose and the endpoint of intubation or death.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Full sample** | **Matched analytic samples** |
|  | **Number of events / Number of patients in the exposed groups** | **Crude Cox regression analysis** | **Multivariable Cox regression analysis**β | **Analysis weighted by inverse-probability-weighting weights**β | **Number of events / Number of patients in the matched control groups**β | **Univariate Cox regression in a matched analytic sample** |
|  | N / % | HR (95% CI; p-value) | HR (95% CI; p-value) | HR (95% CI; p-value) |  N / % | HR (95% CI; p-value) |
| Haloperidol (n=31) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Low dose* | 5 / 19 (26.3%) | Ref. | Ref. | Ref. | 3 / 12 (25.0%) | Ref. |
| *High dose* α | 3 / 12 (25.0%) | 0.73 (0.18 – 3.25; 0.722) | 0.60 (0.18 – 1.99; 0.407) | 0.40 (0.07 – 2.40; 0.317) | 3 / 12 (25.0%) | 0.70 (0.11 – 4.25; 0.696) |

Information was lacking to confidently assess haloperidol doses in 8 patients (20.5%), who were excluded from these analyses.

α High dose was defined as having a dose equal or higher than the median of values in patients receiving haloperidol (i.e., 3 mg).

β Adjusted for sex, age, and any medical condition.

Abbreviations: HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.