





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

Is this patient's data collected using Full or Basic daily data forms?

- □ Full (forms completed every day of stay)
- □ Basic (reduced frequency of daily data collection)

DATE OF ICU ADMISSION: ____ / ____ / ____

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

- 2 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?

YesNo

1.3b 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 reenter 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 reenter 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
- Not applicable

1.4 PRE HOSPITAL ADMISSION CREATININE AVAILABLE?

- 2 Yes
- 🗆 No

1.4a PRE-HOSPITAL ADMISSION CREATININE:

1.4a Creatinine units

- □ mg/dL
- umol/L

1.5 GASTROINTESTINAL AND PANCREATIC COMORBIDITIES

- Yes
- No

1.6 HEPATIC AND BILIARY COMORBIDITIES

- 2 Yes
- No

1.7 HAEMATOLOGIC AND SPLEEN COMORBIDITIES

- Yes
- No

1.8 IMMUNOLOGICAL AND TRANSPLANT COMORBIDITIES

Yes
No









1.9 ENDOCRINOLOGICAL COMORBIDITIES

- Yes
- □ No

1.10 GENITO-URINARY COMORBIDITIES

- Yes
- No

1.11 CHRONIC ALCOHOL ABUSE

- Yes
- □ No

1.12 INTRAVENOUS DRUGS ABUSE

- 2 Yes
- □ No

1.13 IMMUNO-COMPETENT

- Yes
- No

1.14 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

1.15 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-

<u>score</u>

Not available

BLOOD GAS ANALYSIS (Qs 1.16 – 1.21) – 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.

1.16 ARTERIAL pH IN THE 6h BEFORE ICU ADMISSION: _____ (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

1.17 ARTERIAL PARTIAL PRESSURE OF OXYGEN IN THE 6h BEFORE ICU ADMISSION:

(ONLY NUMBERS FROM 10-500)

Units: DmmHg DkPa

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 PARTIAL PRESSURE OF CARBON DIOXIDE IN THE 6h BEFORE ICU ADMISSION: _____

(ONLY NUMBERS FROM 10 TO 100)

Units: 🗆 mmHg 🛛 kPa

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 BICARBONATE (HCO3⁻) IN THE 6h BEFORE ICU ADMISSION:

Units: DmEq/L Dmmol/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.

 $\hfill\square$ Not available

1.20 ARTERIAL BASE EXCESS IN THE 6h BEFORE ICU ADMISSION: _____ mmol/L

(ONLY NUMBERS FROM -50 - +50)

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

1.21 LACTATE IN THE 6h BEFORE ICU ADMISSION: _____ 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.







Not available

1.22 Troponin in the last 12 hours: (tick 2 at most)

- □ Troponin T: _____ (□ng/mL or □ng/L) ONLY NUMBERS FROM 0 TO 150
- □ Troponin I: _____ (□ng/mL or □ng/L) ONLY NUMBERS FROM 0 TO 150
- □ High sensitivity troponin T: _____ (□ng/mL or □ng/L) ONLY NUMBERS FROM 0 TO 150
- □ High sensitivity troponin I: _____ (□ng/mL or □ng/L) ONLY NUMBERS FROM 0 TO 150
- Not available
- 1.23 Cardiac BNP in the last 12 hours: _____ (picograms/mL) ONLY NUMBERS BETWEEN 0-30000

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

- □ Yes
- □ No
- Not available

If yes to 1.24a, type of cutaneous manifestations (please select up to three (3) options)

- Bullae
- □ Macules
- D Nodules
- Papules
- Plaques
- Purpura
- Pustules
- Rash
- □ Scale
- Urticaria
- □ Vesicles
- Other: _____

If yes to 1.24b, specify the involved regions (please select up to three (3) options):

- □ Face
- □ Truck
- Upper limbs
- □ Hands
- $\hfill\square$ Lower limbs
- □ Feet







OF QUEENSLAND

CONFIDENTIAL



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 ISARIC form.

2.1 DATE OF START OF MECHANICAL VENTILATION: ____ / ____ (DD/MM/YY)

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.









 $\hfill\square$ Not available

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

Units: DmmHg DkPa

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.

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

Units: DmmHg DkPa

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.

 $\hfill\square$ Not available

2.9 ARTERIAL HCO3⁻ IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF MV: _____(ONLY NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 50)

Units □mEq/L □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

2.10 ARTERIAL Base excess IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF MV _____ mmol/L (ONLY NUMBERS FROM -50 TO +50)

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.

 $\hfill\square$ 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.

 $\hfill\square$ 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

- Yes
- No

2.14 USE OF CARDIAC ASSIST DEVICES BEFORE START OF MV

- Yes
- No

2.15 ANTIBIOTICS BEFORE START OF MV

- 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

Version 1.2.8 22 July 2020

- Ceftazidime
- Ceftazidime/Avibactam
- Ceftibuten
- Ceftizoxime
- Ceftobiprole
- Ceftolozane/Tazobactam
- Ceftriaxone
- Cefuroxime
- Cephalexin
- Cephalothin
- Cephapirin
- Cephradine
- Chloramphenicol
- Cinoxacin
- Ciprofloxacin
- Clarithromycin
- Clindamycin
- Cloxacillin
- Colistimethate
- Cycloserine
- Daptomycin
- Demeclocycline
- Dicloxacillin
- Dirithromycin
- Doripenem
- Doxycycline
- Enoxacin
- Ertapenem
- Erythromycin

8

Fosfomycin

Gatifloxacin

- Gemifloxacin
- Gentamicin
- Grepafloxacin
- Imipenem/Cilastatin
- Imiquimod
- Kanamycin
- Levofloxacin
- Lincomycin
- Linezolid
- Lomefloxacin
- \square Loracarbef
- Mafenide
- Meropenem
- Methenamine hippurate
- Methicillin
- Metronidazole
- Mezlocillin
- Minocycline
- Moxifloxacin
- Mupirocin
- Nafcillin
- Nalidixic Acid
- Neomycin

Nitrofurantoin

Nitrofurazone

Norfloxacin

Novobiocin

Ofloxacin

Netilmicin







- 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
- Trovafloxacin
- Vancomycin











CORE CASE RECORD FORM (EOT Start ECMO)

3. UPON COMMENCMENT OF ECMO.

Importantly, this module will be active only when you click 'YES' in the field '1.18 ECLS' of the ISARIC form.

3.1 DATE OF START OF ECMO: ___/ ___ (DD/MM/YY)

3.2 Is this patient enrolled in the EXCEL study? (Australian sites only)

- Yes
- No

3.3 If Yes, what is the patient's EXCEL study number_____

3.4 Is this patient enrolled in the ELSO Registry?

- Yes
- No

3.5 If yes, what is the patient's ELSO Registry number: _____

3.6 LOCATION OF ECMO CANNULATION:

- Same Hospital
- □ Other Hospital, then patient was retrieved and transferred

3.7 Type and Manufacturer of centrifugal blood pump driven circuit: ______ (TEXT)

3.8 Type and Manufacturer of low-resistance oxygenator: _____ (TEXT)

3.9 TYPE OF ECMO:

- Venous-venous
- Venous-arterial

3.10 DRAINAGE CANNULA INSERTION SITE:

- Left femoral vein
- □ Left internal jugular vein
- Right femoral vein
- □ Right internal jugular vein

3.10a DRAINAGE CANNULA SIZE recorded

- Yes
- No

3.10b DRAINAGE CANNULA SIZE

_____ Fr (ONLY NUMBERS, BETWEEN 5 and 30)









3.11 RETURN CANNULA INSERTION SITE:

- Left femoral vein
- □ Left internal jugular vein
- □ Right femoral vein
- Right internal jugular vein
- □ Left femoral artery
- □ Right femoral artery

3.11a RETURN CANNULA SIZE recorded

- Yes
- No

3.11b RETURN CANNULA SIZE

____ Fr (ONLY NUMBERS, BETWEEN 5 and 30)

3.12 CARDIAC ARREST BEFORE START OF ECMO

- □ Yes
- 🗆 No

3.13 USE OF PRONE POSITION BEFORE START OF ECMO:

- Yes
- 🗆 No

3.14 USE OF NEUROMUSCULAR BLOCKADE BEFORE START OF ECMO:

- Yes
- No

3.15 USE OF RECRUITMENT MANOEUVRES BEFORE START OF ECMO:

- Yes

3.16 USE OF INHALED NITRIC OXIDE BEFORE START OF ECMO:

- Yes
- No

3.17 USE OF BICARBONATE BEFORE START OF ECMO

- Yes
- No

3.18 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)
- □ Bilevel 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 3.19 - 3.30) – 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.

3.19 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

3.20 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

3.21 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

3.22 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

3.23 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.

Not available

3.24 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.

Not available

3.25 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.

 $\hfill\square$ Not available

3.26 ARTERIAL PARTIAL PRESSURE OF OXYGEN IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF ECMO: _____ (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.

Units: \Box mmHg \Box kPa

Not available

3.27 ARTERIAL PARTIAL PRESSURE OF CARBON DIOXIDE IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF ECMO: _____ (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.

Units: DmmHg DkPa

 $\hfill\square$ Not available









3.28 ARTERIAL HCO3⁻ IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF ECMO: _____ (ONLY NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 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.

Units:
mEq/L
mmol/L

Not available

3.29 ARTERIAL Base excess IN THE 6 HOURS BEFORE START OF ECMO: _____mmol/L (ONLY NUMBERS FROM -50 TO +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.

□ Not available

3.30 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

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

- Yes
- No

3.32 USE OF VASOACTIVE DRUGS BEFORE START OF ECMO:

- Yes
- No

3.33 USE OF CARDIAC ASSIST DEVICE BEFORE START OF ECMO:

- Yes
- No

3.34 USE OF ANTIBIOTICS BEFORE START OF ECMO:

- Yes
- No

3.35 ANTIBIOTICS BEFORE START OF ECMO:

Amikacin

Amoxicillin

- Amoxicillin + Clavulanate
 - Ampicillin

- □ Ampicillin + Sulbactam
- Atovaquone

Version 1.2.8 22 July 2020









- 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
- Ceftazidime
- Ceftazidime/Avibactam
- Ceftibuten
- Ceftizoxime
- Ceftobiprole
- Ceftolozane/Tazobactam
- Ceftriaxone
- Cefuroxime
- Cephalexin
- Cephalothin
- Cephapirin
- Cephradine
- Chloramphenicol
- Cinoxacin
- Ciprofloxacin
- Clarithromycin
- Clindamycin
- 3.36 CHEST X-RAY WITHIN 24h PRE or POST- ECMO CANNULATION:
 - Yes
 - No

- Cloxacillin
- Colistimethate
- Cycloserine
- Daptomycin
- Demeclocycline Dicloxacillin
- Dirithromycin
- Doripenem Doxycycline
- Enoxacin
- Ertapenem
- Erythromycin
- Fosfomvcin
- Gatifloxacin
- Gemifloxacin
- Gentamicin
- Grepafloxacin
- Imipenem/Cilastatin
- Imiguimod
- Kanamycin
- Levofloxacin
- Lincomycin
- Linezolid
- Lomefloxacin
- Loracarbef
- Mafenide
- Meropenem
- Methenamine hippurate
- Methicillin
- Metronidazole
- Mezlocillin
- Minocycline
- Moxifloxacin
- Mupirocin
- Nafcillin
- Nalidixic Acid
- Neomycin
- Netilmicin
- Nitrofurantoin
- Nitrofurazone

15

- Norfloxacin
- Novobiocin





- Ofloxacin Oxacillin
- Oxytetracycline
- Penicillin

Piperacillin

Podofilox

Polymyxin B

Dalfopristin

Retapamulin

Rifapentine

Sparfloxacin Spectinomycin

Streptomycin

Sulfadiazine Sulfamethoxazole

Sulfisoxazole

petrolatum

Teicoplanin

Telavancin

Terbinafine

Tetracycline

Ticarcillin + Clavulanic

Ticarcillin

Tigecycline

Tobramycin

Trimethoprim

Trovafloxacin

Vancomycin

Trimethoprim +

Sulfamethoxazole

Acid

Telithromycin

Saturated Solution of

Potassium Iodide (SSKI)

Sulphur, precipitated in

TCA (trichloroacetic acid),

BCA (bichloroacetic acid).

Rifaximin

Quinupristin +

Piperacillin + Tazobactam







3.36a If yes to 3.36, Number of CHEST X-RAY quadrants with infiltrates:

- 0
- □ 1
- 2
- □ 3
- 4
- Unknown











4. DAILY CASE RECORD FORM (EOT Daily)

Option 1: 'FULL' daily data

Complete the daily form every day of mechanical ventilation (ie. from mechanical ventilation commencement (intubation) to discontinuation of mechanical ventilation (extubation)). **Please commence this data the day after the patient is intubated.**

Please collect all daily data retrospectively, at least 24h after the day of assessment, since the worst parameters of the 24-h period of assessment need to be identified.

Option 2: 'BASIC' data

Complete this daily form:

- 1. Mechanical ventilation commencement
- 2. ECMO commencement
- 3. Four (4) days after ICU admission (only if the patient is mechanically ventilated or ECMO at that time)
- 4. Mechanical ventilation discontinuation.
- 5. ECMO discontinuation

Please collect all daily data retrospectively, at least 24h after the day of assessment, since the worst parameters of the 24-h period of assessment need to be identified.

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 ISARIC "Daily Form".

4.1 DATE: ______

4.2 PATIENT POSITION:

'Full' daily data collection: Patient position applied most predominantly in the last 24 hours

'Basic' daily data collection: Patient position applied most predominantly since the last EOT Daily form

• If this is the **'Four days after ICU admission'** timepoint, please collect the position applied most predominantly in the last 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:

'Full' daily data collection: Circuit change in the last 24 hours

'Basic' daily data collection: Circuit change since the last EOT Daily form

• If this is the 'Four days after ICU admission' timepoint, please answer with reference to the last 24 hours.

Yes

No









4.6 USE OF NEUROMUSCULAR BLOCKADE:

'Full' daily data collection: Neuromuscular blockade in the last 24 hours

'Basic' daily data collection: Neuromuscular blockade since the last EOT Daily form

• If this is the 'Four days after ICU admission' timepoint, please answer with reference to the last 24 hours.

🗆 Yes

🗆 No

4.7 USE OF RECRUITMENT MANOEUVRES:

<u>'Full' daily data collection</u>: Recruitment manoeuvres **in the last 24 hours**

'Basic' daily data collection: Recruitment manoeuvres since the last EOT Daily form

- If this is the 'Four days after ICU admission' timepoint, please answer with reference to the last 24 hours.
- 2 Yes

No

4.8 USE OF INHALED NITRIC OXIDE:

'Full' daily data collection: Inhaled nitric oxide in the last 24 hours

'Basic' daily data collection: Inhaled nitric oxide since the last EOT Daily form

- If this is the 'Four days after ICU admission' timepoint, please answer with reference to the last 24 hours.
- 2 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)
- □ 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 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. 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 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: _____(ONLY NUMBERS FROM 20 TO 500)

Units: \Box mmHg \Box kPa

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: (ONLY NUMBERS FROM 10 TO 100)

Units: \Box mmHg \Box kPa

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.

 $\hfill\square$ Not available

4.18 ARTERIAL HCO3⁻ IN THE LAST 24h: _____ (ONLY NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 50)

Units:
mEq/L
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

4.19 ARTERIAL Base excess IN THE LAST 24h: _____ mmol/L (ONLY NUMBERS FROM -50 TO +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.

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.

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 : _____

Units: \Box mg/dL \Box µmol/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.









$\hfill\square$ 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 (CRRT):

'Full' daily data collection: CRRT in the last 24 hours

'Basic' daily data collection: CRRT since the last EOT Daily form

- If this is the **'Four days after ICU admission'** timepoint, please answer with reference to the last 24 hours.
- 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 □

COVID-19 Critical Care









- □ 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:

'Full' daily data collection: Cardiac assist device use in the last 24 hours

'Basic' daily data collection: Cardiac assist device use since the last EOT Daily form

- If this is the 'Four days after ICU admission' timepoint, please answer with reference to the last 24 hours.
- Yes
- No

4.31 USE OF ANTIBIOTICS:

'Full' daily data collection: Antibiotics administered in the last 24 hours

'Basic' daily data collection: Antibiotics administered since the last EOT Daily form

• If this is the **'Four days after ICU admission'** timepoint, please answer with reference to the last 24 hours.

Yes

No









ANTIBIOTICs:

	Amikacin	Cinoxacin
	Amoxicillin	Ciprofloxacin
	Amoxicillin + Clavulanate	Clarithromycin
	Ampicillin	Clindamycin
	Ampicillin + Sulbactam	Cloxacillin
	Atovaquone	Colistimethate
	Azithromycin	Cycloserine
	Aztreonam	Daptomycin
	Bacampicillin	Demeclocycline
	Bacitracin	Dicloxacillin
	Capreomycin	Dirithromycin
	Carbenicillin indanyl	Doripenem
sodium	1	Doxycycline
	Cefaclor	Enoxacin
	Cefadroxil	Ertapenem
	Cefamandole	Erythromycin
	Cefazolin	Fosfomycin
	Cefdinir	Gatifloxacin
	Cefditoren	Gemifloxacin
	Cefepime	Gentamicin
	Cefixime	Grepafloxacin
	Cefmetazole	Imipenem/Cilastatin
	Cefonicid	Imiquimod
	Cefoperazone	Kanamycin
	Cefotaxime	Levofloxacin
	Cefotetan	Lincomycin
	Cefoxitin	Linezolid
	Cefpodoxime Proxetil	Lomefloxacin
	Cefprozil	Loracarbef
	Ceftaroline	Mafenide
	Ceftazidime	Meropenem
	Ceftazidime/Avibactam	Methenamine hippurate
	Ceftibuten	Methicillin
	Ceftizoxime	Metronidazole
	Ceftobiprole	Mezlocillin
	Ceftolozane/Tazobactam	Minocycline
	Ceftriaxone	Moxifloxacin
	Cefuroxime	Mupirocin
	Cephalexin	Nafcillin
	Cephalothin	Nalidixic Acid
	Cephapirin	Neomycin
	Cephradine	Netilmicin
	Chloramphenicol	Nitrofurantoin

	Nitrofurazone	
	Norfloxacin	
	Novobiocin	
	Ofloxacin	
	Oxacillin	
	Oxytetracycline	
	Penicillin	
	Piperacillin	
	Piperacillin + Tazobactam	
	Podofilox	
	Polymyxin B	
	Quinupristin +	
Dalfopri	stin	
	Retapamulin	
	Rifapentine	
	Rifaximin	
	Saturated Solution of	
Potassiu	ım lodide (SSKI)	
	Sparfloxacin	
	Spectinomycin	
	Streptomycin	
	Sulfadiazine	
	Sulfamethoxazole	
	Sulfisoxazole	
	Sulphur, precipitated in	
petrolat	um	
	TCA (trichloroacetic	
acid), BC	CA (bichloroacetic acid).	
	Teicoplanin	
	Telavancin	
	Telithromycin	
	Terbinafine	
	Tetracycline	
	Ticarcillin	
	Ticarcillin + Clavulanic	
Acid		
	Tigecycline	
	Tobramycin	
	Trimethoprim	
	Trimethoprim +	
Sulfamethoxazole		
	Trovafloxacin	

Vancomycin









g/dL



4.32 Haemoglobin 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 '4.32 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:

'Full' daily data collection: Anticoagulants administered in the last 24 hours

'Basic' daily data collection: Anticoagulants administered since the last EOT Daily form

- If this is the **'Four days after ICU admission'** timepoint, please answer with reference to the last 24 hours.
- Yes
- No

4.38 TYPE OF ANTICOAGULANTS:

'Full' daily data collection: Anticoagulants administered in the last 24 hours

'Basic' daily data collection: Anticoagulants administered since the last EOT Daily form

- If this is the 'Four days after ICU admission' timepoint, please answer with reference to the last 24 hours.
- □ Continuous infusion of unfractionated heparin
- Subcutaneous unfractionated heparin only
- Low molecular heparin









- Danaparoid Lepirudin
- Argatroban
- □ Hirulog and bivalirudin
- Desirudin
- Nafamostat Mesilate
- Other

4.39 TRANSFUSED PACKED RED BLOOD CELL (PRBC) CONCENTRATE:

'Full' daily data collection: PRBCs administered in the last 24 hours

'Basic' daily data collection: PRBCs administered since the last EOT Daily form

- If this is the 'Four days after ICU admission' timepoint, please answer with reference to the last 24 hours
- Yes
- No

4.40 TRANSFUSED PLATELETS CONCENTRATE:

'Full' daily data collection: Platelets administered in the last 24 hours

'Basic' daily data collection: Platelets administered since the last EOT Daily form

- If this is the 'Four days after ICU admission' timepoint, please answer with reference to the last 24 hours
- Yes
- No

4.41 TRANSFUSED FRESH FROZEN PLASMA (FFP):

'Full' daily data collection: FFP administered in the last 24 hours

'Basic' daily data collection: FFP administered since the last EOT Daily form

- If this is the 'Four days after ICU admission' timepoint, please answer with reference to the last 24 hours
- Yes
- No

4.42 TRANSFUSED CRYOPRECIPITATES:

'Full' daily data collection: Cryoprecipitate administered in the last 24 hours

'Basic' daily data collection: Cryoprecipitate administered since the last EOT Daily form

- If this is the **'Four days after ICU admission'** timepoint, please answer with reference to the last 24 hours
- Yes
- 🗆 No

4.43 INFECTION COMPLICATION 1:

<u>'Full' daily data collection:</u> Infectious complications diagnosed **in the last 24 hours** <u>'Basic' daily data collection:</u> Infectious complications diagnosed **since the last EOT Daily form**









• If this is the 'Four days after ICU admission' timepoint, please answer with reference to the last 24 hours

Yes

No

4.44 INFECTION COMPLICATION 1 DATE OF DIAGNOSIS:

___/__/___/ [DD/MM/YYYY]

4.45 SOURCE OF INFECTIOUS COMPLICATION 1

- Lungs
- Gastro-intestinal
- Genito-urinary
- Skin and soft tissue
- Central nervous
 - system
- Osteoarticular and bone
- 4.46 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
- Chlamydophila pneumoniae
- Chlamydophila psittaci
- Citrobacter species
- Clostridium botulinum
- Clostridium difficile
- Clostridium speciesClostridium tetani
- (Tetanus)
- Corynebacterium diphtheriae
- Coxiella burnetii
- Ehrlichia species

COVID-19 Critical Care Construction

Version 1.2.8 22 July 2020

- 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 monocytogenesLymphogranuloma
- venereum (LGV)

 Methicillin Resistant
- Staphylococcus aureus Moraxella catarrhalis
- Moraxella catalitia
 Morganella
- Mycobacterium abscessus
- Mycobacterium aviumcomplex (MAC, MAI, non-HIV)

26

- Cardiac
- Bloodstream
- Not known
- Mycobacterium chelonae
- Mycobacterium fortuitum
- Mycobacterium gordonae
- 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 tococcus
- Plesiomonas
- Propionibacterium species

Pseudomonas

Rhodococcus equi

aeruginosa

Proteus speciesProvidencia





Rickettsia rickettsii

- Rickettsia species
- □ Salmonella species
- Serratia species
- □ Shigella dysenteriae
- Shigella speciesStaphylococci, coagulase
- negative
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Stenotrophomonas maltophilia
- Streptobacillus moniliformis
- Streptococcus pneumoniae
- Streptococcus pyogenes (Group A)
- □ Streptococcus species
- Treponema pallidum (syphilis)
- Tropheryma whipplei

Vancomycin Resistant
 Enterococcus species

CONFIDENTIAL

- Vancomycin Resistant
 Staphylococcus aureus
- Vibrio cholerae
- Vibrio species
- (noncholera)
- Yersinia pestis
- Yersinia species (nonplague)
- Absidia
- Aspergillus
- Basidiobolomycosis
- Blastomyces dermatitidis
- Candida albicans
- Candida glabrata
- Candida guilliermondii
- Candida krusei
- Candida lusitaniae
- Candida parapsilosis
- Candida species



- 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

4.47 INFECTION COMPLICATION 2:

'Full' daily data collection: Infectious complications diagnosed in the last 24 hours

'Basic' daily data collection: Infectious complications diagnosed since the last EOT Daily form

- If this is the 'Four days after ICU admission' timepoint, please answer with reference to the last 24 hours
- Yes
- No

4.48 INFECTION COMPLICATION 2 DATE OF DIAGNOSIS:

____/ ___/ ___ __ (DD/MM/YYYY)

4.49 SOURCE OF INFECTIOUS COMPLICATION 2:

- Lungs
- Gastro-intestinal
- Genito-urinary
- □ Skin and soft tissue

4.50 CAUSATIVE PATHOGEN 2:

- Acinetobacter baumannii
- Actinomyces
- Aeromonas
- Bacillus anthracis
- Bacillus species
- Bacteroides fragilis
- Bacteroides species
- Bartonella species



- Central nervous
 - system
- Osteoarticular and bone
- Bordetella species
- Borrelia burgdorferi
- Borrelia species
- Brucella Species
- Burkholderia cepacia
- Burkholderia mallei
- Burkholderia
 - pseudomallei

- Cardiac
- Bloodstream
- Not known
- Campylobacter and related species
- Campylobacter jejuni
- Capnocytophaga
 canimorsus
- □ Chlamydia trachomatis
- Chlamydophila pneumoniae







- Chlamydophila 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 aviumcomplex (MAC, MAI, non-HIV)
- Mycobacterium chelonae

Version 1.2.8 22 July 2020

- Mycobacterium fortuitum
- Mycobacterium gordonae
- Mycobacterium kansasii

CONFIDENTIAL

- 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 tococcus
- 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

28

- Streptobacillus moniliformis
- Streptococcus pneumoniae



- Streptococcus pyogenes (Group A)
- □ Streptococcus species
- Treponema pallidum (syphilis)
- Tropheryma whipplei
- Vancomycin Resistant
 Enterococcus species
- Vancomycin Resistant
 Staphylococcus aureus
- Vibrio cholerae
- Vibrio species (noncholera)
- Yersinia pestis
- Yersinia species (nonplague)
- Absidia
- □ Aspergillus
- Basidiobolomycosis
- Blastomyces dermatitidis
- Candida albicans
- Candida glabrata
- Candida guilliermondii
- Candida krusei
- Candida lusitaniae
- Candida parapsilosis
- Candida species
- Candida tropicalis
- Chromomycosis
- Coccidioides immitis
- Cryptococcus neoformans
- Cunninghamella
- Dermatophytes
- Fusarium

Mucor

Mycetoma

Rhizomucor

Zygomycetes

Rhizopus

Saksanea

Histoplasma capsulatum

Pneumocystis carinii

Sporothrix schenckii

Pneumocystis jirovecii

Pseudallescheria boydii







4.51 INFECTION COMPLICATION 3:

'Full' daily data collection: Infectious complications diagnosed in the last 24 hours

<u>'Basic' daily data collection</u>: Infectious complications diagnosed **since the last EOT Daily form**

- If this is the 'Four days after ICU admission' timepoint, please answer with reference to the last 24 hours
- Yes
- 🗆 No

4.52 INFECTION COMPLICATION 3 DATE OF DIAGNOSIS:

___/__/___(DD/MM/YYYY)

4.53 SOURCE OF INFECTIOUS COMPLICATION 3:

- Lungs
- Gastro-intestinal
- Genito-urinary
- □ Skin and soft tissue

4.54 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
- Chlamydophila pneumoniae
- Chlamydophila psittaci
- Citrobacter species
- Clostridium botulinum
- Clostridium difficile
- Clostridium species
- Clostridium tetani (Tetanus)
- Corynebacterium
 - diphtheriae

COVID-19 Critical Care

Version 1.2.8 22 July 2020

- Central nervous
 - system
- Osteoarticular and bone
- 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

29

- Cardiac
- Bloodstream
- Not known
 - Mycobacterium aviumcomplex (MAC, MAI, non-HIV)
 - Mycobacterium chelonae
 - Mycobacterium fortuitum
 - Mycobacterium gordonae
 - 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/Peptoc occus
- Plesiomonas
- □ Propionibacterium species

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Proteus species

Providencia







- 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)
- Tropheryma whipplei

- Vancomycin Resistant **Enterococcus species**
- Vancomycin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus
- Vibrio cholerae
- Vibrio species (noncholera)
- Yersinia pestis
- Yersinia species (nonplague)
- Absidia
- Aspergillus
- Basidiobolomycosis
- Blastomyces dermatitidis
- Candida albicans
- Candida glabrata
- Candida guilliermondii
- Candida krusei
- Candida lusitaniae
- Candida parapsilosis
- Candida species

- 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

4.55 HAEMORRHAGIC COMPLICATION 1:

'Full' daily data collection: Haemorrhagic complications diagnosed in the last 24 hours

'Basic' daily data collection: Haemorrhagic complications diagnosed since the last EOT Daily form

- If this is the 'Four days after ICU admission' timepoint, please answer with reference to the last 24 hours
- Yes
- 🗆 No

4.56 SOURCE OF HAEMORRHAGIC COMPLICATION 1:

- Lungs
- Gastro-intestinal
- □ Genito-urinary □ Skin and soft tissue
- Central nervous system
- Not known

4.57 HAEMORRHAGIC COMPLICATION 2:

'Full' daily data collection: Haemorrhagic complications diagnosed in the last 24 hours

'Basic' daily data collection: Haemorrhagic complications diagnosed since the last EOT Daily form

- If this is the 'Four days after ICU admission' timepoint, please answer with reference to the last 24 hours •
- Yes
- No

4.58 SOURCE OF HAEMORRHAGIC COMPLICATION 2:

Lungs

- □ Skin and soft tissue
- □ Gastro-intestinal
- □ Genito-urinary

Version 1.2.8 22 July 2020

Central nervous system Osteoarticular and bone

- Cardiac
- Bloodstream
- Not known



□ Cardiac Bloodstream

Osteoarticular and bone







____(TEXT)

4.59 OTHER NON-HAEMORRHAGIC COMPLICATION:

'Full' daily data collection: Haemorrhagic complications diagnosed in the last 24 hours

'Basic' daily data collection: Haemorrhagic complications diagnosed since the last EOT Daily form

• If this is the 'Four days after ICU admission' timepoint, please answer with reference to the last 24 hours

4.60 Troponin in the last 24 hours:

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

4.61 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 DAT	TE OF ECMO DISCONTINUATION: / /		
5.2 DA1	5.2 DATE OF INVASIVE MECHANICAL VENTILATION DISCONTINUATION: / /		
5.3 DATE OF ICU DISCHARGE: / /			
5.4 DATE OF HOSPITAL DISCHARGE: / /			
5.5 DA1	TE OF DEATH : / / 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		
	Cerebrovascular accident		
	Septic shock		
	Haemorrhagic shock		
	Other		
	Not applicable		
5.8 ALIVE AT 28 DAYS POST ICU ADMISSION?			
	Yes		
	Νο		
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

COVID-19 Critical Care Consortium









- □ Macules
- $\ \ \, \square \quad Nodules$
- □ 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

5.11 At any time post ICU admission and until ICU discharge, did the patient have a stroke?

- □ Yes
- □ No
- Not available

If yes to 5.11, type of stroke (please select up to two (2) options)

- Ischemic stroke
- Intraparenchymal haemorrhage
- □ Subarachnoid haemorrhage
- □ Hypoxic ischemic brain injury/anoxic brain injury
- Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis
- □ Other
- Unknown

If yes to 5.11, side of stroke (please select only one)

- Right side
- Left side
- Multifocal
- Unknown



22 July 2020

