

Supplementary material 1

Table 5: Reasons for admission, referral and the patients' eventual discharge location

Variables	All patients assessed to ICT	Refused ICT	Admitted ICU	p-value ^a
Reason for admission to hospital, n(%)				0.002
Medical disorder	441 (65)	83 (79)	358 (63)	
Surgical disorder	139 (21)	6 (6)	133 (23)	
Neurologic disorder	30 (4)	5 (5)	25 (4)	
Trauma	47 (7)	7 (7)	40 (7)	
Other	19 (3)	4 (4)	15 (3)	
Reasons for referring to ICT, n(%)				0.17
Respiratory failure	260 (38)	50 (48)	210 (37)	
Circulatory failure	166 (25)	24 (23)	142 (25)	
Decreased level of consciousness	116 (17)	16 (15)	100 (18)	
Other***	134 (20)	15 (14)	119 (21)	
Time of the day, n(%)				0.11
Daytime (8 am to 4 pm)	261 (39)	48 (46)	213 (37)	
Evening (4 pm to midnight)	257 (38)	40 (38)	217 (38)	
Night (midnight to 8 am)	158 (23)	17 (16)	141 (25)	
Patient discharged to, n(%)				<0.001
Home****	419 (62)	36 (34)	383 (67)	
Nursing home/other institution	58 (9)	10 (10)	48 (8)	
Death under current admission	178 (26)			
Other (Transfer to another hospital)	20 (3)	56 (53)	122 (21)	
Unknown	1 (0)	3 (3)	17 (3)	
		0 (0)	1 (0)	

Different N due to missing data

^aChi-square test or Mann–Whitney U-test

*Geriatric department, Infections and Pulmonary department, Nephrology and Endocrinology department

**Emergency department includes orthopaedic, medical, and surgical patients before they are assessed and referred to the respective wards. The patients are allowed to stay for no more than 48 hours in the emergency department before referral to the ward.

*** 'Other' included kidney failure, ketoacidosis, homeostatic disorders, rhabdomyolysis, and electrolyte deficits, among others.

****Including nursing homes if the patient was living at a nursing home before admission