Table S5. Propensity score-matched (PSM) analysis of 30-day mortality using logistic regression and Cox proportional hazards models in the full Cohort and high-risk hematologic subgroup

Cohort/Model	Regression type	Matching variables	n (GTs)	n (Control)	Effect size	95%CI	P-value
Full Cohort	Logistic	3-variable model	26	26	OR = 0.157	0.022–0.706	0.028
Full Cohort	Logistic	4-variable model	26	26	OR = 0.188	0.026–0.858	0.049
High-Risk Hematologic Disorders	Logistic	3-variable model	21	21	OR = 0.081	0.004–0.517	0.025
High-Risk Hematologic Disorders	Logistic	4-variable model	21	21	OR = 0.081	0.004–0.517	0.025
Full Cohort	Cox	3-variable model	26	26	HR = 0.191	0.041–0.885	0.034
Full Cohort	Cox	4-variable model	26	26	HR = 0.222	0.047–1.046	0.057
High-Risk Hematologic Disorders	Cox	3-variable model	21	21	HR = 0.105	0.013–0.839	0.034
High-Risk Hematologic Disorders	Cox	4-variable model	21	21	HR = 0.105	0.013–0.839	0.034

Matching variables:

The 3-variable model included the baseline absolute neutrophil count, the presence of fungal infection, and multidrug-resistant (MDR) bacterial infection. The 4-variable model also incorporated disease status (active vs. remission).

In the full cohort, matching was performed using baseline ANC, fungal infection, and MDR status (3 variables). In the high-risk hematologic subgroup, matching included these same variables plus disease status (4 variables), which was unavailable for some nonhematologic patients.

All models used 1:1 nearest-neighbor matching without replacement. Cox regression models analyzed time-to-death within 30 days using matched data.