

Table 3. Results of the multiple logistic regression analysis for clinical predictors of discharge oxygen flow rate at hospital discharge.

Variable	Oxygen Flow Rate [#]	Odds Ratio	95% CI	p value
GA ≥ 28 weeks	200 to 250 mL/min	0.785	(0.160-3.848)	0.766
	251mL/min to 750 mL/min	0.374	(0.064-2.188)	0.275
Birth weight*	200 to 250 mL/min	0.998	(0.996-1.001)	0.158
	251mL/min to 750 mL/min	0.998	(0.995-1.001)	0.2
pCO ₂ at term CGA*	200 to 250 mL/min	1.099	(1.015-1.190)	0.02
	251mL/min to 750 mL/min	1.132	(1.040-1.232)	0.004
Total duration of respiratory support*†	200 to 250 mL/min	0.991	(0.967-1.015)	0.446
	251mL/min to 750 mL/min	1.002	(0.975-1.028)	0.91
Length of hospital stay*	200 to 250 mL/min	0.950	(0.910-0.992)	0.02
	251mL/min to 750 mL/min	0.942	(0.899-0.987)	0.012
CGA at hospital discharge*	200 to 250 mL/min	1.335	(1.091-1.633)	0.005
	251mL/min to 750 mL/min	1.509	(1.211-1.881)	<0.001
Maternal PROM	200 to 250 mL/min	0.358	(0.140-0.914)	0.032
	251mL/min to 750 mL/min	0.650	(0.235-1.792)	0.405

Abbreviations: CGA = corrected gestational age; GA = gestational age; pCO₂ = partial pressure of carbon dioxide in mmHg; PROM = premature rupture of membranes.

* Continuous variables are expressed for each gram increase in birth weight, each mmHg increase in pCO₂ at term CGA, each additional day of total respiratory support, each additional day length of hospital stay, and each week increased CGA at hospital discharge.

† Days of respiratory support includes invasive and non-invasive ventilation but excluding low flow oxygen (≤ 2L/min) via nasal prongs.

Results are relative to being discharged with ≤ 125 mL/min of home oxygen.