

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
pCO2 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.