

Table S5: Multivariable logistic regression analysis to determine associations between infecting strain molecular type and in-hospital outcome among South African patients ($n = 180$) infected with *Cryptococcus neoformans* serotype A, 2005-2009

Exposure variables	Died N=64	Survived N=116	Multivariable analysis	
	n/N (%)	n/N (%)	aOR (95% CI)	p-value
Molecular type				
Non-VNI	9/31 (29)	22/31 (71)	0.50 (0.03-7.57)	0.62
VNI	54/145 (37)	91/145 (63)	reference	
Missing data (n)	1	3		
Sex				
Male	30/84 (36)	54/84 (64)	0.56 (0.06-5.60)	0.62
Female	33/95 (35)	62/95 (65)	reference	
Missing data (n)	1	0		
Age (years)				
<25	6/17 (35)	11/17 (65)	reference	
25-34	27/68 (40)	41/68 (60)	0.25 (0.01-9.87)	0.46
35-44	21/69 (30)	48/69 (70)	0.35 (0.01-14.84)	0.58
>45	10/26 (38)	16/26 (62)	0.55 (0.01-46.60)	0.79
CD4+ T-cell count at diagnosis (cells/μl)				
≤ 50	17/50 (34)	33/50 (66)	1.15 (0.13-10.29)	0.90
>50	8/28 (29)	20/28 (71)	reference	
Missing data (n)	39	63		
Antiretroviral treatment				
Yes	7/23 (30)	16/23 (70)	20.20 (0.88-464.75)	0.06
No	36/119 (30)	83/119 (70)	reference	
Missing data (n)	21	17		
Mental status at diagnosis*				
Alert	29/105 (28)	76/105 (72)	0.16 (0.01-2.10)	0.16
Not alert	23/54 (43)	31/54 (57)	reference	
Missing data (n)	12	9		
Current antifungal treatment				
Fluconazole alone	11/45 (24)	34/45 (76)	reference	
Fluconazole and amphotericin	13/52 (25)	39/52 (75)	2.56 (0.22-30.21)	0.46
Missing data (n)	40	43		

*Mental status was categorised as "Alert" (Glasgow Coma Scale [GCS] score of 15) or "Not alert" (GCS score of <15 or recorded to be disorientated, stuporose or comatose).