

## Supplementary Material 1

Supplement to:

### Impact of characteristics of organ failure and infected necrosis on mortality in necrotizing pancreatitis

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#### Definitions

Organ failure	
Pulmonary failure	PaO <sub>2</sub> <60 mmHg, despite FIO <sub>2</sub> of 0.30, or need for mechanical ventilation
Circulatory	Circulatory systolic blood pressure <90 mmHg despite adequate fluid resuscitation, or need for inotropic catecholamine support
Renal	Creatinin level >177 µmol/L after rehydration or need for hemofiltration or hemodialysis
Single organ failure	Failure of 1 organ system on the same day
Multiple organ failure	Failure of at least 2 organ systems on the same day
Transient organ failure	Organ failure that resolves within 48 hours
Persistent organ failure	Organ failure that lasts longer than 48 hours (occurring on 3 consecutive days)
Necrotizing pancreatitis	Pancreatic parenchymal necrosis with or without extrapancreatic necrosis and extrapancreatic necrosis alone
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pancreatic necrosis</li> </ul>	Focal non-enhancement of the pancreatic gland (CT severity index of >4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extrapancreatic necrosis alone</li> </ul>	Peripancreatic morphologic changes exceeding fat stranding without pancreatic parenchymal necrosis (CT severity index of 3 or 4)
Infected pancreatic necrosis	Positive culture of pancreatic or extrapancreatic necrotic tissue obtained by fine-needle aspiration or from the first intervention, or the presence of gas in the necrotic collections on contrast-enhanced CT