Supplementary Table 1. Adjusted mean total and itemized costs for LAMS and plastic stent groups*

Costs	LAMS (US$)	Plastic (US$)	p-value
Hospital stay	13,635.31	15,341.57	0.719
Procedure	12,155.38	6,608.71	< 0.001
Pharmacy	14,379.35	16,951.82	0.666
Radiology	5,184.30	5,485.70	0.846
Anesthesia	1,188.90	1,449.62	0.224
Laboratory	4,059.40	4,873.70	0.516
Other support services†	4,295.49	6,817.14	0.024
Total	53,117.54	50,131.78	0.775

* Cost data frequently have certain characteristics that violate many of the assumptions of standard statistical tests and methods like the student t-test or ordinary least squares regression models. Cost data are frequently highly positively skewed, bi-model, and sometimes kurtotic. Standard regression models require that the variance of the residual error term have a constant variance and that cost is linearly related to the explanatory variables. With cost data, the variance is frequently not constant (heteroskedastic) and often non-linearly related to the dependent variables. The Pregibon and modified Park test help us to determine the nature of the heteroskedasticity and to determine the goodness of fit for alternative (non-linear) relationships between cost and the explanatory variables.
† Includes food services, respiratory services, occupational therapy, physical therapy, and sterile supply services

Abbreviations: LAMS, lumen-apposing metal stent

Supplementary Table 2. Procedures performed to achieve treatment success

Type of procedures performed	LAMS	Plastic
Repeat EUS-guided drainage	2	5
Endoscopic necrosectomy	4	6
Percutaneous drain placement	2	5
Enteral feeding tube placement	7	13
ERCP for pancreatic duct integrity	31	29
Management of adverse events	14*	3†

* Procedures performed for management of adverse events in the LAMS group: upper GI endoscopy for LAMS-induced gastrointestinal bleeding (n=3); IR-guided coil embolization for pseudoaneurysm (n=3); IR-coil embolization for bleeding after removal of buried LAMS (n=1); EGD for removal of buried LAMS (n=1); ERCP for biliary stricture (n=3); small bowel enteroscopy and colonoscopy for retrieval of migrated LAMS (n=2); endoscopic removal of PEG-J tube (n=1)
† Procedures performed for management of adverse events in the plastic stent group: Repeat IR-guided coil embolization for bleeding from a splenic artery pseudoaneurysm (n=1); upper GI endoscopy for retrieval of migrated plastic stents (n=2)

Abbreviations: ERCP, endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography; IR, interventional radiology; LAMS, lumen-apposing metal stent; PEG-J, percutaneous endoscopic gastrojejunostomy

Supplementary Table 3. Poisson regression analysis to determine factors associated with the number of procedures performed to achieve treatment success

Predictor variable		Incidence rate ratio (95% CI)	p-value
Stent type (Plastic vs. Metal)		1.12 (0.82 - 1.51)	0.478
Age (> 60 years vs. ≤ 60 years)		0.86 (0.63 - 1.18)	0.346
Gender (Male vs. Female)		0.93 (0.67 - 1.29)	0.664
Ethnicity	**White vs. Black**	1.27 (0.64 - 2.50)	0.491
	Hispanic vs. Black	1.30 (0.55 - 3.07)	0.556
Pre-procedure SIRS (Yes vs. No)		1.05 (0.76 - 1.46)	0.760
Degree of necrosis (≥ 40% vs. < 40%)		1.22 (0.86 - 1.74)	0.269
Size of WON (cm)		1.02 (0.99 - 1.04)	0.250

Supplementary Table 4. Multiple linear regression analysis with adjustment for possible clustering of procedures within patients

Predictor variable	Coefficient (95% CI)	p-value
Stent type (Plastic vs. Metal)	0.36 (-0.25 to 0.97)	0.246
Age (> 60 years vs. ≤ 60 years)	-0.39 (-1.07 to 0.29)	0.259
Gender (Male vs. Female)	-0.26 (-0.94 to 0.42)	0.445
Ethnicity (Non-Caucasian vs. Caucasian)	-0.25 (-1.09 to 0.59)	0.556
Pre-procedure SIRS (Yes vs. No)	0.12 (-0.59 to 0.83)	0.738
Degree of necrosis (≥ 40% vs. < 40%)	0.50 (-0.14 to 1.15)	0.124
Size of WON (cm)	0.05 (-0.02 to 0.11)	0.155