CONFIDENTIAL

# The **PROBESE** Randomized

# **Controlled Trial**

## **Case Report Form**

# version 1.2.3

## Substudy: Respiratory signals

Protective Ventilation with Higher versus Lower PEEP during General Anesthesia for Surgery in Obese Patients

Patient Serial Number	center patient
Local investigator 1 (intraoperative)	
Local investigator 2 (postoperative)	

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Case ID	
	center patient

#### 1. Inclusion Criteria

	yes	no
Patient scheduled for surgery under general anesthesia		
Intermediate-to-high risk for PPCs following surgery, <b>ARISCAT risk score ≥ 26</b>		
$BMI \ge 35 \text{ kg/m}^2$		
Expected duration of surgery $\geq$ 2 h		

#### 2. Exclusion Criteria

Previous lung surgery (any)	yes	no □
Persistent hemodynamic instability, intractable shock (considered hemodynamically unsuitable for the study by the patient's managing physician)		
History of previous severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (non-invasive ventilation and/or oxygen therapy at home, repeated systemic corticosteroid therapy for acute exacerbations of COPD)		
Recent immunosuppressive medication (patients receiving chemotherapy or radiation therapy up to two months prior to surgery)		
Severe cardiac disease (New York Heart Association class III or IV, acute coronary syndrome or persistent ventricular tachyarrhythmia)		
Invasive mechanical ventilation longer than 30 minutes (e.g., general anesthesia for surgery) within last 30 days		
Pregnancy (excluded by anamneses and/or laboratory analysis)		
Prevalent acute respiratory distress syndrome expected to require prolonged postoperative mechanical ventilation		
Severe pulmonary arterial hypertension, defined as systolic pulmonary artery pressure > 40 mmHg		
Intracranial injury or tumor		
Neuromuscular disease (any)		
Need for intraoperative prone or lateral decubitus position		
Need for one-lung ventilation		
Cardiac surgery or neurosurgery		
Planned reintubation following surgery		
Enrolled in other interventional study or refusal of informed consent		
Patient excluded from the study?		

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**1** Preoperative Visit

#### 3. ARISCAT Score (modified according to study design)

		Poi	nts	Ро	ints	Points
Age	≤ 50	0	51-80	□ <sup>3</sup>	> 80	
Preoperative SpO <sub>2</sub> [%] 10 min in room air, beach chair position	≥ 96	0	91-95	8	≤ 90	24
Respiratory Infection (last month)	No	0	Yes			
Preoperative Anemia (Hb ≤ 6,2 mmol/l or ≤10 g/dl)	No	0	Yes	11		
Emergency procedure	No	0	Yes	8		
Surgical Incision	peripheral	0	upper abdominal			
Planned duration of surgery [hr]			> 2-3		> 3	□ <sup>23</sup>
Total Risk Score			+		+	

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1	Preoperative	Visit
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#### **4** Patient details

Written informed consent yes no	Date informed consent signed / / 20			
Age [yrs]	Gender male female			
Height [cm]	Weight [kg]			
Waist/Hip Ratio according to WHO (definition page 34)				

#### 5 History of previous disease

ASA Score [1-5]					
Cumulated Ambulation Scor	e (page 34) [0-6	6]:			
Heart failure	yes 📄 r	no 🔲	if yes	NYHA Score [1-4]:	
Coronary heart disease	yes 📄 r	no 🔲	if yes	CCS Score [0-4]:	
Atrial flutter / fibrillation	yes 🔄 r	no 🔲	if yes	acute paroxysmal chronic	
Obstructive sleep apnea	yes 📄 r	no 🗌	if yes	Apnea/Hypopnea Index [events/hr]:	
			if no	STOP-Bang Score (page 34) [0-8]:	
COPD	yes 📄 r	no 🗌	if yes	steroids use yes no	
				inhalation therapy yes no	
Respiratory infection within last month	yes 🔲 r	no 🗌	if yes	upper lower respiratory infection	
Smoking status	never	former (ces	sation >3m	nonths) current	
Use of noninvasive ventilatory support	yes 📄 r	no 🗌	if yes		
				duration [hrs/day]: intensity [pressure level]:	
Active cancer	yes 🔤 r	no 🗌	if yes	cancer type:	
				actual cancer classification: TMN	
Diabetes mellitus	yes 📄 r	no 🗌	if yes	dietary oral medication insulin	
	if oral medica	ation, specify	/	type: dose [mg/day]:	
Arterial hypertension	yes 📄 r	no 🔲			
Gastroesophageal reflux	yes 📄 r	no 🗌	if yes	events ≥1/day ≥1/week ≥1/month	
Alcohol status (past 2 weeks)	0-2 drinks/da	y 🔲 >2	drinks/day		
Use of antibiotics (last 3 months)	yes 📄 r	no 🗌	if yes	indication:	
Use of statins	yes 📄 r	no 🗌	if yes	type: dose [mg/day]:	
Use of aspirin	yes 🔄 r	no 🗌	if yes	dose [mg/day]:	

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**1** Preoperative Visit

6.1 A	Actual organ	function -	mandatorv	measurements
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SpO <sub>2</sub> beach chair position + 10 min in room air possible?	yes	no 🔲	if yes	SpO <sub>2</sub> [%]:
			if no	SpO <sub>2</sub> [%]: and FiO <sub>2</sub> [%] (page 35):
RR [/min]				
HR [/min]				ABP mean [mmHg]
Temperature [°C]				tympanic axillar inguinal oral rectal
				other if other Specify:
Airway secretion	yes	no 🗌	if yes	purulent not purulent
VAS dyspnea [1-10cm]				VAS thoracic pain [1-10cm]
VAS abdominal rest pain [1-7	10cm]			VAS abdominal incident pain [1-10cm]

#### 6.2 Non-mandatory measurements

Spirometry		Laboratory tests		
FVC [L]	FVC[% predicted]	Hb	mmol/I	g/dl
FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec]	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]	WBC	GPt/L	
		Platelets	GPt/L	
Chest X-ray obtained	yes no	PT	INR	
if yes		PTT	sec	
infiltrates	yes no	Creatinine	µmol/l	mg/dl
pleural effusion	yes no	BUN	mmol/I	mg/dl
atelectasis	yes no	ALT	µmol/s*l	U/L
pneumothorax	yes no	AST	µmol/s*l	U/L
cardiopulmonary edema	yes no	Bilirubin	µmol/l	mg/dl

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\_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Case ID	center p			т	ne PROBESE Rando	omized Controlled Trial
						2 Intraoperative Visit
Randomiza	tion	Low PEEP \	without RI	N	High PEEP with	RM
1 Anestheti 1.1 Inductio	c Overview on					
	anesthesia [min] extubation (or exit from (	OR if on mechanical ven	tilation)			
Antibiotic pr	ophylaxis	yes no		Central veno	us line y	res no
Arterial line		yes no		Cardiac outp measuremer		res no
Regional an	esthesia	yes 📄 no	p 🔲 if y	yes epidura		mbar
				plexus	cervical 🔲 br	achial 🔲 lumbar 🗌
other:				periphe nerve	ral <sub>upper</sub> 🔲 lowe	er extremity
Use of NIV	during induction	yes no	if y	yes CPAP		
Patient's po	sition during induc	tion angle of	head elevatio	on_0-15° 1	5-30° 🔄 30-45° 🗌	>45°
	Fluida Transford					
1.2 Drugs,	Fluids, Transfusi		tive dose			cumulative dose
Analgetics	Alfentanyl	yes		Anesthetics	Dexmedetomidine	yes
[mg]	Fentanyl	yes		[mg]	Etomidate	yes
	Lidocaine	yes			Ketamine	yes
	Morphine	yes			Midazolam	yes
	NSAIDs	yes			Propofol	yes
	Piritramide	yes			Thiopental	yes
	Procaine	yes 🔲			other	yes
	Remifentanil	yes 🔲		if other	type:	<b>—</b>
	Sufentanil	yes 🔲			type:	
	other	yes 🔲		Muscle	Atracurium	yes
if other	type:			Relaxants	Cis-Atracurium	yes 🔲
	type			[mg]	Mivacurium	yes 🔲
Vapors	Desflurane	yes			Pancuronium	yes 🔲
[vol%*min]	Enflurane	yes 🔲			Rocuronium	yes 🔲
-	Halothane	yes 🔲			Succinylcholine	yes 🔲
	Isoflurane	yes 🔲			Vecuronium	yes 🔲
	Sevoflurane	yes 🔲			other	yes 🔲
	other	yes 🔲		if other	type:	
if other	type:				type:	

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	center patient	

### 2 Intraoperative Visit

		cumulativ	e dose				cumulative dose
Artificial	HES	yes		Crystalloids	[ml]	yes	1
Colloids	Gelatine	yes		Albumin [mi]		yes	1
[ml]	Dextran	yes					-
Transfusion	PRBC	yes		Vaso-	Dobutamine	yes	]
[ml]	FFP	yes		active	Dopamine	yes	1
	FP24	yes		Drugs	Epinephrine	yes	1
	Fibrinogen [g]	yes		[mg]	Norepinephrine	yes 🗌	1
	Cryoprecipitate	yes			Phenylephrine	yes 🗌	1
	PPSB [IU]	yes			other	yes	i
	Platelets	yes		if other	type:		
	other	yes			type:		
if other	type:						
1.3 End of and	esthesia						
∑ Blood loss [n				∑ Urine ou	tput [ml]		
Temperature [°	C] at end of surge	ry		tympanic	axillar inguinal	oral	rectal
				other	if other specify:		
Neuromuscula monitored?	r function	yes 📄 no	if	yes C	Residual surarization at extubation	yes	no 🗌

if yes

Investigator	r
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Curarization antagonized?

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yes

no 🛛

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cholinesterase inhibitor

sugammadex

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#### 2 Intraoperative Visit

#### 2 Surgical overview

Duration of se			
		cumulative dose	cumulative dose
Transfusion	PRBC	yes FFP yes	]
before	FP24	yes Fibrinogen [g] yes	]
surgery	Cryoprecipitate	e yes 🔲 PPSB [IU] yes 🗌	
(last 6hrs)	Platelets	yes difference of the set of the	1
[ml]		if other type:	
Priority of sur see below)	gery(definition	elective urgent emergency	
Surgical wou classification (definition see be		clean clean-contaminated contaminated dirty	
Surgical proc	edure	visceral in thoracic vascular orthopedic gynecologic uro	logic other
		specify procedure:	
Patient's posi surgery	ition during	supine trendelenburg reverse trendelenburg lithotomy	seated
Surgical appr	oach	laparoscopic if abdominal intraabdominal pressure	mmHg]
		assisted laparoscopic if abdominal intraabdominal pressure	mmHg]
		open	
		conversion from laparoscopic to open	

#### **3 Definitions**

#### Surgical wound classification

Clean	Elective, not emergency, non-traumatic, primarily closed; no acute inflammation; no break in technique; respiratory, gastrointestinal, biliary and genitourinary tracts not entered.
	Urgent or emergency case that is otherwise clean; elective opening of respiratory,
Clean-contaminated	gastrointestinal, biliary or genitourinary tract with minimal spillage (e.g. appendectomy) not encountering infected urine or bile; minor technique break.
Contaminated	Non-purulent inflammation; gross spillage from gastrointestinal tract; entry into biliary or genitourinary tract in the presence of infected bile or urine; major break in technique; penetrating trauma <4 hours old; chronic open wounds to be grafted or covered.
Dirty	Purulent inflammation (e.g. abscess); preoperative perforation of respiratory, gastrointestinal, biliary or genitourinary tract; penetrating trauma >4 hours old.

#### **Priority of surgery**

Elective	Surgery that is scheduled in advance because it does not involve a medical emergency
Urgent	Surgery required within < 48 hrs
Emergency	Non-elective surgery performed when the patient's life or well-being is in direct jeopardy

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Case ID center patient	The PROBESE Randomized Cor	ntrolled Trial perative Visit
4 Protocol adherence		erative visit
Any deviation from the yes no no	if yes	
•	ponsive to fluids and/or vasoactive drugs	yes
2) New arrhythmias unresponsive to inter	vention (according to ACLS-Guidelines)	yes
3) Need for a dosage of vasoactive drugs	at the tolerance limit	yes
<ol> <li>Need of massive transfusion (replacement</li> <li>Hct ≥ 21% (Hb &gt; 4,2 mmol/l or 7 g/dl)</li> </ol>	ent of >50% of blood volume in 4 hours to maintain	yes
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	injury to the hemodynamic and respiratory system and pneumothorax, intracranial injury)	yes
6) Other reason, specify:		yes
Specify protocol deviation:		
Could the protocol be ves no no		
5 Adverse events (AE) / severe adverse eve	ents (SAE)	
Any adverse events yes no	if yes specify according to table:	
Event (details, including treatment) Seri	,	
	unrelated mild	
yes	possible moderate	
no	un probable severe	
	unassessable unassessable	death
	resolved - no s	sequelae
	unrelated mild resolved - s	sequelae
yes	possible moderate un	resolved
		death
		unknown
	resolved - no s unrelated	sequelae
yes	resolved - s	sequelae
no		resolved
		death
		unknown
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#### **2** Intraoperative Visit

#### 6 Mechanical ventilation protocol

Patient's height [cm]	IBW [kg] M: 50+0.91*(height-152.4), F: 45.5+0.91*(height-152.4)	
Modus	Volume controlled ventilation	
FiO <sub>2</sub>	≥40%, adjust to maintain SpO₂ ≥93%	
I:E ratio	1:2	
RR	adjust to normocapnia (ETCO <sub>2</sub> 35-45mmHg or 4,6-6kPa)	
PEEP	according to randomization: 4 vs. 12 cmH <sub>2</sub> O	
Inspiratory $V_{T}$	7 ml/kg IBW =ml	
Recruitment	1. Peak inspiratory pressure limit = $55 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O}$	
maneuver	2. $V_T = 7 \text{ ml/kg IBW}$ and RR $\geq$ 6/min, while PEEP = 12 cmH <sub>2</sub> O (or higher during rescue)	
(perform directly	3. I:E = 1:1	
after induction or	4. Increase $V_T$ in steps of 4 ml/kg IBW until Pplat reaches 40 – 50 cmH <sub>2</sub> O	
hourly recording	5. If Pplat <40 cmH <sub>2</sub> O with highest possible $V_T$ , increase PEEP to maximum 20 cmH <sub>2</sub> O	
or disconnection or	6. Allow three breaths while maintaining Pplat = $40 - 50 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O}$	
before extubation)	<ol> <li>Set RR, I:E, inspiratory pause and V<sub>T</sub> back to pre-recruitment values, while maintainin PEEP at 12 cmH<sub>2</sub>O (or higher if during rescue)</li> </ol>	ng

#### 7 Rescue strategy (if $SpO_2 \leq 92\%$ )

First exclude airway problems, auto-PEEP, hemodynamic impairment and ventilator malfunction!

Conventional group	
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Step	FiO <sub>2</sub>	PEEP						
1	0.5	4 cmH <sub>2</sub> O						
2	0.6	4 cmH <sub>2</sub> O						
3	0.7	4 cmH <sub>2</sub> O						
4	0.8	4 cmH₂O						
5	0.9	4 cmH <sub>2</sub> O						
6	1.0	4 cmH <sub>2</sub> O						
7	1.0	5 cmH₂O						
8	1.0	6 cmH₂O						
9	1.0	7 cmH <sub>2</sub> O (+RM)						
(+RM),	(+RM), recruitment maneuver optional							

#### **Protective Group**

Step*	FiO <sub>2</sub>	PEEP						
1 Exclud	1 Exclude any hemodynamic impairment							
2	0.4	14 cmH <sub>2</sub> O (+RM)						
3	0.4	16 cmH <sub>2</sub> O (+RM)						
4	0.4	18 cmH <sub>2</sub> O (+RM)						
5	0.5	18 cmH₂O						
6	0.6	18 cmH₂O						
7	0.7	18 cmH <sub>2</sub> O						
8	0.8	18 cmH₂O						
9	0.9	18 cmH <sub>2</sub> O						
10	1.0	18 cmH <sub>2</sub> O						
11	1.0	20 cmH <sub>2</sub> O (+RM)						

(+RM), recruitment maneuver optional

\*At any step: If SpO<sub>2</sub> deteriorates further in an otherwise hemodynamic stable patient, consider reducing the PEEP to 10 and then 8 cmH<sub>2</sub>O

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#### **2** Intraoperative Visit

#### 8 Intraoperative variables

- Record variables within 5 min after anesthesia induction and hourly thereafter (Induction, Hr 1, Hr 2...)
- Record recruitment variables *during* peak phase of recruitment maneuver (RM 1, RM 2...)

	Induc- tion	RM	Hr1	RM	Hr 2	RM	Hr 3	RM	Hr 4	RM	Hr 5
Time [hh:mm]											
Ppeak [cmH <sub>2</sub> O]											
Pplat [cmH <sub>2</sub> O]											
PEEP [cmH <sub>2</sub> O]											
V <sub>T</sub> insp [ml]											
RR [/min]											
I:E [x:x]											
FiO <sub>2</sub> [%]											
SpO <sub>2</sub> [%]											
ETCO <sub>2</sub> [mmHg / kPa]											
MAP [mmHg]											
HR [bpm]											

#### AE/SAE

New hypotension	(BPsys < 9	0mmHg or	BPsys drop	> 10mmHg	g, if BPsys <	: 90 before)					
	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no
New bradycardia	(HR <50bpi	m or HR dro	op > 20%, if	HR < 50 be	efore)						
	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no
New hypoxemia (	SpO₂ ≤ 92%	or SpO <sub>2</sub> dr	op > 5%, if	SpO <sub>2</sub> < 92%	% before)						
	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no
Other event (please	e specify or	n page 10)									
	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no
Disconnection from	m the ver	tilator									
			yes / no		yes / no		yes / no		yes / no		yes / no
Rescue according to	o page 11 (i	f SpO₂ ≤ 92	%)								
	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no	yes / no

#### **Respiratory signal recording**

File name introduction		01_hour1	02_hour2	03_hour3	04_hour4	05_hour5
Position (page 9)	supine					
Laparotomy		yes / no				
Pneumoperitoneu	m	yes / no				

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#### **2** Intraoperative Visit

#### 9 Intraoperative variables continuation

	RM	Hr 6	RM	Hr 7	RM	Hr 8	RM	Hr 9	RM	Hr 10	RM
Time [hh:mm]											
Ppeak [cmH <sub>2</sub> O]											
Pplat [cmH <sub>2</sub> O]											
PEEP [cmH <sub>2</sub> O]											
V <sub>T</sub> insp [ml]											
RR [/min]											
I:E [x:x]											
FiO <sub>2</sub> [%]											
SpO <sub>2</sub> [%]											
ETCO <sub>2</sub> [mmHg /											
kPa]											
MAP [mmHg]											
HR [bpm]											

#### AE/SAE

New hypotension (BPsys < 90mmHg or BPsys drop > 10mmHg, if BPsys < 90 before)											
	yes / no										
New bradycardia (HR <50bpm or HR drop > 20%, if HR < 50 before)											
	yes / no										
New hypoxemia (SpO <sub>2</sub> $\leq$ 92% or SpO <sub>2</sub> drop > 5%, if SpO <sub>2</sub> $<$ 92% before)											
	yes / no										
Other event (please specify on page 10)											
	yes / no										
Disconnection from the ventilator											
			yes / no								
Rescue according to page 11 (if $SpO_2 \le 92\%$ )											
	yes / no										
Respiratory signal recording											

File name		06_hour6	07_hour7	08_hour8	09_hour9	10_hour10
Position (page 9)	Con-					
Laparotomy	tinued	yes / no				
Pneumoperitoneu	m	yes / no				

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#### **2** Intraoperative Visit

#### 10 Intraoperative variables continuation

	Hr 11	RM	Hr 12	RM	Hr 13	RM	Hr 14	RM	closure	RM	
Time [hh:mm]											
Ppeak [cmH <sub>2</sub> O]											
Pplat [cmH <sub>2</sub> O]											
PEEP [cmH <sub>2</sub> O]											
V <sub>T</sub> insp [ml]											
RR [/min]											
I:E [x:x]											
FiO <sub>2</sub> [%]											
SpO <sub>2</sub> [%]											
ETCO <sub>2</sub> [mmHg /											
kPa]											
MAP [mmHg]											
HR [bpm]											

#### AE/SAE

New hypotension (BPsys < 90mmHg or BPsys drop > 10mmHg, if BPsys < 90 before)										
	yes / no									
New bradycardia (HR <50bpm or HR drop > 20%, if HR < 50 before)										
	yes / no									
New hypoxemia (SpO <sub>2</sub> $\leq$ 92% or SpO <sub>2</sub> drop > 5%, if SpO <sub>2</sub> $<$ 92% before)										
	yes / no									
Other event (please specify on page 10)										
	yes / no									
Disconnection from the ventilator										
			yes / no							
Rescue according to page 11 (if $SpO_2 \le 92\%$ )										
	yes / no									
Respiratory signal recording										

#### 12\_hour12 13\_hour13 14\_hour14 11\_hour11 closure File name Position (page 9) supine yes / no Laparotomy yes / no yes / no yes / no Pneumoyes / no yes / no yes / no yes / no peritoneum

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**3** Postoperative Visit Day 1

# **POSTOPERATIVE DAY 1 (first 24hrs period)** report events within this period if not stated otherwise

1 Recovery						
Lost to follow	' up	yes	no 🗌	if yes	reason	
Continuation after surgery	of MV directly	yes	no 🗌	if yes	duration [hrs]	indication:
New requirer	nent of NIV	yes	no 🗌	if yes		duration [hrs]
					maximum intensity [pressure	e level]:
				indication	n standard of care 🔲 resp. failu	re
New requiren invasive MV	nent of	yes	no 🗌	if yes	duration [hrs]	
				indication	n resurgery 🔲 resp. failure 🗌	other
ICU stay		yes	no 🗌	if yes	preop scheduled unschedu	
PONV		yes	no 🗌			
Physiotherap	у	yes	no 🗌			
Breathing exc	ercises	yes	no 🗌	if yes	incentive spirometry	yes no
Cumulated A	mbulation Score	e (page 34)	[0-6]:			
Impairment o healing	f wound	yes	no 🗌	if yes	superficial deep	
Surgical wou	nd infection	yes	no 🗌	if yes	superficial deep	
				if yes	abscess empyema	phlegmon
Return of boy	wel function	yes	no 🗌			
2 Fluids/ Dru	ıgs					
			cumulativ	e dose		cumulative dose
Artificial	HES	yes			Crystalloids [ml]	yes
Colloids	Gelatine	yes			Albumin [ml]	yes
[ml]	Dextran	yes				
Transfusion	PRBC	yes			FFP	yes
[ml]	FP24	yes			Fibrinogen [g]	yes
	Cryoprecipitat	e yes			PPSB [IU]	yes
	Platelets	yes			other	yes
					if other type:	
Antibiotics		yes	no 🗌	if yes	prophylaxis therapy	
Vasoactive d	rugs	yes	no 🗌	if yes	Dobutamine Dopamine	Epinephrine
					Norepinephrine Phenylephr	ine other
				if other	type	
					Case Re	eport Form PROBESE study
Investigato	or	Sigr	nature			3, Sep. 2016, Thomas Bluth
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**3** Postoperative Visit Day 1

3.1 Actual organ function -	- mandatory measure	ements	(status at visit,	, 12-24hrs after end of surg	ery)
SpO <sub>2</sub> beach chair position + 10 min in room air possible?	yes no	if yes	SpO <sub>2</sub> [%]:		
		if no	SpO <sub>2</sub> [%]:	and FiO <sub>2</sub> [%] (page 35):	
RR [/min]					
HR [/min]			ABP mean [mm	Hg]	
Temperature [°C]			tympanic axil	lar 🔄 inguinal 🔄 oral 🔄 i	rectal
			other if	other Specify:	
Airway secretion	yes no	if yes	purulent n	ot purulent	
VAS dyspnea [1-10cm]			VAS thoracic pa	ain [1-10cm]	
VAS abdominal rest pain [1-1	0cm]		VAS abdomina	l incident pain [1-10cm]	
3.2 Non-mandatory measu	rements				
Spirometry			Laboratory tes	sts	
FVC [L]	FVC[% predicted]		Hb	mmol/I	g/dl
FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec]	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		WBC	GPt/L	
			Platelets	GPt/L	
Chest X-ray obtained	yes no		PT	INR	
if yes			PTT	sec	
infiltrates	yes no		Creatinine	µmol/l	mg/dl
pleural effusion	yes no		BUN	mmol/I	mg/dl
atelectasis	yes no		ALT	µmol/s*l	U/L
pneumothorax	yes no		AST	µmol/s*l	U/L
cardiopulmonary edema	yes no		Bilirubin	µmol/l	mg/dl

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**3** Postoperative Visit Day 1

#### 4 Pulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 36)

Aspiration pneumonitis resp. failure after inhalation of gastric contents	yes no
Bronchospasm newly expiratory wheezing treated with bronchodilators	yes no
Mild respiratory failure SpO₂<90% or PaO₂<60mmHg for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen ≤ 2l/min	yes no
Moderate respiratory failure SpO <sub>2</sub> <90% or PaO <sub>2</sub> <60mmHg for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen > 2l/min	yes no
Severe respiratory failure need for non-invasive or invasive mechanical ventilation	yes no
ARDS	yes no if yes
according to Berlin definition	mild moderate severe
Pulmonary infection new/ progressive infiltrates + 2: antibiotics, fever, leukocytosis/ leucopenia and/or purulent secretio	yes no no CXR
Atelectasis lung opacification with shift of surrounding tissue/ organ towards the affected area	yes no no CXR
Cardiopulmonary edema clinical signs of congestion + interstitial infiltrates/ increased vascular markings on chest X-ray	yes no no CXR
Pleural effusion blunting of costophrenic angle (standing)/ hazy opacity in one hemithorax (supine) on chest X-ray	yes no no CXR
Pneumothorax free air in the pleural space on chest X-ray/ ultrasonic imaging	yes no no CXR
New pulmonary infiltrates monolateral/ bilateral infiltrates without other clinical signs	yes no no CXR
5 Extrapulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 37)	
SIRS ≥2 findings: Temp < 36 <sup>0</sup> C or > 38 <sup>0</sup> C; HR > 90 bpm, RR > 20 bpm; WBC < 4.000 or > 12.000/µl	yes no
Sepsis SIRS in response to a confirmed infective process	yes no
Severe Sepsis Sepsis with organ dysfunction, hypoperfusion or hypotension	yes no
Septic shock Sepsis with refractory hypoperfusion or hypotension despite adequate fluid resuscitation	yes no
Extrapulmonary infection wound infection + any other (extrapulmonary) infection	yes no
Coma Glasgow-Coma-Scale ≤ 8 without therapeutic coma/ sedatives	yes no
Acute myocardial infarction rise/ fall of cardiac markers + symptoms/ ECG changes/ /imaging of cardiac ischemia/sudden deat	yes no
Acute renal failure Risk: increased Crea x1.5/ GFR decrease > 25% or urine output (UO) < 0.5 ml/kg/h x 6 hr	yes no if yes
Injury: increased Crea x2 or GFR decrease > 50% or UO < 0.5 ml/kg/h x 12 hr Failure: increase Crea x3 or GFR decrease > 75% or UO < 0.3 ml/kg/h x 24 hr or anuria x 12 hrs Loss: complete loss of kidney function > 4 weeks	
Disseminated intravascular coagulation according to DIC score > 5	yes no
Hepatic failure bilirubin on postop day5/day1 > 1,7 + INR on postop day5/day1 > 1,0	yes no
Gastrointestinal failure 1 = enteral feeding with under 50% of calculated needs or no feeding 3 days after surgery	yes no if yes
2 = food intolerance (FI) <i>or</i> intra–abdominal hypertension (IAH) 3 = FI and IAH	
4 = abdominal compartment syndrome (ACS)	Case Report Form PROBESE study
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**4** Postoperative Visit Day 2

#### **POSTOPERATIVE DAY 2 (last 24hrs period)** report events within this period of not stated otherwise 1 Recovery yes no Lost to follow up if yes reason CPAP NPPV no yes New requirement of NIV if yes duration [hrs] intensity [pressure level]: standard of care treatment of resp. failure New requirement of yes 🗌 no if yes duration [hrs] invasive MV resp. failure other resurgery indication yes no 🔽 preop scheduled unscheduled ICU stay if yes indication: no Physiotherapy yes yes yes no no **Breathing exercises** incentive spirometry if yes Cumulated Ambulation Score (page 34) [0-6]: Impairment of wound deep superficial yes no 🗌 if yes healing Surgical wound infection yes no 🛛 superficial deep if yes abscess empyema phlegmon if yes yes no Return of bowel function 2 Fluids/ Drugs cumulative dose cumulative dose FFP Transfusion PRBC yes yes FP24 [ml] Fibrinogen [g] yes yes PPSB [IU] Cryoprecipitate yes yes Platelets other yes yes type: if other therapy yes no prophylaxis Antibiotics if yes yes no Dobutamine Dopamine Epinephrine Vasoactive drugs if yes Norepinephrine Phenylephrine other if yes type

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4 Postoperative Visit Day 2

3.1 Actual organ function	<ul> <li>mandatory measure</li> </ul>	ements	s (status at visit)	
SpO <sub>2</sub> beach chair position + 10 min in room air possible?	yes no	if yes	SpO <sub>2</sub> [%]:	
		if no	SpO <sub>2</sub> [%]: and FiO <sub>2</sub> [%] (page 35):	
RR [/min]				
HR [/min]			ABP mean [mmHg]	
Temperature [°C]			tympanic axillar inguinal oral rectal	
			other if other specify:	
Airway secretion	yes no	if yes	purulent not purulent	
VAS dyspnea [1-10cm]			VAS thoracic pain [1-10cm]	
VAS abdominal rest pain [1-	10cm]		VAS abdominal incident pain [1-10cm]	
3.2 Not mandatory measu	rements			
Spirometry			Laboratory tests	
-p.: •				
FVC [L]	FVC[% predicted]		Hb mmol/l g/dl	]
	FVC[% predicted] FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]			]
FVC [L]			Hb mmol/I g/dl	]
FVC [L]			Hb mmol/I g/dl WBC GPt/L	]
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec]	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		Hb mmol/I g/dl WBC GPt/L Platelets GPt/L	]
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		Hb mmol/l g/dl g/dl WBC GPt/L Platelets GPt/L INR	
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained if yes	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		Hb mmol/l g/dl g/dl WBC GPt/L Platelets GPt/L PT INR PTT Sec	
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained if yes infiltrates	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		Hb     mmol/l     g/dl       WBC     GPt/L       Platelets     GPt/L       PT     INR       PTT     sec       Creatinine     μmol/l     mg/dl	
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained if yes infiltrates pleural effusion	FEV1 [% predicted]         yes       no         yes       no         yes       no		Hb         mmol/l         g/dl           WBC         GPt/L           Platelets         GPt/L           PT         INR           PTT         sec           Creatinine         μmol/l         mg/dl           BUN         mmol/l         mg/dl	

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#### 4 Postoperative Visit Day 2

#### 4 Pulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 36)

_	Aspiration pneumonitis resp. failure after inhalation of gastric contents	yes no
_	Bronchospasm newly expiratory wheezing treated with bronchodilators	yes no
_	Mild respiratory failure SpO <sub>2</sub> <90% or PaO <sub>2</sub> <60mmHg for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen ≤ 2l/min	yes no
_	Moderate respiratory failure SpO <sub>2</sub> <90% or PaO <sub>2</sub> <60mmHg for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen > 2l/min	yes no
	Severe respiratory failure need for non-invasive or invasive mechanical ventilation	yes no
	ARDS	yes no if yes
_	according to Berlin definition	mild moderate severe
_	Pulmonary infection new/ progressive infiltrates + 2: antibiotics, fever, leukocytosis/ leucopenia and/or purulent secretions	yes no no CXR
_	Atelectasis lung opacification with shift of surrounding tissue/ organ towards the affected area	yes no no CXR
_	Cardiopulmonary edema clinical signs of congestion + interstitial infiltrates/ increased vascular markings on chest X-ray	yes no no CXR
	Pleural effusion blunting of costophrenic angle (standing)/ hazy opacity in one hemithorax (supine) on chest X-ray	yes no no CXR
	Pneumothorax free air in the pleural space on chest X-ray/ ultrasonic imaging	yes no no CXR
	New pulmonary infiltrates monolateral/ bilateral infiltrates without other clinical signs	yes no no CXR
	5 Extrapulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 37)	
_	SIRS ≥2 findings: Temp < 36 <sup>0</sup> C or > 38 <sup>0</sup> C; HR > 90 bpm, RR > 20 bpm; WBC < 4.000 or > 12.000/µl	yes no
	Sepsis SIRS in response to a confirmed infective process	yes no
	Severe Sepsis Sepsis with organ dysfunction, hypoperfusion or hypotension	yes no
_	Septic shock Sepsis with refractory hypoperfusion or hypotension despite adequate fluid resuscitation	yes no
	Extrapulmonary infection wound infection + any other (extrapulmonary) infection	yes no
_	Coma Glasgow-Coma-Scale ≤ 8 without therapeutic coma/ sedatives	yes no
_	Acute myocardial infarction rise/ fall of cardiac markers + symptoms/ ECG changes/ /imaging of cardiac ischemia/sudden death	yes no
_	Acute renal failure Risk: increased Crea x1.5/ GFR decrease > 25% or urine output (UO) < 0.5 ml/kg/h x 6 hr	yes no if yes
	Injury: increased Crea x2 or GFR decrease > 50% <i>or</i> UO < 0.5 ml/kg/h x 12 hr Failure: increase Crea x3 or GFR decrease > 75% <i>or</i> UO < 0.3 ml/kg/h x 24 hr or anuria x 12 hrs Loss: complete loss of kidney function > 4 weeks	
	Disseminated intravascular coagulation according to DIC score > 5	yes no
	Hepatic failure bilirubin on postop day5/day1 > 1,7 + INR on postop day5/day1 > 1,0	yes no
_	Gastrointestinal failure 1 = enteral feeding with under 50% of calculated needs or no feeding 3 days after surgery	yes no if yes
	2 = food intolerance (FI) <i>or</i> intra–abdominal hypertension (IAH) 3 = FI and IAH	
_	4 = abdominal compartment syndrome (ACS)	ase Report Form PROBESE study
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5 Postoperative Visit Day 3

1 Recovery	report e	vents with	in this perio	od of not stated otherwise
Lost to follow up	yes	no 🗌	if yes	reason
New requirement of NIV	yes	no	if yes	CPAP NPPV duration [hrs]
				intensity [pressure level]:
				standard of care intreatment of resp. failure
New requirement of invasive MV	yes	no 🗌	if yes	duration [hrs]
			indication	resurgery resp. failure other
ICU stay	yes	no 🗌	if yes	preop scheduled unscheduled
				indication:
Physiotherapy	yes	no 🗌		
Breathing exercises	yes	no 🗌	if yes	incentive spirometry yes no
Cumulated Ambulation Sc	ore (page 34) [	0-6]:		
Impairment of wound healing	yes	no 🗌	if yes	superficial deep
Surgical wound infection	yes	no 🗌	if yes	superficial deep
			if yes	abscess empyema phlegmon
Return of bowel function	yes	no 🗌		
2 Fluids/ Drugs				
¥		cumulativ	re dose	cumulative dose
Transfusion PRBC	yes			FFP yes
[ml] FP24	yes			Fibrinogen [g] yes
Cryoprecipit	tate <sub>yes</sub>			PPSB [IU] yes
Platelets	yes			other yes
			if	other type:
Antibiotics	yes	no 🗌	if yes	prophylaxis therapy
Vasoactive drugs	yes	no 🗌	if yes	Dobutamine Dopamine Epinephrine
				Norepinephrine Phenylephrine other
			if yes	type

**POSTOPERATIVE DAY 3 (last 24hrs period)** 

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**5** Postoperative Visit Day 3

3.1 Actual organ function -	- mandatory measur	rements	s (status at visit)		
SpO <sub>2</sub> beach chair position + 10 min in room air possible?	yes no	if yes	SpO <sub>2</sub> [%]:		
		if no	SpO <sub>2</sub> [%]:	and $FiO_2$ [%] (page 35):	
RR [/min]					
HR [/min]			ABP mean [mmH	g]	
Temperature [°C]			tympanic 🔲 axillar	r 📄 inguinal 📄 oral 📄	rectal
			other if ot	her Specify:	
Airway secretion	yes no	if yes	purulent not	purulent	
VAS dyspnea [1-10cm]			VAS thoracic pai	N [1-10cm]	
VAS abdominal rest pain [1-1	I0cm]		VAS abdominal i	ncident pain [1-10cm]	
3.2 Non-mandatory measu	rements				
Spirometry			Laboratory test	S	
<b>Spirometry</b> FVC [L]	FVC[% predicted]		Laboratory test	s mmol/I	g/dl
	FVC[% predicted] FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		-		g/dl
FVC [L]			Hb	mmol/l	g/dl
FVC [L]			Hb WBC	mmol/I GPt/L	g/dl
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec]	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		Hb WBC Platelets	mmol/l GPt/L GPt/L	g/dl
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		Hb WBC Platelets PT	mmol/I GPt/L GPt/L INR	g/dl  mg/dl
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained if yes	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		Hb WBC Platelets PT PTT	mmol/I GPt/L GPt/L INR sec	
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained if yes infiltrates	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		Hb WBC Platelets PT PTT Creatinine	mmol/I GPt/L GPt/L INR sec μmol/I	mg/dl
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained if yes infiltrates pleural effusion	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		Hb WBC Platelets PT PTT Creatinine BUN	mmol/l GPt/L GPt/L INR sec μmol/l mmol/l	mg/dl

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5	Posto	perative	Visit	Dav	3
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#### 4 Pulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 36)

Aspiration pneumonitis resp. failure after inhalation of gastric contents	yes no
Bronchospasm newly expiratory wheezing treated with bronchodilators	yes no
Mild respiratory failure SpO₂<90% or PaO₂<60mmHg for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen ≤ 2l/min	yes no
Moderate respiratory failure SpO <sub>2</sub> <90% or PaO <sub>2</sub> <60mmHg for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen > 2l/min	yes no
Severe respiratory failure need for non-invasive or invasive mechanical ventilation	yes no
ARDS	yes 🔲 no 📄 if yes
according to Berlin definition	mild moderate severe
Pulmonary infection new/ progressive infiltrates + 2: antibiotics, fever, leukocytosis/ leucopenia and/or purulent secretions	yes no no CXR
Atelectasis lung opacification with shift of surrounding tissue/ organ towards the affected area	yes no no CXR
Cardiopulmonary edema clinical signs of congestion + interstitial infiltrates/ increased vascular markings on chest X-ray	yes no no CXR
Pleural effusion blunting of costophrenic angle (standing)/ hazy opacity in one hemithorax (supine) on chest X-ray	yes no no CXR
Pneumothorax free air in the pleural space on chest X-ray/ ultrasonic imaging	yes no no CXR
New pulmonary infiltrates monolateral/ bilateral infiltrates without other clinical signs	yes 🔲 no 🦳 no CXR 🗌
5 Extrapulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 37)	
SIRS ≥2 findings: Temp < 36 <sup>0</sup> C or > 38 <sup>0</sup> C; HR > 90 bpm, RR > 20 bpm; WBC < 4.000 or > 12.000/µl	yes no
Sepsis SIRS in response to a confirmed infective process	yes no
Severe Sepsis Sepsis with organ dysfunction, hypoperfusion or hypotension	yes no
Septic shock Sepsis with refractory hypoperfusion or hypotension despite adequate fluid resuscitation	yes no
Extrapulmonary infection wound infection + any other (extrapulmonary) infection	yes no
Coma Glasgow-Coma-Scale ≤ 8 without therapeutic coma/ sedatives	yes no
Acute myocardial infarction rise/ fall of cardiac markers + symptoms/ ECG changes/ /imaging of cardiac ischemia/sudden death	yes no
Acute renal failure Risk: increased Crea x1.5/ GFR decrease > 25% or urine output (UO) < 0.5 ml/kg/h x 6 hr	yes 🔲 no 📄 if yes
Injury: increased Crea x2 or GFR decrease > 50% or UO < 0.5 ml/kg/h x 12 hr Failure: increase Crea x3 or GFR decrease > 75% or UO < 0.3 ml/kg/h x 24 hr or anuria x 12 hrs Loss: complete loss of kidney function > 4 weeks	
Disseminated intravascular coagulation according to DIC score > 5	yes no
Hepatic failure bilirubin on postop day5/day1 > 1,7 + INR on postop day5/day1 > 1,0	yes no
Gastrointestinal failure 1 = enteral feeding with under 50% of calculated needs or no feeding 3 days after surgery	yes no if yes
2 = food intolerance (FI) <i>or</i> intra–abdominal hypertension (IAH) 3 = FI and IAH	
4 = abdominal compartment syndrome (ACS)	ase Report Form PROBESE study
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6 Postoperative Visit Day 4

POSTOPERATIVE DAY	4 (last 24hrs	period)
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report events within this period of not stated otherwise

1 Recovery	•		•	
Lost to follow up	yes	no 🗌	if yes	reason
New requirement o	NIV yes	no 🗌	if yes	CPAP NPPV duration [hrs]
				intensity [pressure level]:
				standard of care interatment of resp. failure
New requirement o invasive MV	yes	no 🗌	if yes	duration [hrs]
			indication	resurgery resp. failure resp. failure
ICU stay	yes	no 🗌	if yes	preop scheduled unscheduled
				indication:
Physiotherapy	yes	no 🗌		
Breathing exercises	yes	no	if yes	incentive spirometry yes no
Cumulated Ambula	tion Score (page 34)	[0-6]:		
Impairment of wour healing	id yes	no 🗌	if yes	superficial deep
Surgical wound infe	ection yes	no 🗌	if yes	superficial deep
			if yes	abscess empyema phlegmon
Return of bowel fur	ction yes	no 🗌		
2 Fluids/ Drugs				
U		cumulativ	re dose	cumulative dose
Transfusion PRB	C yes	7		FFP yes
[ml] FP24	yes	1		Fibrinogen [g] yes
Cryo	orecipitate yes	 		PPSB [IU] yes
Plate	lets yes	ī		other yes
			if	other type:
Antibiotics	yes	no 🗌	if yes	prophylaxis therapy
Vasoactive drugs	yes	no 🗌	if yes	Dobutamine Dopamine Epinephrine
				Norepinephrine Phenylephrine other
			if yes	type

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6 Postoperative Visit Day 4

3.1 Actual organ function -	- mandatory measur	rements	s (status at visit)		
SpO <sub>2</sub> beach chair position + 10 min in room air possible?	yes no	if yes	SpO <sub>2</sub> [%]:		
		if no	SpO <sub>2</sub> [%]:	and $FiO_2$ [%] (page 35):	
RR [/min]					
HR [/min]			ABP mean [mmH	g]	
Temperature [°C]			tympanic 🔲 axillar	inguinal oral	rectal
			other if ot	her SPecify:	
Airway secretion	yes no	if yes	purulent not	purulent	
VAS dyspnea [1-10cm]			VAS thoracic pai	N [1-10cm]	
VAS abdominal rest pain [1-1	0cm]		VAS abdominal i	ncident pain [1-10cm]	
3.2 Non-mandatory measu	rements				
Spirometry			Laboratory test	S	
<b>Spirometry</b> FVC [L]	FVC[% predicted]		Laboratory test	s mmol/I	g/dl
	FVC[% predicted] FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]				g/dl
FVC [L]			Hb	mmol/l	g/dl
FVC [L]			Hb WBC	mmol/I GPt/L	g/dl
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec]	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		Hb WBC Platelets	mmol/l GPt/L GPt/L	g/dl
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		Hb WBC Platelets PT	mmol/I GPt/L GPt/L INR	g/dl
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained if yes	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		Hb WBC Platelets PT PTT	mmol/I GPt/L GPt/L INR sec	
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained if yes infiltrates	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		Hb WBC Platelets PT PTT Creatinine	mmol/I GPt/L GPt/L INR sec μmol/I	mg/dl
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained if yes infiltrates pleural effusion	FEV1 [% predicted]         yes       no         yes       no         yes       no         yes       no		Hb WBC Platelets PT PTT Creatinine BUN	mmol/I GPt/L GPt/L INR sec μmol/I mmol/I	mg/dl

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6	Posto	perative	Visit	Day	4
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#### 4 Pulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 36)

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A	Aspiration pneumonitis resp. failure after inhalation of gastric contents	yes no
E	Bronchospasm newly expiratory wheezing treated with bronchodilators	yes no
Ν	Aild respiratory failure SpO₂<90% or PaO₂<60mmHg for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen ≤ 2l/min	yes no
Ν	Aoderate respiratory failure SpO <sub>2</sub> <90% or PaO <sub>2</sub> <60mmHg for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen > 2I/min	yes no
S	Severe respiratory failure need for non-invasive or invasive mechanical ventilation	yes no
Α	ARDS	yes no if yes
	according to Berlin definition	mild moderate severe
F	Pulmonary infection new/ progressive infiltrates + 2: antibiotics, fever, leukocytosis/ leucopenia and/or purulent secre	tions yes no no CXR
Α	Atelectasis lung opacification with shift of surrounding tissue/ organ towards the affected area	yes no no CXR
C	Cardiopulmonary edema clinical signs of congestion + interstitial infiltrates/ increased vascular markings on chest X-ray	yes no no CXR
F	Pleural effusion blunting of costophrenic angle (standing)/ hazy opacity in one hemithorax (supine) on chest X-ra	yes no no CXR
F	Pneumothorax free air in the pleural space on chest X-ray/ ultrasonic imaging	yes no no CXR
Ν	<b>Vew pulmonary infiltrates</b> monolateral/ bilateral infiltrates without other clinical signs	yes no no CXR
5	Extrapulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 37)	
S	SIRS ≥2 findings: Temp < 36 <sup>₀</sup> C or > 38 <sup>₀</sup> C; HR > 90 bpm, RR > 20 bpm; WBC < 4.000 or > 12.000/µI	yes no
S	Sepsis SIRS in response to a confirmed infective process	yes no
S	Severe Sepsis Sepsis with organ dysfunction, hypoperfusion or hypotension	yes no
S	Septic shock Sepsis with refractory hypoperfusion or hypotension despite adequate fluid resuscitation	yes no
E	Extrapulmonary infection wound infection + any other (extrapulmonary) infection	yes no
C	Coma Glasgow-Coma-Scale ≤ 8 without therapeutic coma/ sedatives	yes no
Α	Acute myocardial infarction rise/ fall of cardiac markers + symptoms/ ECG changes/ /imaging of cardiac ischemia/sudden de	yes no
A	Acute renal failure Risk: increased Crea x1.5/ GFR decrease > 25% or urine output (UO) < 0.5 ml/kg/h x 6 hr	yes 🔲 no 📄 if yes
	Injury: increased Crea x2 or GFR decrease > 50% or UO < $0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 12 \text{ hr}$ Failure: increase Crea x3 or GFR decrease > 75% or UO < $0.3 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 24 \text{ hr}$ or anuria x 12 hrs Loss: complete loss of kidney function > 4 weeks	
C	Disseminated intravascular coagulation according to DIC score > 5	yes no
ŀ	lepatic failure bilirubin on postop day5/day1 > 1,7 + INR on postop day5/day1 > 1,0	yes no
Ċ	Sastrointestinal failure 1 = enteral feeding with under 50% of calculated needs or no feeding 3 days after surgery	yes no if yes
	2 = food intolerance (FI) <i>or</i> intra–abdominal hypertension (IAH) 3 = FI and IAH	1 2 3 4
	4 = abdominal compartment syndrome (ACS)	Case Report Form PROBESE study
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7 Postoperative Visit Day 5

1 Recovery					
Lost to follow	up	yes	no 🗌	if yes	reason
New requirem	nent of NIV	yes	no 🗌	if yes	CPAP NPPV duration [hrs]
					intensity [pressure level]:
					standard of care itreatment of resp. failure
New requirem invasive MV	nent of	yes	no 🔲	if yes	duration [hrs]
				indication	resurgery resp. failure other
ICU stay		yes	no 🗌	if yes	preop scheduled unscheduled
					indication:
Physiotherap	у	yes	no 🗌		
Breathing exe	ercises	yes	no 🗌	if yes	incentive spirometry yes no
Cumulated A	mbulation Score	(page 34) [(	0-6]:		
Impairment of healing	f wound	yes	no 🗌	if yes	superficial deep
Surgical wour	nd infection	yes	no 🗌	if yes	superficial deep
				if yes	abscess empyema phlegmon
Return of bov	vel function	yes	no		
2 Fluids/ Dru	ıgs				
	-		cumulative	e dose	cumulative dose
Transfusion	PRBC	yes			FFP yes
[ml]	FP24	yes			Fibrinogen [g] yes
	Cryoprecipitate	yes 🗌			PPSB [IU] yes
	Platelets	yes			other yes
				if	other type:
Antibiotics		yes	no 🗌	if yes	prophylaxis therapy
Vasoactive dr	rugs	yes	no 🗌	if yes	Dobutamine Dopamine Epinephrine
					Norepinephrine Phenylephrine other
				if yes	type

**POSTOPERATIVE DAY 5 (last 24hrs period)** 

Investigator	Signature
Investigator	Signature

Case ID	
	center patient

7 Postoperative Visit Day 5

3.1 Actual organ function – mandatory measurements (status at visit)					
SpO <sub>2</sub> beach chair position + 10 min in room air possible?	yes no	if yes	SpO <sub>2</sub> [%]:		
		if no	SpO <sub>2</sub> [%]: and FiO <sub>2</sub> [%] (page 35):		
RR [/min]					
HR [/min]			ABP mean [mmHg]		
Temperature [°C]			tympanic axillar inguinal oral rectal		
			other if other specify:		
Airway secretion	yes no	if yes	purulent not purulent		
VAS dyspnea [1-10cm]			VAS thoracic pain [1-10cm]		
VAS abdominal rest pain [1-1	10cm]		VAS abdominal incident pain [1-10cm]		
3.2 Non-mandatory measu					
Spirometry			Laboratory tests		
FVC [L]		-			
FVC[L]	FVC[% predicted]		Hb mmol/l g/dl		
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec]	FVC[% predicted] FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]	-	Hb     mmov/l     g/al       WBC     GPt/L		
		-			
			WBC GPt/L		
FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec]	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]	-	WBC   GPt/L     Platelets   GPt/L		
FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		WBC     GPt/L       Platelets     GPt/L       PT     INR		
FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained if yes	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]	-	WBC  GPt/L    Platelets  GPt/L    PT  INR    PTT  sec		
FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained if yes infiltrates	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]	-	WBC  GPt/L    Platelets  GPt/L    PT  INR    PTT  sec    Creatinine  µmol/l		
FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained if yes infiltrates pleural effusion	FEV1 [% predicted]         yes       no         yes       no         yes       no         yes       no	-	WBC     GPt/L       Platelets     GPt/L       PT     INR       PTT     sec       Creatinine     µmol/l     mg/dl       BUN     mmol/l     mg/dl		

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7	Posto	perative	Visit	Day	5

#### 4 Pulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 36)

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
A	Aspiration pneumonitis resp. failure after inhalation of gastric contents	yes no
E	Bronchospasm newly expiratory wheezing treated with bronchodilators	yes no
Ν	Aild respiratory failure SpO₂<90% or PaO₂<60mmHg for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen ≤ 2l/min	yes no
Ν	Aoderate respiratory failure SpO <sub>2</sub> <90% or PaO <sub>2</sub> <60mmHg for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen > 2I/min	yes no
S	Severe respiratory failure need for non-invasive or invasive mechanical ventilation	yes no
Α	ARDS	yes no if yes
	according to Berlin definition	mild moderate severe
F	Pulmonary infection new/ progressive infiltrates + 2: antibiotics, fever, leukocytosis/ leucopenia and/or purulent secre	tions yes no no CXR
Α	Atelectasis lung opacification with shift of surrounding tissue/ organ towards the affected area	yes no no CXR
C	Cardiopulmonary edema clinical signs of congestion + interstitial infiltrates/ increased vascular markings on chest X-ray	yes no no CXR
F	Pleural effusion blunting of costophrenic angle (standing)/ hazy opacity in one hemithorax (supine) on chest X-ra	yes no no CXR
F	Pneumothorax free air in the pleural space on chest X-ray/ ultrasonic imaging	yes no no CXR
Ν	<b>Vew pulmonary infiltrates</b> monolateral/ bilateral infiltrates without other clinical signs	yes no no CXR
5	Extrapulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 37)	
S	SIRS ≥2 findings: Temp < 36 <sup>₀</sup> C or > 38 <sup>₀</sup> C; HR > 90 bpm, RR > 20 bpm; WBC < 4.000 or > 12.000/µI	yes no
S	Sepsis SIRS in response to a confirmed infective process	yes no
S	Severe Sepsis Sepsis with organ dysfunction, hypoperfusion or hypotension	yes no
S	Septic shock Sepsis with refractory hypoperfusion or hypotension despite adequate fluid resuscitation	yes no
E	Extrapulmonary infection wound infection + any other (extrapulmonary) infection	yes no
C	Coma Glasgow-Coma-Scale ≤ 8 without therapeutic coma/ sedatives	yes no
Α	Acute myocardial infarction rise/ fall of cardiac markers + symptoms/ ECG changes/ /imaging of cardiac ischemia/sudden de	yes no
A	Acute renal failure Risk: increased Crea x1.5/ GFR decrease > 25% or urine output (UO) < 0.5 ml/kg/h x 6 hr	yes 🔲 no 📄 if yes
	Injury: increased Crea x2 or GFR decrease > 50% or UO < $0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 12 \text{ hr}$ Failure: increase Crea x3 or GFR decrease > 75% or UO < $0.3 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 24 \text{ hr}$ or anuria x 12 hrs Loss: complete loss of kidney function > 4 weeks	
C	Disseminated intravascular coagulation according to DIC score > 5	yes no
ŀ	lepatic failure bilirubin on postop day5/day1 > 1,7 + INR on postop day5/day1 > 1,0	yes no
Ċ	Sastrointestinal failure 1 = enteral feeding with under 50% of calculated needs or no feeding 3 days after surgery	yes no if yes
	2 = food intolerance (FI) <i>or</i> intra–abdominal hypertension (IAH) 3 = FI and IAH	1 2 3 4
	4 = abdominal compartment syndrome (ACS)	Case Report Form PROBESE study
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	center patient

8 Discharge/Day90

# DISCHARGE (period from last visit to discharge) + POSTOPERATIVE DAY 90 report events within this period of not stated otherwise

1 Recovery				
Lost to follow up	yes	no 🗌	if yes	reason
Date of discharge	/	/ 20		Postop day of discharge [1-90]
Hospital free days on day 90	1			
New requirement of NIV	yes	no 🗌	if yes	CPAP NPPV duration [hrs]
				intensity [pressure level]:
				standard of care intreatment of resp. failure
New requirement of invasive MV	yes	no 🗌	if yes	duration [hrs]
			indication	resurgery resp. failure other
ICU stay	yes	no 🗌	if yes	preop scheduled unscheduled
				indication:
Cumulated Ambulation Score	e (actual stat	e, page 34) [(	D-6]:	
Impairment of wound healing	yes	no 🗌	if yes	superficial deep
Surgical wound infection	yes	no 🗌	if yes	superficial deep
			if yes	abscess empyema phlegmon
Antibiotics	yes	no 🗌	if yes	prophylaxis therapy

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	center patient

8 Discharge/Day90

2.1 Actual organ function -	<ul> <li>mandatory measure</li> </ul>	ments	s (status at visit)	
SpO <sub>2</sub> beach chair position + 10 min in room air possible?	yes no	if yes	SpO <sub>2</sub> [%]:	
		if no	SpO <sub>2</sub> [%]: and FiO <sub>2</sub> [%] (page 35):	
RR [/min]				
HR [/min]			ABP mean [mmHg]	
Temperature [°C]			tympanic axillar inguinal oral rectal	
			other if other specify:	
Airway secretion	yes no	if yes	purulent not purulent	
VAS dyspnea [1-10cm]			VAS thoracic pain [1-10cm]	
VAS abdominal rest pain [1-1	10cm]		VAS abdominal incident pain [1-10cm]	
2.2 Non-mandatory measu	rements			
Spirometry			Laboratory tests	
Spirometry FVC [L]	FVC[% predicted]		Laboratory tests       Hb     mmol/l g/dl	]
	FVC[% predicted] FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]			]
FVC [L]			Hb mmol/l g/dl	]
FVC [L]			Hb mmol/l g/dl WBC GPt/L	]
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec]	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		Hb mmol/l g/dl WBC GPt/L Platelets GPt/L	]
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		Hb mmol/I g/dI WBC GPt/L Platelets GPt/L PT INR	]
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained if yes	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		Hb mmol/I g/dI WBC GPt/L Platelets GPt/L PT INR PTT sec	]
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained if yes infiltrates	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		Hb     mmol/l     g/dl       WBC     GPt/L       Platelets     GPt/L       PT     INR       PTT     sec       Creatinine     μmol/l     mg/dl	
FVC [L] FEV <sub>1</sub> [L/1sec] Chest X-ray obtained if yes infiltrates pleural effusion	FEV <sub>1</sub> [% predicted]		Hb     mmol/l     g/dl       WBC     GPt/L       Platelets     GPt/L       PT     INR       PTT     sec       Creatinine     μmol/l     mg/dl       BUN     mmol/l     mg/dl	

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## 8 Discharge/Day90

#### 3 Pulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 36)

or unionary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 50)				
Aspiration pneumonitis resp. failure after inhalation of gastric contents	yes no			
Bronchospasm newly expiratory wheezing treated with bronchodilators	yes no			
Mild respiratory failure SpO₂<90% or PaO₂<60mmHg for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen ≤ 2l/min	yes no			
Moderate respiratory failure SpO <sub>2</sub> <90% or PaO <sub>2</sub> <60mmHg for 10min in room air, responding to oxygen > 2l/min	yes no			
Severe respiratory failure need for non-invasive or invasive mechanical ventilation	yes no			
	yes no if yes			
ARDS according to Berlin definition	mild moderate severe			
Pulmonary infection new/ progressive infiltrates + 2: antibiotics, fever, leukocytosis/ leucopenia and/or purulent secretions	yes no no CXR			
Atelectasis lung opacification with shift of surrounding tissue/ organ towards the affected area	yes no no CXR			
Cardiopulmonary edema clinical signs of congestion + interstitial infiltrates/ increased vascular markings on chest X-ray	yes no no CXR			
Pleural effusion blunting of costophrenic angle (standing)/ hazy opacity in one hemithorax (supine) on chest X-ray	yes no no CXR			
Pneumothorax free air in the pleural space on chest X-ray/ ultrasonic imaging	yes no no CXR			
New pulmonary infiltrates monolateral/ bilateral infiltrates without other clinical signs	yes no no CXR			
4 Extrapulmonary complications (see also detailed definitions, page 37)				
SIRS ≥2 findings: Temp < 36 °C or > 38 °C; HR > 90 bpm, RR > 20 bpm; WBC < 4.000 or > 12.000/µl	yes no			
Sepsis SIRS in response to a confirmed infective process	yes no			
Severe Sepsis Sepsis with organ dysfunction, hypoperfusion or hypotension	yes no			
Septic shock Sepsis with refractory hypoperfusion or hypotension despite adequate fluid resuscitation	yes no			
Extrapulmonary infection wound infection + any other (extrapulmonary) infection	yes no			
Coma Glasgow-Coma-Scale ≤ 8 without therapeutic coma/ sedatives	yes no			
Acute myocardial infarction rise/ fall of cardiac markers + symptoms/ ECG changes/ /imaging of cardiac ischemia/sudden death	yes no			
Acute renal failure Risk: increased Crea x1.5/ GFR decrease > 25% or urine output (UO) < 0.5 ml/kg/h x 6 hr	yes no if yes			
Injury: increased Crea x2 or GFR decrease > 50% <i>or</i> UO < 0.5 ml/kg/h x 12 hr Failure: increase Crea x3 or GFR decrease > 75% <i>or</i> UO < 0.3 ml/kg/h x 24 hr or anuria x 12 hrs				
Loss: complete loss of kidney function > 4 weeks Disseminated intravascular coagulation	yes no			
according to DIC score > 5 Hepatic failure	yes no			
bilirubin on postop day5/day1 > 1,7 + INR on postop day5/day1 > 1,0 Gastrointestinal failure				
1 = enteral feeding with under 50% of calculated needs or no feeding 3 days after surgery 2 = food intolerance (FI) <i>or</i> intra–abdominal hypertension (IAH)	yes no if yes			
3 = FI and IAH 4 = abdominal compartment syndrome (ACS)				
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	center patient	

#### **DEFINITIONS and SCORES**

#### 1 Waist-Hip-Ratio measurement according to WHO protocol

Waist circumference should be measured at the midpoint between the lower margin of the least palpable rib and the top of the iliac crest, using a stretch - resistant tape that provides a constant 100 g tension. Hip circumference should be measured around the widest portion of the buttocks, with the tape parallel to the floor.

For both measurements, the subject should stand with feet close together, arms at the side and body weight evenly distributed, and should wear little clothing. The subject should be relaxed, and the measurements should be taken at the end of a normal expiration. Each measurement should be repeated twice; if the measurements are within 1 cm of one another, the average should be calculated. If the difference between the two measurements exceeds 1 cm, the two measurements should be repeated

(WHO. Waist Circumference and Waist-Hip Ratio: Report of a WHO Expert Consultation. Geneva, World Health Organization (WHO), 2008)

#### 2 STOP-BANG Score

Total score	Yes to questions		
8. Gender	Male?	yes	no 🗌
7. Neck circumference	Neck circumference >40 cm?	yes	no 🗌
6. Age:	Age over 50 years old?	yes	no 🗌
5. BMI	BMI more than 35 kg m <sup>-2</sup> ?	yes	no 🔲
4. Blood pressure	Do you have or are you being treated for high blood pressure?	yes	no 🔲
3. Observed	Has anyone observed you stop breathing during your sleep?	yes	no 🔲
2. Tired	Do you often feel tired, fatigued, or sleepy during daytime?	yes	no 🗌
1. Snoring	Do you snore loudly (loud enough to be heard through closed doors)?	yes	no 🗌

#### 3 Cumulated Ambulation Score (CAS)

The patient is assessed on the following functions:

	Able to perform function independently	Only able to perform function with assistance from one or two people	Unable to perform function despite assistance from two people
Transfer from supine-to-sitting-to- supine	2	1	0
Transfer from sitting-to-standing-to- sitting (from armchair)	2	1	0
Walking (with appropriate walking aid)	2	1	0

Total Score [Sum of all values on a given day]: \_\_\_\_\_

Investigator Signature

Method	O <sub>2</sub> flow (I/min)	Estimated FiO <sub>2</sub> (%)
Nasal cannula	1	24
	2	28
	3	32
	4	35
	5	40
	6	44
Nasopharyngeal catheter	4	40
	5	50
	6	60
Face mask	5	40
	6-7	50
	7-8	60
Face mask with reservoir	6	60
	7	70
	8	80
	9	90
	10	95

### 4 Converting oxygen therapy from $\mathsf{O}_2$ to $\mathsf{FiO}_2$

Investigator \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

#### 6 DEFINITIONS of pulmonary post-operative complications

• Aspiration pneumonitis:

Defined as respiratory failure after the inhalation of regurgitated gastric contents

• Bronchospasm:

Defined as newly detected expiratory wheezing treated with bronchodilators

• Mild respiratory failure:

 $PaO_2 < 60 \text{ mmHg or } SpO_2 < 90\%$  in room air during at least 10 min air *but responding* to supplemental oxygen (excluding hypoventilation)

• Moderate respiratory failure:

PaO<sub>2</sub> < 60 mmHg or SpO<sub>2</sub> < 90% despite supplemental oxygen (excluding hypoventilation)

• Severe respiratory failure:

Need for non-invasive or invasive mechanical ventilation (excluding hypoventilation)

ARDS:

Mild, moderate or severe according to the Berlin definition:

Time	Within one week of a known clinical insult, or new/worsening respiratory symptoms		
Chest imaging*	Bilateral opacities not fully explained by effusions, lobar/lung collapse or nodules		
Origin of edema	Respiratory failure not fully explained by cardiac failure or fluid overload; need objective assessment to exclude hydrostatic edema if no risk factor present (e.g., echocardiography)		
	Mild	Moderate	Severe
		moderate	Octore
Oxygenation**	200 < PaO <sub>2</sub> / FiO <sub>2</sub> < 300	$100 < PaO_2 / FiO_2 < 200$	$PaO_2/FiO_2 \le 100$

ARDS: acute respiratory distress syndrome; PaO<sub>2</sub>: partial pressure of arterial oxygen; FiO<sub>2</sub>: inspired fraction of oxygen; PEEP: positive end-expiratory pressure; CPAP: continuous positive airway pressure

\*: chest X-ray or CT scan

\*\*: if altitude higher than 1,000 meters, correction factor should be made as follows: PaO<sub>2</sub> / FiO<sub>2</sub>9 (barometric pressure/760)

\*\*\*: this may be delivered non-invasively in the mild ARDS group

• Pulmonary infection:

Defined as new or progressive radiographic infiltrate plus at least two of the following: antibiotic treatment, tympanic temperature > 38<sup>a</sup>C, leukocytosis or leucopenia (WBC count < 4,000cells/mm3 or > 12,000cells/mm3) and/or purulent secretions

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#### • Atelectasis:

Suggested by lung opacification with shift of the mediastinum, hilum, or hemidiaphragm towards the affected area, and compensatory overinflation in the adjacent nonatelectatic lung

• Cardiopulmonary edema:

Defined as clinical signs of congestion, including dyspnea, edema, rales and jugular venous distention, with the chest X–ray demonstrating increase in vascular markings and diffuse alveolar interstitial infiltrates

• Pleural effusion:

Chest X-ray demonstrating blunting of the costophrenic angle, loss of the sharp silhouette of the ipsilateral hemidiaphragm in upright position, evidence of displacement of adjacent anatomical structures, or (in supine position) a hazy opacity in one hemithorax with preserved vascular shadows

Pneumothorax:

Defined as air in the pleural space with no vascular bed surrounding the visceral pleura

• New pulmonary infiltrates:

Chest X-ray demonstrating new monolateral or bilateral infiltrate without other clinical signs

#### 7 DEFINITIONS of extra–pulmonary post–operative complications

• Systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS):

Presence of two or more of the following findings: Body temperature  $< 36^{\circ}C$  or  $> 38^{\circ}C$  – Heart rate > 90 beats per minute – Respiratory rate > 20 breaths per minute or, on blood gas, a P<sub>a</sub>CO<sub>2</sub> < 32 mmHg (4.3 kPa) – WBC count < 4,000 cells/mm3 or > 12,000 cells/mm3 or > 10% band forms

• Sepsis:

SIRS in response to a confirmed infectious process; infection can be suspected or proven (by culture, stain, or polymerase chain reaction (PCR)), or a clinical syndrome pathognomonic for infection. Specific evidence for infection includes WBCs in normally sterile fluid (such as urine or cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), evidence of a perforated viscera (free air on abdominal x–ray or CT scan, signs of acute peritonitis), abnormal chest x–ray (CXR) consistent with pneumonia (with focal opacification), or petechiae, purpura, or purpura fulminans

• Severe sepsis:

Sepsis with organ dysfunction, hypoperfusion, or hypotension

• Septic shock:

Sepsis with refractory arterial hypotension or hypoperfusion abnormalities in spite of adequate fluid resuscitation; signs of systemic hypoperfusion may be either end-organ dysfunction or serum lactate greater than 4 mmol/dL. Other signs include oliguria and altered mental status. Patients are defined as having septic shock if they have sepsis plus hypotension after aggressive fluid resuscitation, typically upwards of 6 liters or 40 ml/kg of crystalloid

• Extra–pulmonary infection:

Wound infection + any other infection

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Signature \_\_\_\_\_

#### Coma:

Glasgow Coma Score  $\leq 8$  in the absence of the rapeutic coma or sedation

• Acute myocardial infarction:

Detection of rise and/or fall of cardiac markers (preferably troponin) with at least one value above the 99<sup>th</sup> percentile of the upper reference limit, together with: symptoms of ischemia, ECG changes indicative of new ischemia, development of pathological Q-waves, or imaging evidence of new loss of viable myocardium or new regional wall motion abnormality *Or:* sudden unexpected cardiac death, involving cardiac arrest with symptoms suggestive of cardiac ischemia (but death occurring before the appearance of cardiac markers in blood)

• Acute renal failure:

Renal failure documented as follows: Risk: increased creatinine x1.5 or GFR decrease > 25% or urine output (UO) <  $0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 6 \text{ hr}$  – Injury: increased creatinine x2 or GFR decrease > 50% or UO <  $0.5 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 12 \text{ hr}$  – Failure: increase creatinine x3 or GFR decrease > 75% or UO <  $0.3 \text{ ml/kg/h} \times 24 \text{ hr}$  or anuria x 12 hrs – Loss: persistent ARF = complete loss of kidney function > 4 weeks

• Disseminated intravascular coagulation:

DIC score documented as follows: Platelet count < 50 (2 points), < 100 (1 point), or  $\ge$  100 (0 points) – D– dimer > 4 µg/ml (2 points), > 0.39 µg/ml (1 point) or  $\le$  0.39 µg/ml (0 points) – prothrombin time > 20.5 seconds (2 points), > 17.5 seconds (1 point) or  $\le$  17.5 seconds (0 points); if  $\ge$  5 points: overt DIC

• Hepatic failure:

Hepatic failure during short term follow up (5 postoperative days) is considered as follows: Ratio of total bilirubin on postoperative day 5 to postoperative day 1 > 1,7 and ratio of international normalized ratio (INR) on postoperative day 5 to postoperative day 1 >1,0; during long term follow up (until postoperative day 90) at new presence of hepatic encephalopathy and coagulopathy (INR > 1,5) within 8 weeks after initial signs of liver injury (e.g. jaundice) without evidence for chronic liver disease

• Gastro-intestinal failure:

#### Gastro-intestinal bleeding

Gastro-intestinal failure (GIF) score documented as follows: 0 = normal gastrointestinal function; 1 = enteral feeding with under 50% of calculated needs or no feeding 3 days after abdominal surgery; 2 = food intolerance (FI) *or* intra-abdominal hypertension (IAH); 3 = FI and IAH; and 4 = abdominal compartment syndrome (ACS)

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#### A Postoperative adverse events

Adverse events (AE) / severe adverse events (SAE)						
Any adverse events	es 📄 no 📄	if yes specify a	according to table:			
Event (details, including treat	ment) Serious	Intervention	Recovery	Outcome		
	yes no	unrelated possible probable unassessable	mild moderate severe unassessable	resolved - no sequelae		
	yes no	unrelated possible probable unassessable	mild moderate severe unassessable	resolved - no sequelae		
	yes no	unrelated possible probable unassessable	mild moderate severe unassessable	resolved - no sequelae		
	yes no	unrelated possible probable unassessable	mild moderate severe unassessable	resolved - no sequelae		
	yes no	unrelated possible probable unassessable	mild moderate severe unassessable	resolved - no sequelae		