

Supplemental material

Instructions to read the paper-based nomogram

The nomogram provides a visual way to express relationships between the predictor variables and the outcome. Moving to the right along any axis indicates greater risk. Variables with greater impact have longer axes. Continuous variables may have a U-shaped relationship reflected by numbers on the bottom and top of the axis. Use the following steps to calculate a patient's risk. Locate the patient's age and draw a line straight up. Where this line crosses the "points" axis reflects the number of points contributed by age. Repeat this process for each of the variables. Sum the points and locate this value on the total points axis. Draw a line straight down to identify the predicted risk.