

Supplementary appendix 2: Criteria for significant improvement in clinical outcomes by E2 medicine and indication

E2 medicines	Indications	Significant clinical improvement criteria
IVIG	KW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease of fever within 36 hours
IVIG	ITP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platelet count reaches 20000/L within hospitalization
IVIG	AIHA	<p>One of the following two criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hemoglobin \geq 8 g/dL before discharge Hemoglobin increase $>$ 2 g/L before discharge <p>Able to be discharged with approval from physician</p>
IVIG	HLH	<p><i>Note: Since HLH is a life-threatening condition, patients who cannot be discharged are likely to die during that hospitalization.</i></p>
IVIG	GBS	<p>One of these two criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off endotracheal (ET) tube Increased muscle function <p><i>Note: Most patients are admitted with severe and progressive weakness. Therefore, muscle function is usually assessed and documented in the record.</i></p>
IVIG	MG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off ET tube
IVIG	PV	<p>One of the following two criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No <u>new</u> skin and/or mucosal lesions within a period of treatment Decrease of skin involvement by 30% compared with baseline
Liposomal amphotericin B	Invasive fungal infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharged alive

KW: Kawasaki disease; ITP: Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura; AIHA: Autoimmune hemolytic anemia; HLH: Hemophagocytic lymphohistocytosis; GBS: Guillain-Barré syndrome; MG: Myasthenia gravis crisis; PV: Pemphigus vulgaris