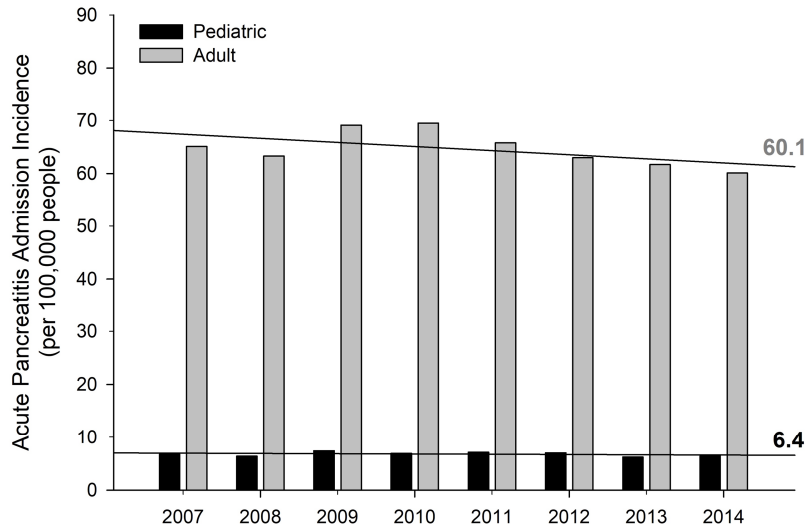


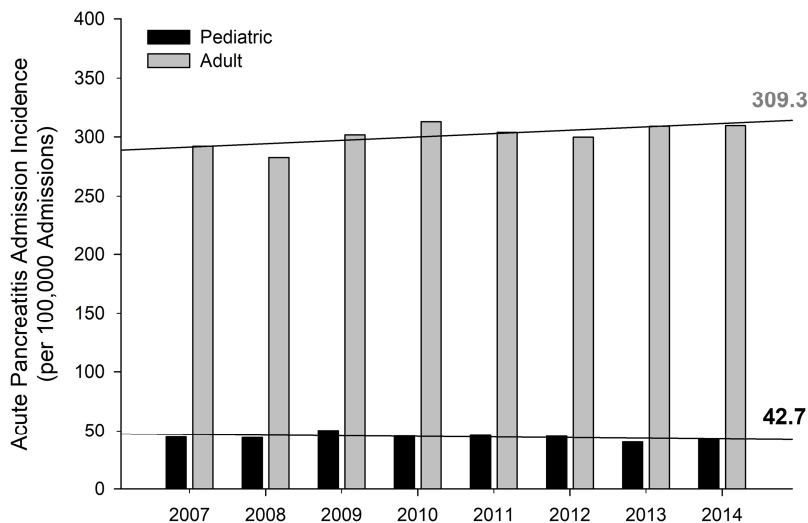
## ONLINE-ONLY SUPPLEMENT

## Supplemental Figure 1.

A



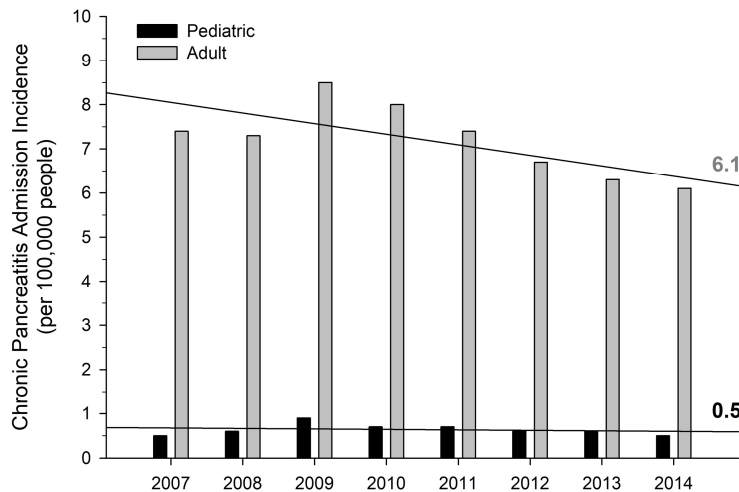
B



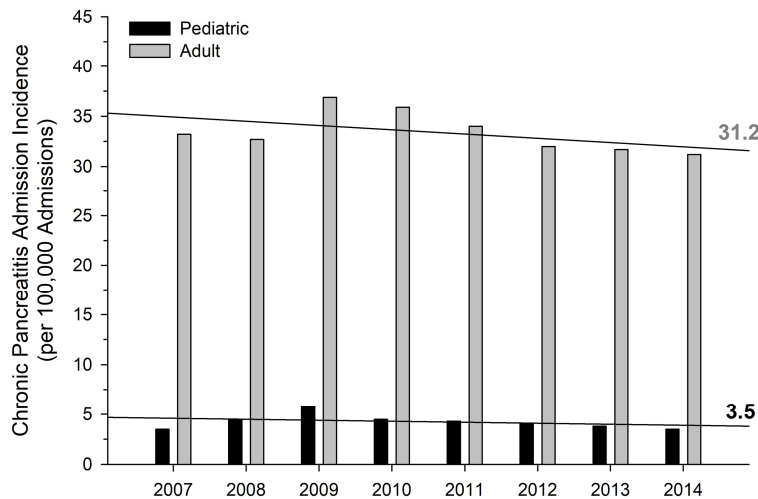
**Trends in the Incidence of Pediatric and Adult Acute Pancreatitis from 2007-2014, using Inpatient Data Only.** Incidence of pediatric (black) or adult (grey) acute pancreatitis for each year from 2007-2014. Lines represent regression trend lines for each group with the incidence for 2014 represented in text. **A.** Incidence of AP Admission using inpatient admissions for AP and total number of patients in database. Adult AP decreasing trend from 2010-2014, but not 2007-2014, was significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). **B.** Incidence of AP Admissions using inpatient admissions for AP and total number of inpatient admissions. Adult AP admissions showed a non-significant increasing trend from 2007-2014 ( $P > 0.05$ ).

## Supplemental Figure 2.

A



B



**Trends in the Incidence of Pediatric and Adult Chronic Pancreatitis from 2007-2014, using Inpatient Data Only.** Similar to Supplemental Figure 1., incidence of pediatric (black) or adult (grey) CP for each year from 2007-2014. Lines represent regression trend lines for each group with the incidence for 2014 represented in text. **A.** Incidence of CP Admission using inpatient admissions for acute pancreatitis and total number of patients in database. CP decreasing trends from 2009-2014 were significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) for both groups. **B.** Incidence of CP Admissions using inpatient admissions for CP and total number of inpatient admissions. Both pediatric and adult CP admissions showed a significant decreasing trend from 2009-2014 ( $P < 0.05$ ).