

Supplementary File 2

Main outcome definitions:

Myocardial infarction

1. Definition according to the European Society of Cardiology.²⁸

Increase in serum cardiac biomarker (preferably cardiac troponin) values AND at least one of the following:

- a) Symptoms of ischemia
- b) New ST-segment or T-wave ECG changes or new left bundle branch block c) Pathological Q-waves
- d) Radiological or echocardiographic evidence of new loss of viable myocardium or new regional wall motion abnormality
- e) Identification of an intracoronary thrombus

Pneumonia

Definition according to the definition of the REGAIN²⁴ and the ISOS trial⁵²:

Criteria from **BOTH** Radiology and Signs/Symptoms/Laboratory evidence as listed below:

Radiology: One definitive chest radiological exam (X-ray or CT) with at least one of the following:

- New or progressive and persistent infiltrate
- Consolidation or opacity
- Cavitation

Signs/Symptoms/Laboratory:

At least one of the following:

- Fever ($>38\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $>100.4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$) with no other recognized cause
- Leukopenia ($<4000\text{ WBC/mm}^3$) or leukocytosis ($\geq 12,000\text{ WBC/mm}^3$)
- For adults ≥ 70 years old, altered mental status with no other recognized cause and at least two of the following:
 - new onset of purulent sputum or change in character of sputum, or increased respiratory
 - secretions, or increased suctioning requirements
 - new onset or worsening cough, or dyspnoea, or tachypnoea
 - rales or bronchial breath sounds
 - worsening gas exchange (hypoxia, increased oxygen or ventilator demand)

Pulmonary embolism

Definition according to the definition of the REGAIN²⁴ and ISOS trial:⁵²

Diagnosis of a new blood clot or thrombus within the pulmonary arterial system confirmed by high probability V-Q scan, CT angiography, TEE, pulmonary arteriogram, or positive findings at autopsy.

Additional reference:

52. International Surgical Outcomes Study group. Global patient outcomes after elective surgery: prospective cohort study in 27 low-, middle- and high-income countries. *Br J Anaesth* 2016;117:601-9.