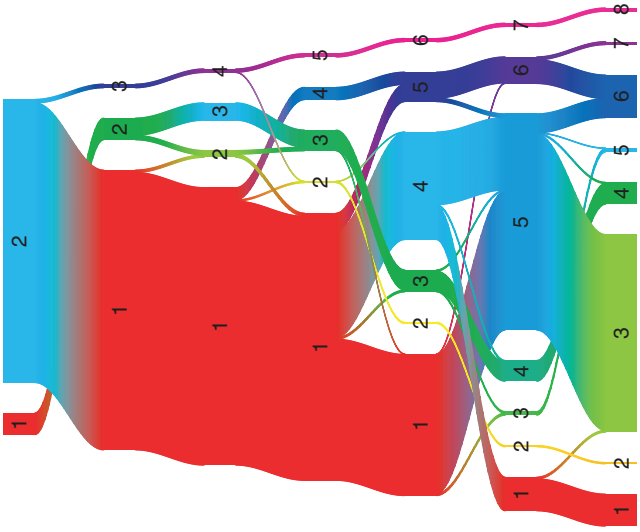
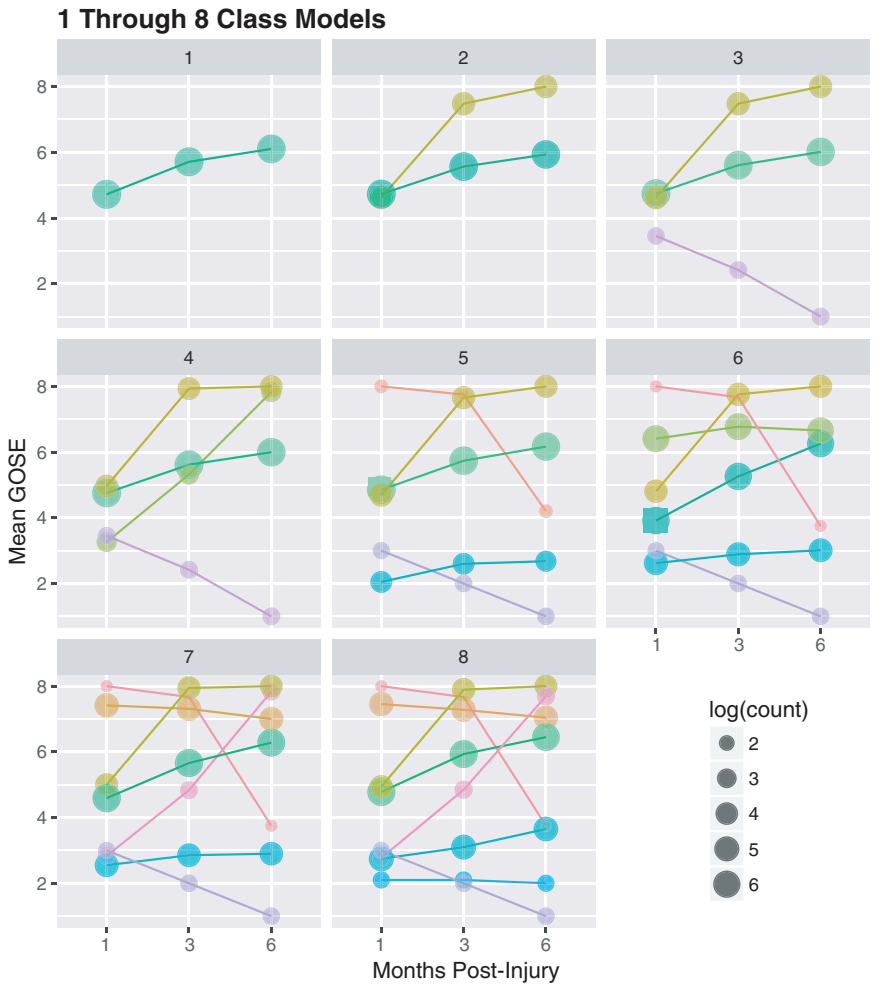
Supplementary Data



SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S1. River plot showing flow between classes. Relative size of each class and flow between classes is visually depicted flowing from the two class model on the left up to the eight class model on right. The Y axis roughly represents the rank ordering of the mean Glasgow Outcome Scale Extended (GOSE) (of all patients and time points in each class) with the lowest GOSE values (death) on the top and higher GOSE values (full recovery) on the bottom. Colors are chosen to highlight differences between classes within each model (vertically) and do not track/have meaning horizontally. The major difference between the seven and the eight class model is that the eight class model introduces a very small new class taken entirely from within Class 6 (marginal to no recovery class) that has a slightly lower overall GOSE than the original Class 6 from the seven class model.



SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S2. Mean Glasgow Outcome Scale Extended (GOSE) by class for one through eight class models. After fitting latent class mixed models for the one class through the eight class model, patients in each model were assigned to the class with highest predicted probability of membership. Then, mean GOSE was plotted at each time point by class to visualize overall trajectories by group. Dot size represents log count of sample size at each time point, with larger dots representing larger sample sizes. Based on statistical and clinical considerations, the seven class model was chosen as the best model.