Figure S6. Decision curves comparing the net benefit of a baseline risk model with gender, age, and Charlson Comorbidity Index + one early warning score for each of SIRS criteria, qSOFA, NEWS and REMS for patients with suspected sepsis at risk of (A) in-hospital mortality and (B) mortality within 7 days of admission over a plausible range of threshold probabilities.

SIRS criteria (blue line), qSOFA (yellow line), NEWS (green line), and REMS (orange line), a 'treat all' strategy (black dashed and dotted line), and a 'treat none' strategy (black dashed line) Net benefit = (true-positive classifications – harm/cost-to-benefit ratio × false-positive classifications) ÷ N. The threshold probability represents the number of patients that the physician is willing to treat. Net reduction in interventions per 100 patients in a theoretical population for (C) in-hospital mortality and (D) mortality within 7 days of admission.
Abbreviations: SIRS, systemic inflammatory response syndrome; qSOFA, quick Sequential Organ Failure Assessment; NEWS, National Early Warning Score; REMS, Rapid Emergency Medicine Score.