Comparison of the performance of SAPS II, SAPS 3, APACHE II, and their customized prognostic models in a surgical intensive care unit

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Online Data Supplement
Appendix E1. Variables included in the admission SAPS 3 score (from www.saps3.org)

Age, years
Length of stay before ICU admission, days
Intra-hospital location before ICU admission

Co-morbidities
  Cancer therapy
  Cancer
  Haematological cancer
  Chronic heart failure (NYHA IV)
  Cirrhosis
  AIDS

Use of vasoactive major therapeutic options before ICU admission: Vasoactive drugs

ICU admission: Planned or unplanned

Reason(s) for ICU admission
  Cardiovascular
  Hepatic
  Digestive
  Neurologic

Surgical status at ICU admission

Anatomical site of surgery

Acute infection at ICU admission
  Nosocomial
  Respiratory

Estimated GCS (lowest), points

Total bilirubin (highest), mg/dl

Body temperature (highest), °C
Creatinine (highest), mg/dl

Heart rate (highest), bpm

Leukocytes (lowest) g/l

pH (lowest)

Platelets (lowest) g/l

Systolic blood pressure (lowest), mmHg

Oxygenation
Figure E1: Histograms representing the distributions of APACHE II, SAPS II, and SAPS 3 scores among the study population (n=1851)

Figure E2: Calibration curves for prognostic models. SAPS: simplified acute physiology score; C-SAPS II/3: SAPS II/3 customized to study population; C-SAPS 3 (eu): SAPS 3 customized for western and central Europe; APACHE: acute physiology and chronic health evaluation; C-APACHE II: APACHE II customized to local study population; adj APACHE II: adjusted probability of death according to the diagnostic category of the APACHE II score