

Table 2: AEs not harmonized with CATS database

Classification System	STS 4.1 ³	ECCG ⁴	NSQIP ^{5,6}	
Type of Complication (CATS classifications)	Complication	Complication	Complication	
Cardiovascular		Cardiac Arrest Requiring CPR (Cardiac)	Occurrences Cardiac Arrest Requiring CPR [CDARREST] The absence of cardiac rhythm or presence of chaotic cardiac rhythm, intraoperatively or within 30 days following surgery, which results in a cardiac arrest requiring the initiation of CPR, which includes chest compressions	
Gastrointestinal		Reoperation for Abdominal Bleeding (Other)		
		Acute Diaphragmatic Hernia (Wound/Diaphragm)		
		Clostridium Difficile Infection	Clostridium Difficile Infection	Occurrences Clostridium Difficile Colitis [OTHCDIFF] Postoperative Clostridium Difficile (C.diff) Colitis
	Dilation of The Esophagus Indicate whether the patient required dilation of the esophagus within the postoperative period			
		Feeding J-tube Complication		
		Liver Dysfunction		
		Pancreatitis		
	Pyloromyotomy/Pyloroplasty Complication			
		Small Bowel Obstruction		
Neurological		Delirium Tremens (Neurologic/Psychiatric)		
Pleural	Discharged With Chest Tube Indicate whether the patient was discharged with a chest tube for persistent air leak or to drain a postoperative effusion (Discharge)			
Pulmonary	Discharged With Home O2 New; not using O2 pre-op (Discharge)			
		Acute Aspiration		
Systemic			Other postoperative surgical occurrence [PDDIAG_OTHER] Other postoperative surgical occurrences which are significant and that are not covered by other postoperative outcome criteria	
Wound	Other Infection Requiring IV Antibiotics Indicate whether the patient experienced any other infection requiring IV antibiotics (Infection)	Other infections requiring antibiotics (Infection)		
	Sepsis Indicate whether the patient experienced sepsis (septicemia) requiring positive blood cultures in the postoperative period (Infection)	Generalized sepsis – CDC definition (Infection)	Occurrences sepsis [OTHSESEP] Sepsis is the systemic response to infection. Report this variable if the patient has two of the following clinical signs and symptoms of SIRS: Temp >38o C (100.4 o F) or < 36 o C (96.8 o F) HR >90 bpm RR >20 breaths/min or PaCO2 <32 mmHg(4.3 kPa) WBC >12,000 cell/mm ³ , <4000 cells/mm ³ , or >10% immature (band) forms Anion gap acidosis: this is defined by either: [Na + K] – [Cl + HCO3] (or serum CO2)]. If this number is greater than 16, then an anion gap acidosis is present. Na – [Cl + HCO3] (or serum CO2)]. If this number is greater than 12, then an anion gap acidosis is present. *If anion gap lab values are performed at your facilities lab, ascertain which formula is utilized and follow guideline criteria. And either A or B below: A. One of the following: Positive blood culture Clinical documentation of purulence or positive culture from any site for which there is documentation noting the site as the acute cause of sepsis B. The patient must meet SIRS criteria within 48 hours after the Principal Operative Procedure AND One of the following findings during the Principal Operative Procedure: Confirmed infarcted bowel requiring resection Purulence in the operative site Enteric contents in the operative site, or Positive intra-operative cultures	
	Postoperative Packed Red Blood Cells Indicate whether the patient received packed Red Blood Cells (RBC) postoperatively (Hematology)		Occurrences Bleeding Transfusions [OTHBLEED] At least 1 unit of packed or whole red blood cells given from the surgical start time up to and including 72 hours postoperatively	
		Central IV line infection requiring removal or antibiotics (Infection)		
		Intrathoracic/Intra-abdominal Abscess (Infection)		
		Occurrences Septic Shock [OTHSESHOCK] Sepsis is considered severe when it is associated with organ and/or circulatory dysfunction. Report this variable if the patient has the clinical signs and symptoms of SIRS or sepsis AND documented organ and/or circulatory dysfunction		