Supplementary Online Content


**eFigure 1.** Hospital and ICU Mortality  
**eFigure 2.** Hospital and ICU Length of Stay (LOS)

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.
The upper panels display hospital (left) and ICU (right) mortality risk (%) as a function of SAPS II. The fitted mortality curves are given for the preintervention (dashed line, n=2034) and the postintervention (solid line, n=2108) periods with their respective 95% pointwise confidence intervals (gray ribbon). Observed mortality rates for the preintervention (blue circles) and postintervention (red circles) periods supplement the fitted curves. For each panel, the two curves intersect at the gray lines, yielding the corresponding SAPS II for equal risk. The lower panels display the hospital (left) and ICU (right) relative risk (RR, solid line) as a function of SAPS II with the respective 95% confidence intervals (gray ribbon). The observed RR (points) supplements the curve. For each panel, the point of equal RR is attained at the gray horizontal line, corresponding to the intersection point of the upper two curves.
eFigure 2. Hospital and ICU Length of Stay (LOS)

The upper panels display hospital (left) and ICU (right) LOS as a function of SAPS II. The fitted LOS curves are given for the preintervention (dashed line) and post-intervention (solid line) periods with their respective 95% pointwise confidence intervals (gray ribbon). Observed LOS for preintervention (blue circles) and postintervention (red circles) periods supplement the fitted curves. For each panel, the two curves intersect at the gray vertical line, yielding the corresponding SAPS II for equal LOS. The lower panels display the hospital (left) and ICU (right) relative LOS (RLOS, solid line) as a function of SAPS II, along with the respective 95% confidence intervals (gray ribbon). The observed RLOS (points) supplements the curve. For each panel, the point of equal RLOS is attained at the gray horizontal line, corresponding to the intersection point of the upper two lines.