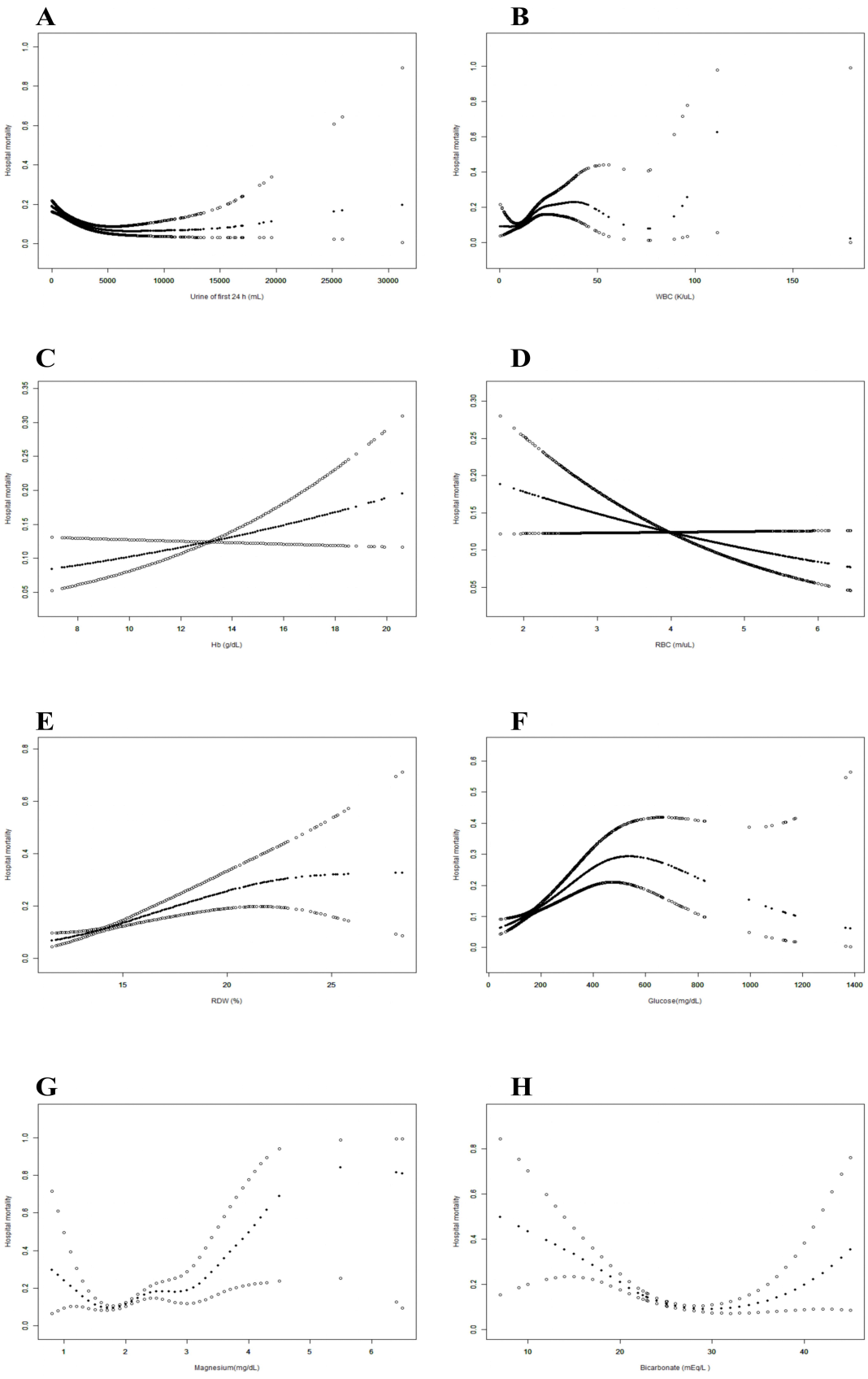
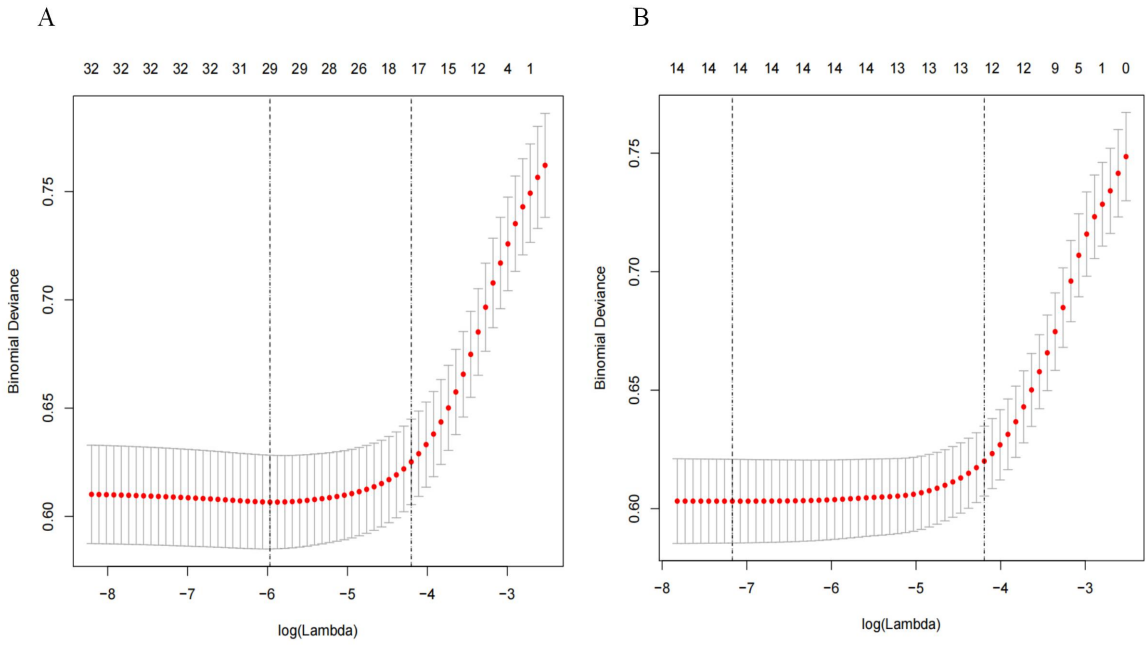

A
Hospital mortality
Urine of first 24 h (mL)
B
Hospital mortality
WBC (K/uL)
C
Hospital mortality
Hb (g/dL)
D
Hospital mortality
RBC (m/uL)
E
Hospital mortality
RDW (%)
F
Hospital mortality
Glucose(mg/dL)
G
Hospital mortality
Magnesium(mg/dL)
H
Hospital mortality
Bicarbonate (mEq/L)

Supplemental figure 1: Smooth curve fitting of significant continuous variables and hospital mortality. All adjustment variables: gender, age, ethnicity, hypertension, diabetes, heart failure, peripheral vascular disease, prior myocardial infarction, hypercholesterolemia, atrial fibrillation, cardiac arrest, cardiogenic shock, valvular disease, SBP, MBP and DBP, use of norepinephrine, dopamine, epinephrine, urine output TnT, CKMB, WBC, RBC, PLT, Hb, RDW, serum levels of glucose, BUN, creatinine, Na+, K+, HCO3+, Mg+. A: smooth curve fitting of urine of the first 24 h; The cut-off value was 3725ml; B: smooth curve fitting of WBC; The cut-off value was 23.63 K/uL; C: smooth curve fitting of Hb; D: smooth curve fitting of RBC; E: smooth curve fitting of RDW; F: smooth curve fitting of serum glucose; The cut-off value was 403mg/dL;G: smooth curve fitting of serum magnesium; The cut-off value was 1.8mg/dl; H: smooth curve fitting of bicarbonate; The cut-off value was 27 mEq/L.



Supplemental figure 2: Predictors' selection using the least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO) regression method. A 10-fold cross-validation was used in the LASSO regression. A: LASSO regression conduct to all characteristics variables B: LASSO regression conduct to 14 variables selected from multivariate logistic regression.