Supplementary Table 1. Summary of missing data of the entire cohort (n = 254)

	Missing	
	Number	Percent
ITU admission 30 day	88	34.6
ITU admission 72 h	87	34.3
BMI	82	32.3
Imaging fluid collection	60	23.6
Imaging necrosis	60	23.6
History of IHD	53	20.9
History of COPD	52	20.5
History of CCF	51	20.1
Glasgow score	49	19.3
CRP at 48 h	25	9.8
Age	13	5.1
Length of stay	8	3.1
Readmission	4	1.6
30-day mortality	0	0.0
Pancreatitis aetiology	0	0.0
Sex	0	0.0

BMI, body mass index; IHD, ischaemic heart disease; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CCF, congestive cardiac failure; CRP, C-reactive protein.

Supplementary Table 2. The Glasgow—Imrie Criteria for the severity of acute pancreatitis

Glasgow-Imrie Criteria for severity of acute pancreatitis		
Arterial oxygen saturation: PaO$_2$ < 60 mm Hg	No = 0	Yes = +1
Age > 55 y	No = 0	Yes = +1
WBC > 15 × 10/L	No = 0	Yes = +1
Calcium < 2 mmol/L	No = 0	Yes = +1
Serum urea > 16 mmol/L	No = 0	Yes = +1
LDH > 600 U/L	No = 0	Yes = +1
Albumin < 32 g/L	No = 0	Yes = +1
Glucose > 10 mmol/L	No = 0	Yes = +1

This score determines the severity of pancreatitis based on eight laboratory values evaluated at 48 hours after admission. Patients with three or more criteria are deemed to be high risk for severe pancreatitis.
WBC, white blood cell; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase.
Data from the article of Blamey et al. (Gut 1984 ;25:1340-1346) [5].