

Table S1:Definitions of Outcomes.

Outcomes	Definition
New-onset organ failure	Combination of new circulatory, respiratory, or renal failure
Circulatory failure	Systolic blood pressure < 90 mmHg despite fluid resuscitation or new need for vasopressor support
Respiratory failure	$\text{PaO}_2 < 60 \text{ mmHg}$ or new postoperative ventilator requirement
Renal failure	Creatinine $> 2 \times$ preoperative value or new need for renal replacement therapy
Hemorrhage	According to the International Study Group of Pancreatic Surgery (ISGPS)
Pancreatic fistula	According to the International Study Group of Pancreatic Fistula (ISGPF)
Sepsis	According to the Sepsis-3.
Pancreatic pseudocyst	Acute peripancreatic fluid collections becomes more organization and develops an enhanced non-epithelial wall on CECT.
Other gastrointestinal fistulas	Fistula occurs in the stomach, small intestine, colon, and biliary tract.
Intra-abdominal abscess	Infection is localized, enveloping, and fluid foci with or without gas can be seen on imaging.
IAH/ACS	Intra-abdominal pressure greater than 12mmHg are considered to represent IAH, and the pressure $>20\text{mmHg}$ in the context of new-onset organ dysfunction/failure is considered ACS.
LOS	Total postoperative LOS, including all related readmissions.

CECT, Contrast-Enhanced CT; IAH, intra-abdominal hypertension; ACS, abdominal compartment syndrome; LOS, Length of Stay.