

Supplementary Table 1: Patient characteristics of the cohort adjusted to the proposed algorithm.

	Patients with normal risk (n=466)	Patients with elevated risk (n=106)	p-value
Age	66 (18-93)	73 (49-88)	<0.001
BMI	26.4 (12.1-45.1)	25.2 (17.3-40.3)	0.1
Gender (male)	232 (49.8%)	66 (62.3%)	0.02
ASA			<0.001
1+2	216 (46.4%)	11 (10.4%)	
3+4	250 (53.6%)	95 (89.6%)	
Tumor type			<0.001
Benign	264 (56.7%)	19 (17.9%)	
Malignant	202 (43.3%)	87 (82.1%)	

Age, median

ASA, American Society of Anesthesiologists score

BMI, Body mass index (kg/m²), median

CCI, Charlson Comorbidity Index

Supplementary Table 2: Surgical outcome of the cohort adjusted to the proposed algorithm.

	Patients with normal risk (n=466)	Patients with elevated risk (n=106)	p-value
Surgery scheduling type			0.9
Elective	415 (89.1%)	94 (88.7%)	
Emergency	51 (10.9%)	12 (11.3%)	
Surgical approach			<0.001
Open	378 (81.1%)	88 (18.9%)	
laparoscopic/robotic	63 (59.4%)	43 (40.6%)	
Surgical procedure			<0.001
Right hemicolectomy/ileocecal	98 (21.0%)	34 (32.1%)	
Left hemicolectomy	23 (4.9%)	12 (11.3%)	
Sigmoid resection	265 (56.9%)	24 (22.6%)	
Anterior resection	68 (14.6%)	33 (31.3%)	
Abdominoperineal resection	4 (0.9%)	1 (0.9%)	
Total/subtotal colectomy	8 (1.7%)	2 (1.9%)	
Blood loss (ml, median)	30 (0-1800)	50 (0-3000)	0.006
Duration of the surgical procedure	190 (1-486)	216 (90-500)	0.004

Open surgical approach including conversion from minimal-invasive to open