

Supplementary figures

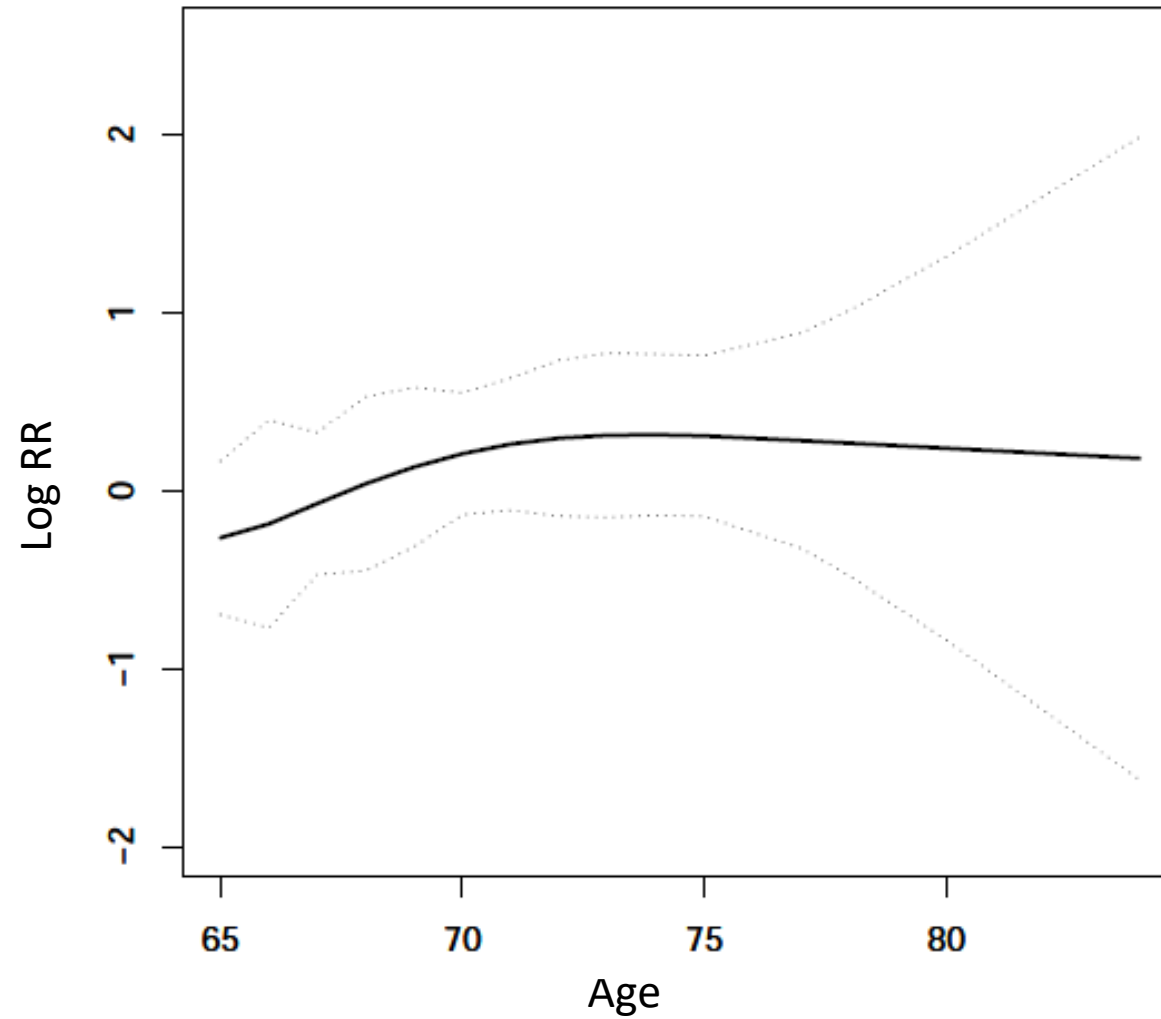
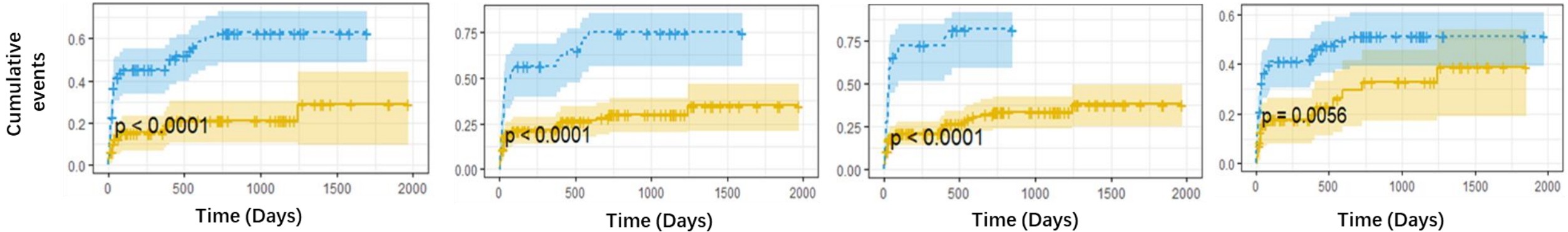


Figure S1 Nonlinear relationship between age and survival status. The curve: estimated spline function in log RR on the effect of age. The dotted lines: 95% confidence interval.



	Cardiac arrhythmia	Acute renal injury	Reintubation	PGD (\geq Grade 2 at 72h)
	No Cardiac arrhythmia	No Acute renal injury	No reintubation	No PGD (\geq Grade 2 at 72h)

Figure S2 Cumulative incidence plot demonstrating time to death in lung transplant recipients stratified by post-LT complications. Log-rank test p value was used to compare the cumulative incidence curves between the strata.

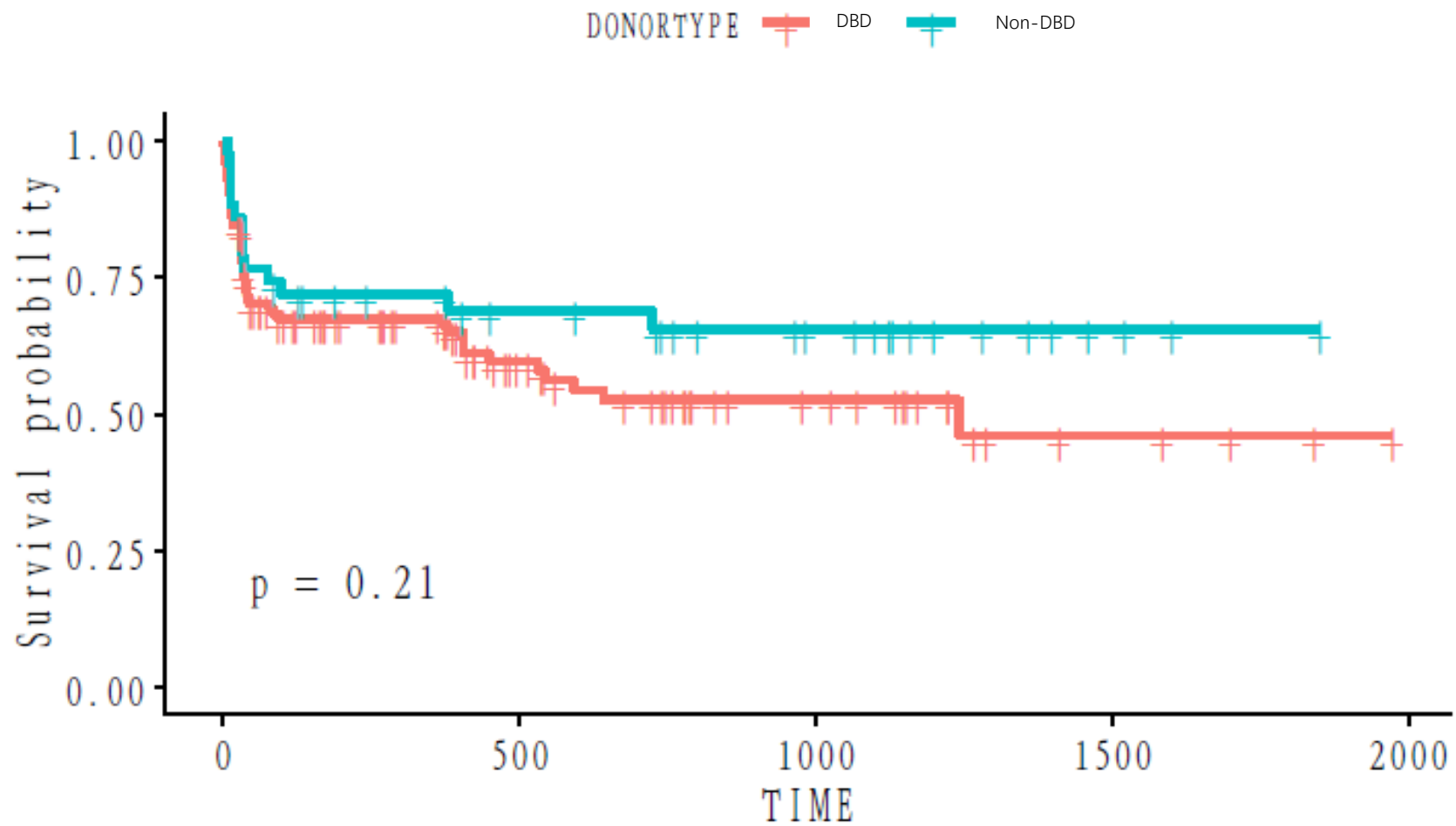


Figure S3 Kaplan-Meier plot demonstrating time to death in lung transplant recipients stratified by donor type (DBD donors vs: non-DBD donors including DCD and DBCD).

Figure S4 (a) Characteristics in the nomogram to predict probability of 1-year, 3-year and 5-year survival in patients ≥ 65 years. Patient prognostic values are located on the axis of each variable; a line is then drawn upwards to determine the number of points for that particular variable. Age in Group ≥ 70 years (age group), NYHA Grade IV (NYHA IV), pre-transplant steroids use (STERIODS), with cardiac abnormality (CA), with post-LT cardiac arrhythmia (Carr), right lung transplantation (RL, compared to left lung transplantation), represented on the axis at an arbitrary value of 1 (no=0). C-index of the prediction model is 0.77. The calibration method with bootstrapping was used to illustrate the association between survival and predicted survival probability in 1 year and 3 year. Bootstrapping involved 1000 repetitions.

(a)

Points

agegroup

NYHAIV

STERIODS

CA

Carr

RL

Total Points

1-year survival

3-year survival

5-year survival

