

**Web table 1:** Risk factors for 30-day mortality after colorectal resection - univariate logistic regression analyses

<b>Table 1 online:</b> Univariate logistic regression analyses with odds ratios indicating the risk of death within 30 days of surgery		
<b>variable</b>	<b>P Value</b>	<b>Odds Ratio (95%CI)</b>
<b>Anastomotic leakage</b>	<0.001	3.57 (2.06 to 6.19)
<b>Intraoperative transfusion</b>	<0.001	4.54 (2.98 to 6.93)
<b>Age</b>	<0.001	2.46 (1.93 to 3.14) <sup>#</sup>
<b>Intraoperative blood loss</b>	<0.001	1.05 (1.03 to 1.08) <sup>α</sup>
<b>ASA-score</b>	<0.001	
I	-	1
II	0.022	3.00 (1.17 to 7.65)
III	<0.001	11.9 (4.65 to 30.6)
IV	<0.001	54.0 (14.7 to 198)
<b>Surgical center</b>	<0.001	
1	-	1
2	0.50	1.56 (0.43 to 5.68)
3	0.077	2.08 (0.92 to 4.68)
4	<0.001	4.69 (2.37 to 9.29)
5	<0.001	4.22 (2.03 to 8.74)
6	0.72	0.82 (0.28 to 2.38)
<b>Laparoscopic surgery (vs. open)</b>	0.029	0.59 (0.36 to 0.95)
<b>Colonic resection (vs. rectal)</b>	0.030	1.83 (1.06 to 3.16)
<b>T-stage</b>	0.032	
4	-	1
3	0.004	0.49 (0.30 to 0.79)
2	0.29	0.69 (0.34 to 1.37)
1	0.16	0.46 (0.16 to 1.34)
<b>NSAID use and drug type</b>	0.21	
None	-	1
Ibuprofen	0.24	1.32 (0.83 to 2.10)
Diclofenac	0.26	0.55 (0.20 to 1.54)
<b>Male sex</b>	0.59	1.12 (0.74 to 1.71)

Note: NSAID = non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug; ASA = American Society of Anesthesiologists; BMI = body mass index

#: Odds Ratio with 95% CI for an increment of 10 years is given

α: Odds Ratio with 95% CI for an increment of 100 milliliters is given