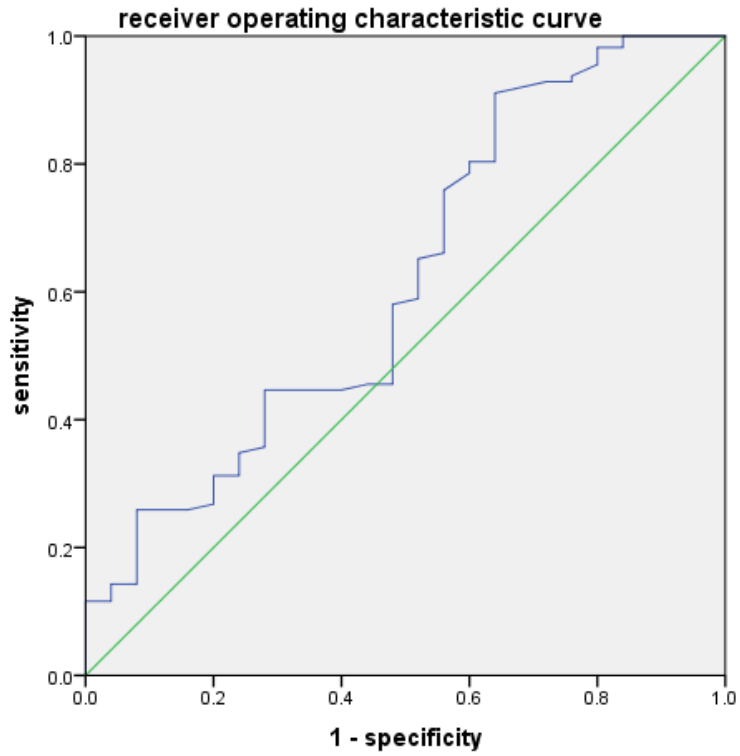


Supplementary Figure 1 The receiver operating characteristic curve for gastrointestinal wall thickening in predicting PSMVT secondary to SAP in the early stage. PSMVT: Portosplenomesenteric vein thrombosis; SAP: severe acute pancreatitis.



Supplementary Figure 2 The receiver operating characteristic curve for albumin in predicting PSMVT secondary to SAP in the early stage.

Supplementary Table 1 Generally characteristics of all patients with and without PSMVT

Characteristics	PSMVT (n = 25)	Non-PSMVT (n = 115)	P value
Age (year), mean \pm SD	49.20 \pm 17.67	55.76 \pm 15.32	0.061
Sex			0.670
Male	11	56	
Female	14	59	
Etiology			0.842
Alcoholic	2	6	
Hypertriglyceridemia	8	30	
Biliary	14	75	
others	1	4	
Modified Marshall score, mean \pm SD	2.20 \pm 2.18	2.04 \pm 1.48	0.662
SIRS score, mean \pm SD	2.32 \pm 0.75	2.01 \pm 1.07	0.170
APACHEII score, mean \pm SD	9.84 \pm 3.91	9.37 \pm 3.94	0.592
Balthazar's CTSI score, mean \pm SD	7.20 \pm 2.65	4.63 \pm 1.45	0.000

PSMVT: Portosplenomesenteric vein thrombosis; SIRS: Systemic inflammatory response syndrome; APACHE: Acute Physiology, Age, and Chronic Health Evaluation; SD: Standard deviation.

Supplementary Table 2 Imaging data of all patients with and without PSMVT

Imaging data	PSMVT (n=25)	Non-PSMVT (n=115)	P value
¹ Narrowing of splenic vein, Y(N)	2 (23)	14 (101)	0.552
Splenomegaly, Y(N)	2 (23)	11 (104)	0.807
² Splenic infarction, Y(N)	2 (23)	4 (111)	0.312
³ Pseudoaneurysm, Y(N)	1 (24)	1 (114)	0.232
Gastrointestinal wall thickening, Y(N)	15 (10)	30 (85)	0.001
Fatty liver, Y(N)	8 (17)	40 (75)	0.791
cholecystitis, Y(N)	1 (24)	25 (90)	0.039
Gastric varices, Y(N)	0 (25)	0 (115)	-
Location of APFCs, Y(N)			
Anterior renal space	24 (1)	107 (8)	0.585
Posterior renal space	9 (16)	30 (85)	0.316
Perirenal space	7 (18)	31 (84)	0.915
Great omentum	6 (19)	31 (84)	0.761
Lesser omentum	17 (8)	57 (58)	0.094
Paracolic sulci	21 (4)	85 (30)	0.286
Mesenteric root	16 (9)	45 (70)	0.023
Transverse mesocolon	16 (9)	71 (44)	0.833
Numbers of APFCs, mean ± SD	5.64 ± 2.24	4.69 ± 2.33	0.148
Extrapancreatic necrosis alone, Y(N)	8 (17)	69 (46)	0.011
Pancreatic parenchymal necrosis, Y(N)	0 (25)	3 (112)	0.414
Extrapancreatic and parenchymal necrosis, Y(N)	17 (8)	30 (85)	0.000
Location of necrosis, Y(N)			

Head	7 (18)	9 (106)	0.004
Neck	9 (16)	13 (102)	0.002
Body	14 (11)	19 (96)	0.000
Tail	13 (12)	13 (102)	0.000
Amount of necrosis, Y(N)			
<30%	4 (21)	24 (91)	0.581
30%-50%	3 (22)	5 (110)	0.135
>50%	10 (15)	3 (112)	0.000

¹Narrowing of a vein was defined as > 50% decrease in caliber of the lumen.

²Splenic infarct was defined as wedge-shaped non-enhancing areas in spleen.

³Pseudoaneurysm referred to the tearing or puncture of the arterial wall, from which blood flowed out and was surrounded by the tissue surrounding the aorta to form a hematoma. Y: Yes; N: No; APFC: Acute peripancreatic fluid collection.

Supplementary Table 3 Clinical outcomes of all patients with and without PSMVT

Outcomes	PSMVT (n=25)	Non-PSMVT (n=115)	P value
¹ The mount of ascites (ml), mean \pm SD	3710 3744.52	\pm 3853 4390.32	\pm 0.899
Intra-abdominal hypertension, Y(N)	18 (0)	67 (7)	0.175
ACS, Y(N)	5 (13)	10 (64)	0.142
Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Y(N)	2 (23)	1 (114)	0.026
Intra-abdominal hemorrhage, Y(N)	3 (22)	5 (110)	0.135
MODS, Y(N)	11 (14)	22 (93)	0.008
Infected pancreatic necrosis, Y(N)	15 (10)	25 (90)	0.000
Mini-invasive interventions, Y(N)	12 (13)	20 (95)	0.001
Surgical, Y(N)	2 (23)	2 (113)	0.089
Length of hospital stay (day), mean \pm SD	35.40 \pm 36.62	21.67 \pm 19.09	0.008
Length of ICU stay (day), mean \pm SD	22.68 \pm 33.04	10.40 \pm 12.79	0.003
Death, Y(N)	6 (19)	15 (100)	0.164

¹The amount of ascites was calculated by calculating the amount of fluid from peritoneal puncture and drainage during admission. ACS: Abdominal compartment syndrome; MODS: Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome; ICU: Intensive care unit.