**Supplemental Table 3** –Clinical Outcomes of Cases and Controls (Excluding patients with evidence for both TACO and TRALI, and their matched controls)

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| **Outcome** | **TACO****(N=143)** | **Control****(N=638)** | **P-value\*** |
| ICU LOS days, median (IQR) | *(n = 141, 98.6%)*10.8 (4.1 – 30.5) | *(n = 453, 71.0%)*6.8 (2.7 – 20.2) | <0.001 |
| Hospital LOS days, median (IQR) | 11 (7 – 21) | 7 (5 – 10) | <0.001 |
| Postoperative mechanical ventilation, n (%) | 102 (71.3) | 207 (32.5) | <0.001 |
| Survival, % (95% CI) 1 month 3 months 1 year | 92.7 (88.5 – 97.2)85.6 (79.8 – 91.8)71.0 (63.4 – 79.6) | 96.4 (95.0 – 97.9)93.9 (92.0 – 95.8)83.9 (80.9 – 86.9) | <0.001 |

ICU - intensive care unit, LOS - length of stay, IQR - interquartile range, TACO - transfusion associated circulatory overload, TRALI = transfusion related acute lung injury

\*ICU and Hospital LOS were compared between groups using quantile regression with matching variables, and preoperative American society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) physical status, included as covariates. Postoperative mechanical ventilation was compared between groups using conditional logistic regression with preoperative ASA status included as a covariate. Survival estimates at 1 month, 3 months, and 1 year using the Kaplan-Meier method and overall survival was compared between groups using stratified Cox proportional hazards regression with preoperative ASA status included as a covariate.