**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGEND**

**Supplemental Figure 1: Classification of the LAPSE cohort according to the PERSEVERE decision tree.** The primary outcome is hospital mortality. The root node contains all subjects (n = 173) and provides the number of subjects who were dead or alive at hospital discharge, and the respective rates. Subsequent to the root node, subjects are allocated to daughter nodes according to the predefined PERSEVERE decision rules reflecting either a biomarker concentration (pg/mL) or age. Each daughter node provides the decision rule used to generate the respective daughter nodes, and the number of subjects who were dead or alive at hospital discharge, and the respective rates. The assignment of baseline mortality probability is based on allocation to one of eight terminal nodes (TN). Each terminal nodes provides the probability (“prob.”) of hospital mortality or survival, based on the previously published PERSEVERE model, and the actual rates of death or survival among subjects allocated to that terminal node.