Figure S1. Normalized importance by neural network analysis of the independent predictors of 90-day mortality in patients undergoing first-time deceased donor liver transplantation.
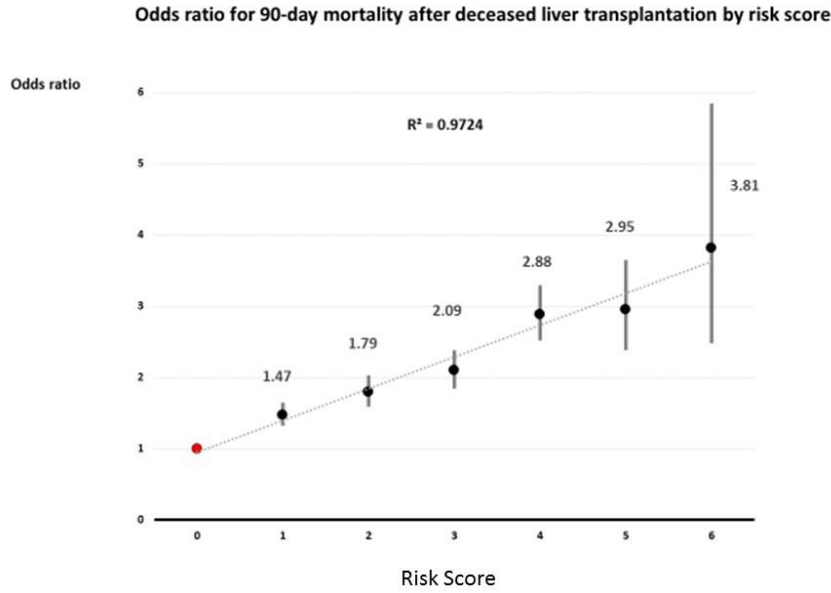
Figure S2. The odds ratio of 90-day mortality and respective 95% confidence intervals (y-axis) in patients undergoing liver transplantation stratified by the number of points of the scoring system (x-axis). Each additional point of the scoring system was associated with a mean increase in the odds ratio of 0.46 (SD 0.2).
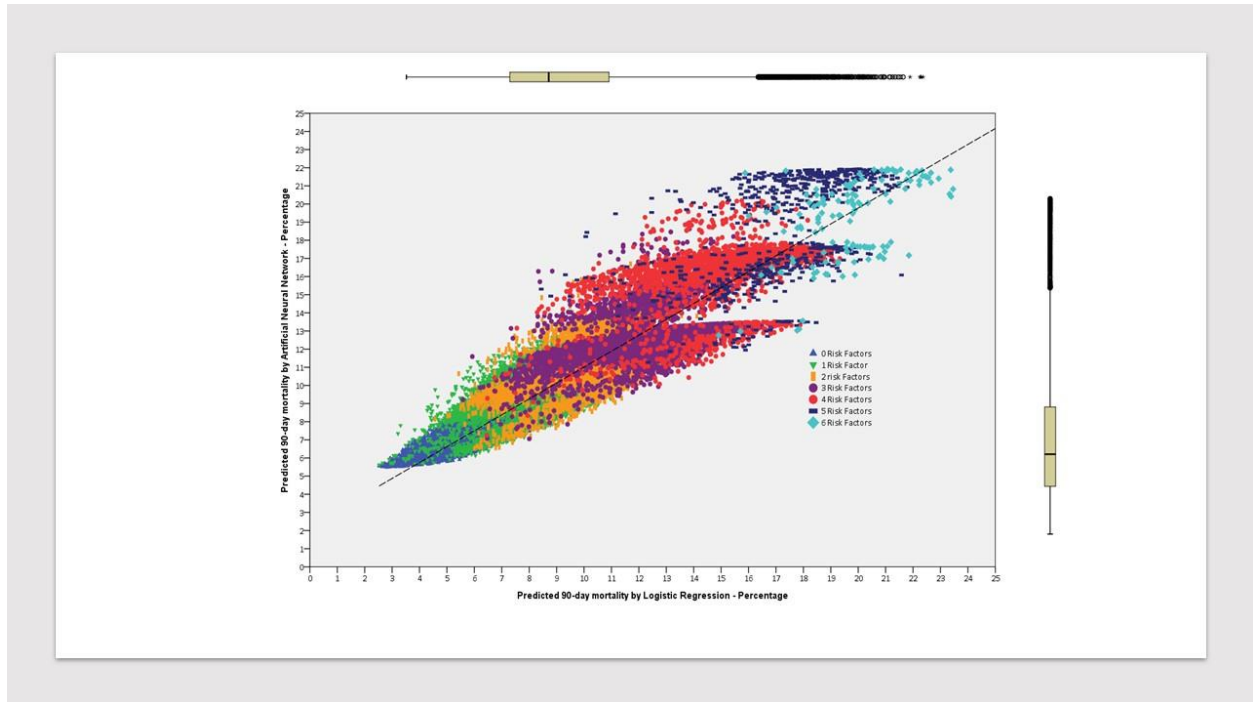

Figure S3. Scatter plot representing the correlation between predicted probabilities of 90-day mortality using logistic regression (x-axis) and artificial neural network analysis (y-axis) stratified by risk score. The linear relationship between the two variables showed a Pearson correlation coefficient $R^2 = 0.91$ (P≤0.001). The correlation function between predicted 90-day mortality by neural network analysis and logistic regression analysis was: y= 0.02 +0.88*x.
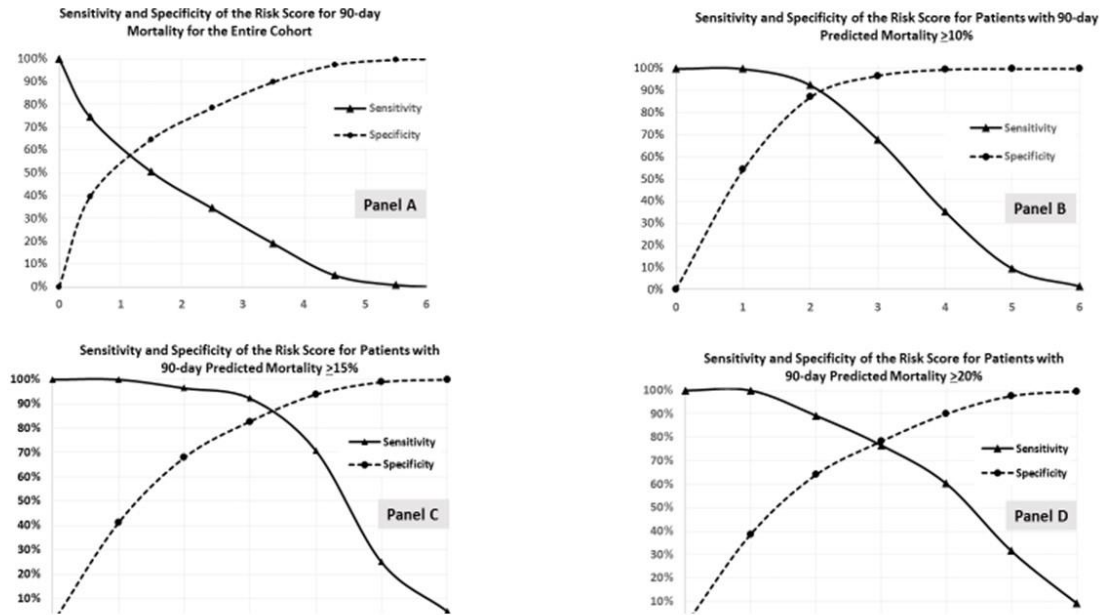
Figure S4. Correlations between sensitivity and specificity (y-axis) of the model and the number of points of the risk score (x-axis) for the discrimination of 90-day mortality for the entire cohort **(Panel A)**, for patients with predicted 90-day mortality ≥10% **(Panel B)**, for patients with 90-day predicted mortality ≥15% **(Panel C)**, and for patients with 90-day predicted mortality ≥20% **(Panel D)**.