**Supplemental Figure Legends**

**Supplemental Figure 1**

**A.** Odds ratios for hospital mortality for various logistic regression analysis of complete cases only (cases with missing data excluded from analysis) comparing POCUS use before versus No POCUS use. OR>1 indicate higher odds of death in POCUS before group compared to No Pocus group.

**B.** Absolute difference in hospital mortality between POCUS use before vs. No POCUS use, with positive values indicating higher mortality in the POCUS before group. Diamonds indicate point estimates and horizontal bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. \*Adjusted for the following variables (See Methods): Patient age, triage vitals (mean arterial pressure, O2 saturation, heart rate), first lactate, any use of vasopressor, IV fluid use, prehospital intubation, patient cardiac arrest during hospital stay, any use of antibiotics, number of ICU days, hospital location. \*\*Propensity score/treatment effect model includes all variables from the outcome model as well as the following additional variables: sex, triage vitals (first body temperature, triage acuity, respiratory rate), diagnosis of sepsis, sepsis alert in the electronic medical record, diagnosis of heart failure. Abbreviations: IPWRA, Inverse probability weighted regression adjustment; POCUS, Point of Care Ultrasound; PS, Propensity score.

**Supplementary Figure 2**

**A.** Balance plot showing the distribution of the propensity score for the propensity score matched analysis stratified by all subjects (“Raw”) and the matched subjects (“Matched”).

**B.** Balance plot showing the distribution of the propensity score for the inverse probability weighted regression adjustment analysis stratified by all subjects (“Raw”) and post-weighted subjects (“Weighted”). Solid black lines represents the No Pocus cohort and the dashed gray lines represent the POCUS Before cohort.