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| **Supplementary Table 1: Clinico-pathologic variables analyzed** |
| Indication for surgery | Age | Gender |
| Race | Length of surgery | EBL |
| Open vs. MIS | Type of diversion | ECOG status |
| ASA score | CCI | Smoking history |
| Readmissions (90 days) | Severe complications | In-house complications |
| Disposition at discharge | Surgical margin status | TURBT histology |
| BMI | T-stage | N-stage |
| Final histology | # positive lymph nodes | Neoadjuvant chemotherapy status |
| M-stage | +/- Aspirin or Plavix | CAD |
| Previous pelvic radiotherapy | Hypertension | Diabetes |
| Coagulopathy | Myocardial infarction | Pulmonary embolus |
| Atrial fibrillation | Pre-op DVT | DVT after discharge |
| Post-op DVT | Pre-op WBC | Pre-op plt count |
| Presence of infection | Pre-op lymphocyte count | Pre-op creatinine |
| Pre-op neutrophil count | Pre-op albumin | Pre-operative Hgb |
| Pre-operative GFR | Platelet at discharge | Creatinine at discharge |
| fWBC | Peak creatinine | Creatinine nadir |
| GFR at discharge | Death from disease |  |
| Post-operative metastasis |  |  |

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| Supplementary Table 2: Multivariate analysis on validation set |  |
| *Effect* | *Hazard ratio* | *95% Confidence Limits* | *P value* |
| WBC trend (stable/decreasing vs. rising) | 0.89 | 0.42 | 1.91 | 0.77 |
| WBC group (>9k/mm3 vs. ≤ 9k/mm3) | 2.59 | 1.18 | 5.66 | 0.02 |
| Diversion (continent vs. incontinent) | 1.98 | 0.7 | 5.56 | 0.19 |
| Dicharge disposition (other vs. nursing home) | 1.04 | 0.31 | 3.47 | 0.95 |
| LOS (0-10d vs. >10d) | 3.89 | 1.37 | 11.04 | 0.01 |