Supplementary Online Content


eAppendix. Adverse event definitions.

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.
Adverse Event Definitions

a. **Intra-abdominal abscess** = abscess identified on imaging beyond initial presentation. If an abscess was present at admission, considered an adverse event if during treatment an abscess in a different location was identified, or an increased number of abscesses, or significantly larger abscess in the same location as at presentation.

b. **Central venous catheter adverse event** = dysfunctional catheter necessitating replacement or change in therapy from intravenous to oral antibiotics due to loss of functional catheter; or infection; or unplanned removal / dislodgement.

c. **Interventional radiology procedure-associated adverse event** = injury to adjacent organ or structure (e.g. bleeding identified by imaging); symptoms (e.g. neuropathic pain) related to IR procedure requiring treatment.

d. **Bowel obstruction** = inability to advance diet due to intraperitoneal adhesions or inflammation with imaging evidence for obstruction and required operation to correct; occurred in a patient that did not present with a bowel obstruction picture.

e. **Wound infection** = cellulitis or abscess occurring at an incision that required antibiotic treatment and/or opening of the wound.

f. **Wound dehiscence** = separation of skin, subcutaneous tissue, or fascia requiring specific wound care (e.g. dressing changes).

g. **Recurrent appendicitis** = readmission after improvement with signs and symptoms typical of appendicitis AND findings at operation consistent with appendiceal inflammation.

h. **Pleural effusion** = symptomatic effusion, developing during treatment (not at admission), identified on imaging AND that received drainage (i.e. either thoracentesis or chest tube placement).

i. **Antibiotic-associated colitis** - infectious diarrhea confirmed with stool culture (e.g. C. difficile colitis).

j. **Anesthesia-related complication** – e.g. over sedation with central venous catheter placement procedure requiring ICU observation.

k. **Respiratory failure** – requirement for mechanical ventilation during the treatment period, other than during an operation.

l. **Gastrointestinal hemorrhage** – diagnosed by endoscopy (e.g. duodenal ulcer related).

m. **Pancreatitis** – elevated lipase and amylase, CT evidence of pancreatic inflammatory changes, and diagnosed by treating pediatric surgeon.

n. **Acute urinary retention** - inability to void requiring urinary catheterization and urology consultation.