

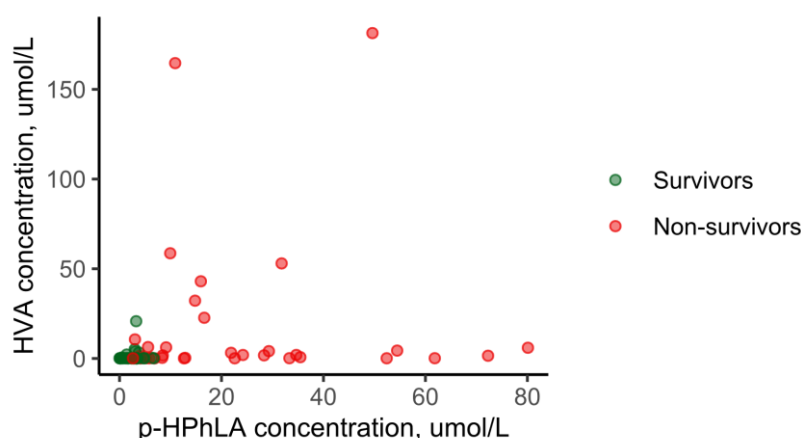
# Multivariate Prognostic Model for Predicting the Outcome of Critically Ill Patients Using the Aromatic Metabolites Detected by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry

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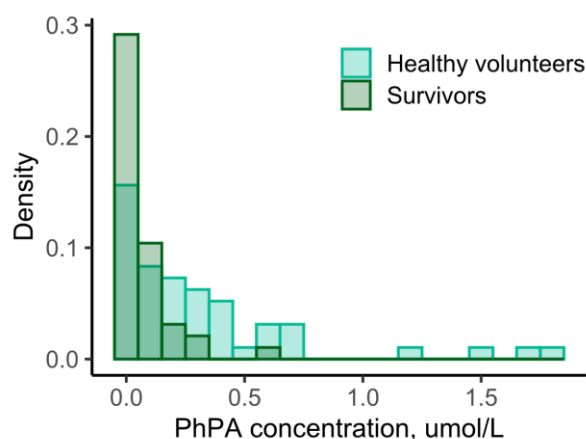
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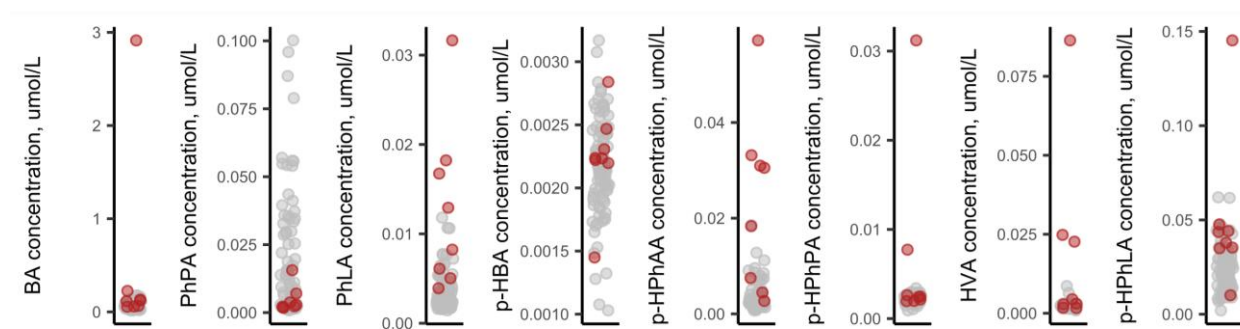
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**Figure S1.** The concentration ( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) of homovanillic (HVA) and 4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)lactic acids (*p*-HPhLA) in the blood serum of survivors ( $n = 44$ ) and non-survivors ( $n = 35$ ). Concentrations higher than  $36 \mu\text{mol/L}$  are approximate because they were calculated by extrapolation.



**Figure S2.** The distributions of phenylpropionic acid (PhPA) concentration,  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , obtained for healthy volunteers ( $n = 52$ ) and survivors ( $n = 44$ ).



**Figure S3:** The concentration of all metabolites in the blood serum of survivors. Each person is represented by a single point. Eight samples (red points) are outliers. Points are scattered along the x-axis to improve perception in the case of overlapping. BA – benzoic acid; PhPA – 3-phenylpropionic acid; PhLA – 3-phenyllactic acid; *p*-HBA – 4-hydroxybenzoic acid; *p*-HPhAA – 2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)acetic acid; *p*-HPhPA – 4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid; HVA – homovanillic acid; *p*-HPhLA – 4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)lactic acid.