

Supplementary Table S1. Indication for pancreatic surgery in 133 patients who underwent CT-fluoroscopy guided percutaneous drainage of abdominal fluid collections after operation.

Variable	
Age (years)	64 [55, 72] (19–86) ¹
Sex	
Female	61 (45.9%) ²
Male	72 (54.1%) ²
Indications for pancreatic resection	
Tumor lesions—Primary:	95 (71.4%) ²
<i>Solid exocrine tumors</i>	49 (36.8%) ²
Ductal adenocarcinoma	47 (35.3%) ²
Acinar cell carcinoma	1 (0.8%) ²
Solid pseudopapillary neoplasm	1 (0.8%) ²
<i>Solid non-exocrine tumors</i>	8 (6.0%) ²
Carcinoma of the distal bile duct	6 (4.5%) ²
Adenoma of the distal bile duct	1 (0.8%) ²
Squamous cell carcinoma	1 (0.8%) ²
<i>Solid neuroendocrine tumors (NETs)</i>	19 (14.3%) ²
<i>Cystic lesions</i>	19 (14.3%) ²
Intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm	11 (8.3%) ²
Serous cystoadenoma	7 (5.3%) ²
Cystic ductal adenocarcinoma	1 (0.8%) ²
Tumor lesions—Secondary:	11 (8.3%) ²
Renal cell carcinoma	3 (2.3%) ²
Liposarcoma	3 (2.3%) ²
Ovarian cancer	2 (1.5%) ²
Melanoma	1 (0.8%) ²
Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor	1 (0.8%) ²
Endometrial Carcinoma	1 (0.8%) ²
Tumor-like lesions:	25 (18.8%) ²
Focal pancreatitis	14 (10.5%) ²
Pseudocysts	6 (4.5%) ²
Fatty infiltration	1 (0.8%) ²
Echinococcosis	1 (0.8%) ²
Castleman disease	1 (0.8%) ²
Desmoid	1 (0.8%) ²
Tuberculosis	1 (0.8%) ²
Other reasons:	2 (1.5%) ²
Trauma	1 (0.8%) ²
Extremely elevated serum tumor markers	1 (0.8%) ²

¹: Median [25%, 75% quartile] (range), ²: Numbers (Percentage)

Supplementary Table S2. Parameters of the generalized linear mixed models (GLMM) used in Figure 6.

<i>Predictors</i>	C-reactive Protein			Leukocyte Count			Interleukin-6		
	<i>Estimates</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Estimates</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Estimates</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>
(Intercept)	1.02	0.90–1.14	<0.001	1.08	1.03–1.12	<0.001	2.05	1.83–2.28	<0.001
Time (days)	−0.04	−0.04–0.03	<0.0001	−0.01	−0.01–0.01	<0.0001	−0.04	−0.05–0.04	<0.0001
Random Effects									
σ^2	0.11			0.01			0.05		
τ_{00}	0.15 Subject ID			0.02 Subject ID			0.13 Subject ID		
ICC	0.57			0.63			0.71		
N	49 Subject ID			55 Subject ID			12 Subject ID		
Observations	417			507			83		
Marginal R ² / Conditional R ²	0.269 / 0.689			0.117 / 0.672			0.349 / 0.814		

CI: Confidence Interval; R²: Coefficient of Determination; σ^2 : distribution-specific variance; τ_{00} : between-subject-variance; ICC: intraclass correlation coefficient, N: number of subjects.

Supplementary Table S3. Visual appearance of the drainage fluid depending on the infection status and presence of POPF.

Visual appearance ¹		Pancreatic fistula	Proof of germs ²	
			<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Bloody	18 (15.4%)	<i>Present</i>	3 (17.6%)	7 (41.2%)
		<i>Not present</i>	3 (17.6%)	4 (23.6%)
Chylus	2 (1.7%)	<i>Present</i>	0 (0.0 %)	0 (0.0 %)
		<i>Not present</i>	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Purulent	54 (46.2%)	<i>Present</i>	11 (22.0 %)	5 (10.0 %)
		<i>Not present</i>	29 (58.0 %)	5 (10.0 %)
Bilious	17 (14.5%)	<i>Present</i>	4 (23.5 %)	2 (11.8%)
		<i>Not present</i>	7 (41.2 %)	4 (23.5 %)
Serous	26 (22.2%)	<i>Present</i>	5 (20.0 %)	6 (24.0 %)
		<i>Not present</i>	6 (24.0 %)	8 (32.0 %)

¹: Numbers (Percentage). The group includes all cases where the visual appearance of the drainage fluid was documented (n = 117). Percentages refer to the column values. ²: Numbers (Percentage). Subgroup in which germ detection and biochemical testing for the presence of a POPF were performed (n = 111). Percentages refer to the values of the corresponding 2 × 2 contingency table. Values in bold indicates significant result in Chi²-test. POPF: postoperative pancreatic fistula.