Study ID#



The <u>Eff</u>ect <u>of Higher Protein Dosing in Critically III Patients: A</u> Multicenter Registry-based Randomized Trial The EFFORT Trial

Clinical trials.gov ID #NCT03160547

Patient CRF Worksheets and Instructions

Version: 19 -Sept -2018

Study ID #



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Complete (☑)	These Patient CRF Worksheets have been developed to assist your site in collecting data for the trial. The following table can be used by the site to track the completion of data collection for the patient.	Page
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REDCap Entry Checklist

Study ID # This checklist may be used by the site to keep track of the data that is entered into REDCap. Place a **\overline{B}** in the box once the data has been entered.

Outcomes																0	0	_	0
13 → 28																			
12											<u> </u>	-				-			
11															0				
10	-														0				
6	- 1										0	0	0		0	0		0	
∞	- 1										0	0	•		•	•		•	
7											0	0	0		0	0		0	
9											0	0	0		0	0		0	
S											0	0	0		0	0		0	
4	- 1										0	_	•		<u> </u>	•		0	
m	1										0	0	0		0	0		0	
2	- 1												_		<u> </u>	_		<u> </u>	
Day 1 (ICU Adm)						0	0	0	•		0	0	0		0	0		0	
Rando		0		0	0														
FORM	Date:	Inclusion	Exclusion	Pre-Randomization	Randomization	Patient Information	Conditions at Enrollment	SOFA Score	Nutrition Assessment	Nutrition Goals	Daily Nutrition Data	Daily EN Data	Daily IV Nutrition	Daily Protein Data	Daily Nutritional Adequacy (automatically calculated)	Vasopressors/Inotropes	Mechanical Ventilation	Renal Replacement Therapy (RRT)	Hospital Outcomes

effort study

General Instructions

The following data collection worksheets (i.e. CRFs) have been developed to assist you with data collection and entry into REDCap™.

The instructions in this document should be reviewed and followed closely to ensure appropriate collection of data for the EFFORT Study.

- 1. To help you keep track, we recommend documenting the unique patient **Study ID** # on each worksheet. (Note: this number is assigned by REDCap™).
- 2. The date format that must be used when entering data into REDCap™ is year-month-day, entered as yyyy-mm-dd. For example, September 8th 2015 would be entered as: 2015-09-08.
- 3. All times should be recorded using the 24-hour (calendar day) clock. Midnight is to be entered as 00:00 hrs.
- 4. Anywhere that 'Other (specify)' is selected, there must be an entry in REDCap™™ (in the space provided) describing what 'Other' means.
- 5. Study days are defined as follows and data must be collected according to study days:

Study Day 1 = **ICU admit date** (not randomization) and **time** until 23:59 the same day.

Study Day 2 = the subsequent day starting at 00:00 to 23:59 that day

Example: A patient is admitted to the ICU on Sept 8th, 2015 at 4:00 PM (16:00). The study days would be:

Study Day 1 = 2015-09-08 from 16:00 to 23:59 the same date (2015-09-08)

Study Day 2 = 2015-09-09 from 00:00 to 23:59 on 2015-09-09 (same date)

- 6. There may be occasions when data is unavailable, not applicable or not known. The measurement may not have been taken, the test not done, or the data may be missing from the medical record. Example: T-Bilirubin was not done on a particular study day. If the data is 'Not Available' for any reason, indicate by selecting 'Not Available'.
- 6. The timeline for data entry for each patient into REDCap™ is **90 days from the date of ICU admission**. To complete a patient chart in REDCap™ you will need to complete all of the data entry and address all data queries.



Screening/Randomization: Patient Eligibility (1)

Complete all of the information by selecting the appropriate box and entering the required data for each field as indicated. These data are to be collected once, at the time of screening.
If eligible, the patient must be randomized to the trial within 96h of admission to your ICU.
1. ≥ 18 years old. 2. Have one or more of the following risk factors that make them a high nutritional risk. Each patient will need to be assessed for the presence of 2. a-e of these nutritional risk criteria however, it may be difficult to make contact with a proxy to perform some of these assessments during screening (e.g. SARC-F). If you are unable to complete some of the assessments listed below, that is okay! Please answer to the best of your ability at the time of screening. As long as the patient meets at least one of these criteria, say for example BMI, they qualify for inclusion #2. NOTE: Once the patient is randomized you will have more time to collect the malnutrition, CFS and SARC-F assessments (which are recorded on the Baseline Nutrition Assessment, see pg. 30-32). (a) Low (≤25) or high BMI (≥35) (b) Moderate to severe malnutrition (as defined by local assessments). (Refer to page 30, for information that will be collected). (c) Frailty (Clinical Frailty Scale of 5 or more from proxy). (Refer to page 32, for information that will be collected). (d) Sarcopenia (SARC-F score of 4 or more from proxy). (Refer to page 34, for information that will be collected). (e) From point of screening, projected duration of mechanical ventilation >4 days. 3. Requiring mechanical ventilation with actual or expected total duration > 48 hours from time of screening. This includes any positive inspiratory pressure (excluding PEEP only) delivered via an endotracheal tube or a tracheostomy. Non-invasive methods of ventilation, such as high flow oxygen nasal cannula (OPTIFLOW), BI-PAP or mask-CPAP, are not permitted. The 48h window should be measured from the time of initiation of mechanical ventilation or they are expected to achieve at least 48h from point of screening. Also, if the patient received ≥ 48h of mechanical ventilation, but is extubated at the time of screening or been actively weaned, please do not enroll the patient. We want patients that will remain in ICU requiring artificial nutrition for anothe
time is not available, use the time of admission to your hospital to determine this criterion.



Screening/Randomization: Patient Eligibility (2)

Exclusion Criteria

1. > 96 continuous hours of mechanical ventilation before screening.

We want the study intervention to begin as early as possible and if more than 96 hours have transpired from the time of ICU admission, they likely have received significant amount of nutrition already. If the patient was intubated outside of the hospital setting (e.g. by paramedics in the field or at another hospital), use the precise time in the notes. However, if such a time is not available, use the time of your hospital's admission to determine this criterion.

2. Expected death or withdrawal of life-sustaining treatments within 7 days from screening. Patients who die or receive palliative therapy (have nutrition stopped) within days of randomization are not good study patients. They won't help us answer the study question. By this criterion, we mean a very high likelihood or death or withdrawal of life-sustaining treatments (If the patient has an isolated DNR, they can still be included). It may be difficult for some clinicians to make this judgment. Therefore, only patients with a 'high' probability (>50%) of not surviving the next 7 days should be excluded.

3. Pregnant.

We don't know the safety of high protein on the fetus. Post-partum and lactating patients <u>are</u> permitted.

- **4.** The responsible clinician feels that the patient either needs low or high protein If this is the case, we require an understanding of the clinician's reasons. From the options on the form, check all that apply.
- 5. Patient requires parenteral nutrition only and site does not have products to reach the high protein dose group.

STEP 2: Is the subject eligible for the study?

Confirm the eligibility of the patient with one of the study leaders. Document this confirmation in the form.



Screening/Randomization: Patient Eligibility (1)

Study ID #

ΔΙΙ ΙΝΙΟΙΙΙ	SION CRITE	RIA must be marked as YES for subject to be eligible for the st	ııdv.
ALL INCLO	SION CRITEI	tia must be marked as 123 for subject to be eligible for the st	uuy.
YES	NO	1. ≥ 18 years old	
YES	NO	2. Requiring mechanical ventilation with actual or exp mechanical ventilation >48 hours	ected total duration of
		3. Nutritionally "high-risk", meeting one or more of the that apply):	ne below criteria (check a
		a) Low (≤25) or High BMI (≥35)	Yes No
YES	NO	b) Moderate to severe malnutrition (as defined by local assessments). We will document the means by which sites are making this determination and capture the elements of the assessment (history of weight loss, history of reduced oral intake, etc.).	Yes No
		c) Frailty (Clinical Frailty Scale 5 or more from proxy)	Yes No / Not Done
		d) Sarcopenia - (SARC-F score of 4 or more from proxy)	Yes No / Not Done
		e) From point of screening, projected duration of mechanical ventilation > 4 days	Yes No
ALL EXCLU	ISION CRITE	RIA must be marked as NO for subject to be eligible for the state. 1. > 96 continuous hours of mechanical ventilation before.	
YES	NO	admission) 2. Expected death or withdrawal of life-sustaining treat	ments within 7 days fror
YES	NO	screening 3. Pregnant (Note: Post-partum and lactating patients a	are not excluded from the
YES	NO	trial) 4. The responsible clinical feels that the patient either of the responsible clinical feels that	set of ARDS, Worsening New wound (non-surgical protein losses , BMI ≥ 30
YES	NO	5. Patient requires parenteral nutrition only and site do reach the high protein dose group	pes not have products to



Screening/Randomization: Patient Eligibility (2)

Study ID #

STEP 2: I	s the subject eligible	for the study?					
Yes, the subject is eligible for the study.		No, the subject is no	ot eligible for the study.				
Engage the investigator for confirmation o appropriateness to proceed with consent.	Enter the subject into REDCap™, including the exclusion criteria that were present.						
Document dialogue with investigator. Ente investigator Proceed to next steps below.	er name of	STOP - No further action required.					
Froceed to flext steps below.							
To ensure it is medically appropriate for t eligibility of the patient with a physician . responsible for the care of the patient.	•	•	•				
Study eligibility was discussed with Dr		on	at				
	physician name	date	time				
☐ This patient meets all inclusion criteria and no exclusion criteria and is eligible to participate.							
☐ This patient is NOT eligible to participate.							



Screening/Randomization: Study Group Assignment

Print a copy of the REDCap™ Randomization form and file it together with this CRF.

Nutrition Prescription	Protein and energy targets will be achieved through any combination of EN, protein supplements, and PN or amino acids. The only difference between the nutrition prescriptions between the 2 study groups is that the protein goals are set.				
Protein Target	Lower Protein Dose ≤ 1.2 g/kg/day OR	Higher Protein <u>Dose</u> ≥ 2.2 g/kg/day	 In both groups: Targets will be set using pre-ICU dry actual weight. For participants with BMI >30, ideal body weight based on a BMI of 25 will be used. 		
	 The protein target should be to ICU Discharge* Death Transition to oral feeds Day 28 	*If a patient is discharged from	m the ICU and is then re-admitted to the ICU, Id be resumed. This should continue until the iisted to the left occurs.		
Calorie Target	 clinical practice guidelines (McCl For non-obese participants, w kcal/kg/day. If the site choses to u permissible. For obese participants, if indi should be to provide energy in the site calorimetry equation 11–14 kcal/ 	ve suggest that their caloring se more sophisticated equiverset calorimetry is used, the not to exceed 65%–70% of the is unavailable or not used for actual body weight per	ecommend sites follow the SCCM/ASPEN ic prescription be around 20-25 uations or indirect calorimetry, that is ne goal of the nutritional prescription of measured requirements. d, we suggest using the weight-based of day for participants with BMI in the weight per day for participants with BMI		





Screening/Randomization: Study Group Assignment

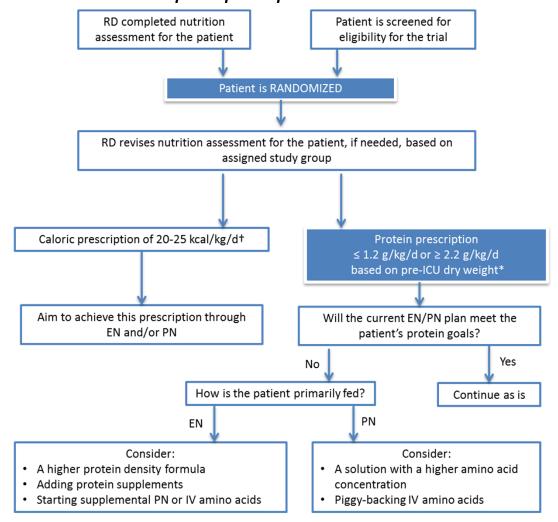
This patient has been randomized to the following study treatment group:

Check the box for the study treatment group assigned by REDCap™.

Lower Protein Dose (≤ 1.2 g/kg/day)

Higher Protein Dose (≥ 2.2 g/kg/day)

Remember to use the Daily Nutritional Adequacy tool built into REDCap™ to monitor the participant's protein and caloric intake.



^{*}see SPM for details if BMI is >30

[†]see details in SPM if patient is obese or other questions/indirect calorimetry are used



Baseline: Patient Information (1)

By baseline we are referring to data that is entered into REDCap™ on Day 1 only. **Day 1 is ICU admission day.** (We recognize this may be an incomplete day.)

Data for each study day should be collected following the calendar clock (midnight to midnight).

Sex	Select the appropriate box (female or male).
Age	Enter the age of the patient in years at the time of admission to the ICU.
Hospital Admission Date/Time	 Enter the date and time the participant was admitted to the hospital. This is the formal time as noted in the medical record. For participants transferred from another institution directly to the ICU, the ICU admission date/time is to be used for the hospital admission date/time. If the admit time is not available, enter the time of the first chart documentation.
ICU Admission Date/Time	 Enter the date and time the participant was admitted to the ICU in your hospital. If the participant has been admitted to your ICU multiple times, use the most recent admission. If a participant is transferred from another ICU, enter the date of admission to your ICU. If the participant is admitted directly to your ICU, the ICU and hospital admission dates and times will be the same.
Type of ICU Admission	 Place a ☑ in only one of the following categories of ICU admission type: Medical: defined as a participant admitted to the ICU for treatment of a medical problem (without any surgical intervention). This includes participants admitted from a cardiology/radiology intervention suite and burn participants. Proceed to Taxonomy A for Primary ICU Diagnosis Medical (Non-Operative Condition System). Surgical Elective: defined as a participant admitted to the ICU from the operating room directly or a recovery unit following a planned surgical procedure. Proceed to Taxonomy B for Primary ICU Diagnosis (Operative Condition System). Surgical Emergency: defined as a participant admitted to the ICU from the operating room directly or a recovery unit following an unplanned surgical procedure. Proceed to Taxonomy B for Primary ICU Diagnosis (Operative Condition System). Note: If a surgical participant develops a medical complication and is transferred to the ICU from the surgical ward, this would be a "medical" admission type.
Primary ICU Diagnosis	Choose the most pertinent diagnosis from the taxonomy provided (A or B) that resulted in the participant's admission to ICU. Only one diagnosis can be chosen. Remember, symptoms are not an admission diagnosis (e.g. respiratory distress, hypotension, etc). Example: A participant was admitted to hospital for an elective cholecysectomy. Post-operatively the participant experienced a cardiac arrest on the ward and was subsequently admitted to the ICU. This participant would be classified as medical admission type, and cardiac arrest as primary ICU diagnosis. If the admission diagnosis is not present in the taxonomy, under the correct admission type (Medical, Surgical Elective or Surgical Emergency) select "other" under the appropriate body system (Respiratory, Neurologic, etc) and specify the admission diagnosis. Note: We are specifically interested in reporting on participants with sepsis, pancreatitis, bariatric surgery, ARDS, and burns. If a suitable diagnosis for a participant includes one of these conditions, select this condition in preference to other diagnoses. Example: If a participant is admitted with sepsis and pneumonia, select sepsis.



Baseline: Patient Information (2)

If ICU Diagnos	is = Burns complete the following section.
Date of burn injury	Record the date of burn injury.
Total body surface area (%TBSA) burn:	 Record the total burn size as percent Total Body Surface Area (%TBSA). This assessment is made by the attending surgeon/physician based on her/his clinical judgment. Record TBSA in the nearest whole number rounding up from 0.5 and down from 0.4; i.e. 26.5% is recorded as 27% and 26.4% is recorded as 26%.
Type of burn:	Place a ☑ in all the boxes that apply corresponding to the type of burn the participant has and if the type of burn is not listed, place a ☑ in the "Other" box and specify the type of burn. • Scald • Radiation • Flash • Electrical (high voltage contact) • Flame • Unknown • Chemical • Other, specify:
Is there presence of full thickness burn (3 rd degree)?	Full thickness burns destroy both layers of skin (epidermis and dermis) and may penetrate more deeply into underlying structures. These burns have a dense white, waxy or even charred appearance and the area is stiff. Often there is no pain, as sensory nerves in the dermis are destroyed.
Is Inhalation Injury Present? If yes, specify Severity Score:	 0 – No injury – Absence of carbonaceous deposits, erythema, edema, bronchorrhea, or obstruction 1 – Mild injury – Minor or patchy areas of erythema, carbonaceous deposits, bronchorrhea, or bronchial obstruction 2 – Moderate injury – Moderate degree of erythema, carbonaceous deposits, bronchorrhea, or bronchial obstruction 3 – Severe injury – Severe inflammation with friability, copious carbonaceous deposits, bronchorrhea, or obstruction 4 – Massive injury – Evidence of mucosal sloughing, necrosis, endoluminal obstruction
If ICU Diagnosis	= Surgical, Vascular/Cardiovascular complete the following section
Date of cardiac surgery:	Record the date of the cardiovascular/vascular surgery that resulted in the participant's admission to ICU.
The Canadian Cardiovascular Society (CCS) grading of angina pectoris	 The CCS is a clinical tool used to assess the degree of severity of a participant's angina. No Angina Class 1 (I) – Angina only with strenuous exertion. (Presence of angina only during strenuous, rapid, or prolonged ordinary activity (walking or climbing) the stairs. Class 2 (II) – Angina with moderate exertion. Slight limitation of ordinary activities when they are performed rapidly, after meals, in cold, in wind, under emotional stress, during the first few hours after waking up, but also walking uphill, climbing more than one flight of ordinary stairs at a normal pace and in normal conditions. Class 3 (III) – Angina with mild exertion. Having difficulties walking one or two stores or climbing one flight of stairs at normal pace and conditions. Class 4 (IV) – Angina at rest. No exertion needed to trigger angina. Not Done



Baseline: Patient Information (3)

New York Heart Association (NYHA) Functional Classification	 The NYHA Functional Classification provides a simple way of classifying the extent of heart failure. Class 1 (I) – Cardiac disease, but no symptoms and no limitation in ordinary physical activity, e.g. shortness of breath when walking, climbing stairs etc. Class 2 (II) – Mild symptoms (mild shortness of breath and/or angina) and slight limitation during ordinary activity. Class 3 (III) – Marked limitation in activity due to symptoms, even during less-than-ordinary activity, e.g. walking short distances (20–100 m). Comfortable only at rest. Class 4 (IV) – Severe limitations. Experiences symptoms even while at rest. Mostly bedbound participants. Not Done
Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction (LVEF):	LVEF is an important measurement in determining how well a participant's heart is pumping out blood and in diagnosing and tracking heart failure. Record the most recent LVEF value measured, as a percentage, within 3 months of surgery.
	If the echo report includes descriptive results but no percent, document it as the following: • Normal = 51% • Moderate = 35% • Poor = 25% • Severe = 20%
Did the participant receive any of the following cardiac medications in the 4 weeks prior to day of surgery (select all):	 ACE inhibitor – a class of drugs used primarily for the treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure. Examples include benazepril, zofenopril, perinodopril, trandolapril, captopril, enalapril, lisinopril and ramipril. Acetylsalicyclic acid (ASA) – Aspirin is used long-term to help prevent heart attacks, ischemic stroke and blood clots in people at high risk. Beta Blockers – is a class of drug that are used to manage cardiac arrhythmias and to protect the heart from a second heart attack, after a first heart attack. Examples include propranolol, labetalol, nadolol and oxprenolol. Statins – a class of lipid-lowering drugs. Examples include atorvastatin (Lipitor), cerivastatin, lovastatin, and simvastatin.
Urgency of cardiac surgery:	 Elective – routine admission for operation. Urgent – participants who have not been electively admitted for operation but who require intervention or surgery on the current admission for medical reasons. These participants cannot be sent home without a definitive procedure. Emergency – Operation before the beginning of the next working day after decision to operate. Salvage – Participants requiring cardiopulmonary resuscitation (external cardiac massage) en route to the operating theatre or prior to induction of anaesthesia. This does not include cardiopulmonary resuscitation following induction of anaesthesia.
Was the participant considered to be in a critical pre-operative state?	Check 'yes' if the participant experienced at least one of the following events before their surgery: • Ventricular tachycardia; • ventricular fibrillation; • aborted sudden death; • preoperative cardiac massage; preoperative ventilation before anaesthetic room; • preoperative inotropes; • IABP; • preoperative acute renal failure (anuria or oliguria <10mL/h)



Baseline: Patient Information (4)

Weight of the surgical intervention	This measures the extent or size of the surgical intervention. All <u>major</u> interventions on the heart such as: CABG, valve repair or replacement, replacement of part of the aorta, repair of a structural defect, maze procedure, and/or resection of a cardiac tumour. Considering the extent of the participant's surgical procedure, please select one option from the list below that most appropriately describes the weight of the surgical intervention: Isolated CABG procedure Isolated (single) non-CABG procedure (e.g. single valve procedure, replacement of ascending aorta, correction of septal defect, etc.); Two (2) procedures (e.g. CABG + aortic valve replacement), or CABG + mitral valve repair, or aortic valve replacement + replacement of ascending aorta, or CABG + maze procedure, or aortic valve replacement + mitral valve repair, etc.); Three (3) major procedures or more (e.g. aortic valve replacement + mitral valve repair + CABG, or mitral valve repair + CABG + tricuspid annuloplasty, etc.), or aortic root replacement when it includes aortic valve replacement or repair + coronary reimplantation + root and ascending replacement). NOTE: Only major cardiac procedures should be noted. Examples of procedures which are <u>not</u> to be included are: sternotomy, closure of sternum, myocardial biopsy, insertion of intra-aortic balloon, pacing wires, closure of aortotomy, closure of atriotomy; removal of atrial appendage, coronary endarterectomy as part of CABG, etc.
Did the surgery involve the thoracic aorta?	Indicate whether the participant's surgery involved the thoracic aorta.
Was Cardiopulmonary Bypass (CPB) used?	Indicate whether CPB was used during the participant's cardiac surgical procedure.

Comorbidities

- Place a
 ☐ beside all co-morbidities present using Taxonomy C provided.
- Comorbidities are listed according to body-system. Only record co-morbidities found on the taxonomy listing.
- If the a participant has a co-morbidity that is not found on the taxonomy, it does not need to be entered. Co-morbidity information collected will be used to calculate the Charlson Comorbidity Index and the Functional Comorbidity Index.

<u>Example</u>: A participant's primary ICU diagnosis is cardiac arrest, and the participant is asthmatic, has type II diabetes, is obese, and is hearing impaired. Under co-morbidities, select:

- Pulmonary: Asthma
- Endocrine: Diabetes Type I or II
- Endocrine: Obesity and/or BMI >30
- Miscellaneous: Hearing Impairment



Baseline: Patient Information (5)

Myocardial	 Angina: chest pain caused by reduced blood flow to the heart muscle. Arrythmia: heartbeat is irregular, too fast, or too slow. Congestive heart failure: chronic condition that affects the chambers of your heart where the heart does not function as it should. Recent MI: MI within past 90 days. Previous MI: MI more than 90 days ago. Moderate pulmonary hypertension: RVSP = 31-55 mmHg. Severe pulmonary hypertension: RVSP > 55 mmHg. Valvular: Indicate if the participant currently has any uncorrected valvular heart disease. Active endocarditis: Participant still on antibiotic treatment for endocarditis at time of surgery. Previous Cardiac Surgery: Prior cardiothoracic surgery causes scar tissue to form and may increase difficulty and or risk in subsequent procedures. Capture (yes/no) both open and minimally invasive procedures.
Vascular	 Hypertension: Physician diagnosis of hypertension. Extracardiac arteriopathy: One or more of the following: claudication, carotid occlusion or >50% stenosis, amputation for arterial disease or previous or planned intervention on the abdominal aorta, limb arteries or carotid. Cardiovascular Disease (Stroke or TIA): Any history of documented neurological symptoms consistent with stroke including, where possible, imaging evidence of ischemic or hemorrhagic damage.
Pulmonary	 Chronic Lung Disease (Other than COPD and Asthma): Interstitial lung disease, or ILD, is a common term that includes more than 200 chronic lung disorders interstitial lung diseases are named after the tissue between the air sacs of the lungs called the interstitium. This tissue can be affected by fibrosis (scarring) and lead to respiratory insufficiency. COPD: Diagnosis is confirmed and severity is graded using pulmonary function testing (PFT). Bronchitis and emphysema are considered COPD, asthma is not. Severe obstructive or restrictive lung disease requiring supplemental O2 at rest (e.g. emphysema, chronic bronchitis).
Neurologic	 Dementia: Indicate if there is a diagnosis of dementia. Hemiplegia: Paralysis of one side of the body. Neurologic illness: Indicate if there is a diagnosis, such as MS or Parkinsons.
<u>Endocrine</u>	 Diabetes type 1 or 2 on insulin: Regardless of the duration of disease, select this option if the participant is prescribed insulin at baseline Diabetes type II, not on insulin: select if the participant is on oral hypoglycemic agents or no diabetes medication Diabetes with end organ damage: In addition to selecting one of the two options above, indicate if end organ damage is present due to the disease Obesity: Select if the participant's BMI is >30
Renal	 Moderate renal disease: Creatinine clearance 51-85 mL/min. Severe renal disease: Creatinine clearance <50 mL/min and NOT on dialysis Dialysis (regardless of serum creatinine level): This measure is related to hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis or CRRT. Does not include ultrafiltration. Note: this would exclude the participant from the study if they were on dialysis when randomized.



Baseline: Patient Information (6)

	 Gastrointestinal disease: This includes hernias or reflux GI Bleeding: Any history of hemorrhage anywhere in the gastrointestinal tract that was investigated and/or required blood transfusion within the past 6 months. Inflammatory bowel: Indicate if the participant has received this diagnosis Mild liver disease: Raised serum aminotransferase or alkaline phosphatase levels or both, but total serum bilirubin <2.5 mg/dL and no coagulopathy (INR <1.5) Moderate or severe liver disease: liver disease beyond the above definition for mild liver disease Peptic ulcer disease: Any history of ulcers (defined as mucosal erosions equal to or greater than 0.5 cm) on any area of the gastrointestinal tract.
Cancer/Immune	Indicate if the participant has a diagnosis of any of the listed comorbidities (AIDS, tumor, leukemia, lymphoma, metastatic solid tumor).
<u>Psychological</u>	Indicate if the participant has a diagnosis of any of the listed comorbidities (anxiety, panic disorder, depression)
Musculoskeletal	 Arthritis: Select if the participant has either rheumatoid or osteoarthritis Connective Tissue Disease: Indicate if the participant has received this diagnosis Degenerative Disc Disease: This includes back disease, spinal stenosis or severe chronic back pain Osteoporosis: Indicate if the participant has received this diagnosis
Substance Use	 Heavy alcohol use: if the participant has a documented history of alcohol abuse in the medical chart, it should be recorded here. Heavy alcohol use or binge drinking is defined as >7 drinks/week or >3 drinks/occasion for women and >14 drinks/week or >4 drinks/occasion for men. Current Smoker: "Current smoker" should be selected if the participant stopped smoking < than 6 weeks prior to surgical procedure. Drug abuse history: if the participant has a documented history of drug abuse in the medical chart, it should be recorded here.
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	 Hearing impairment: indicate if the participant is very hard of hearing, even with hearing aids. Visual Impairment: Indicate if the participant has a diagnosis of cataracts, glaucoma or macular degeneration. Severe mobility impairment: Severe impairment of mobility secondary to musculoskeletal or neurological dysfunction.



Baseline: APACHE II Score

APACHE II Score

- If routinely calculated, directly enter the score recorded in the participant's chart.
- To calculate the score, you may use any tool you wish. We recommend using the following website: http://www.sfar.org/scores2/apache22. php. Record the calculated score.
- To manually calculate the score, use the worksheet included in the CRF.

General Instructions

- All measurements should be obtained from within the first 24h of ICU admission.
- If there is only one measure within the 24h scoring window for a given physiologic variable, record the single value as both the lowest AND highest values.
- If variables are not available from the first 24 hours of ICU admission, go outside the 24 hour window and use data closest to the ICU admission.
- If any of the variables are not available (i.e. no data available) assume a normal value normal (i.e. '0 points').
- If a patient has been transferred from another ICU or emergency department, refer to the data collected outside of the index ICU admission (but still within 24h window).
- For all measurements, choose the worst, most abnormal value. These values may be low or high, but will always be the most aberrant value with the highest point score (i.e. furthest away from a score of '0').
- Do not include values from the operating room.

If the calculated APACHE II score is ≤ 10 please indicate if the score was calculated using complete data or if partial data was used (i.e. CBC was never done).

If the APACHE II Score is not available, please provide the reason why the APACHE II Score cannot be calculated

- No bloodwork taken
- Data cannot be found

How to manually calculate APACHE II Score



Acute

Temperature

Physiology Score

Record lowest and highest <u>'non-adjusted'</u> body temperatures in °C, including how they were measured: axilla, bladder, esophageal, oral, pulmonary artery, rectal or tympanic).

In the event a patient is/has been cooled for therapeutic reasons, the temperature will be scored as normal.

Mean Arterial Pressure (MAP)

If accurate MAPs are available, record the lowest and the highest MAP

When MAPs are not available, record the following 4 sets of values:

- LOWEST SBP with associated DBP
- LOWEST DBP with associated SBP
- HIGHEST SBP with associated DBP
- HIGHEST DBP with associated SBP

Heart Rate (HR)

The lowest and highest heart rates (ventricular response).

Respiratory Rate (RR)

The lowest and highest respiratory rates should be recorded.

For vented patients the RR should be a combined total of patient and ventilator breaths per minute. 17

Acute

Oxygenation

Physiology Score

LOWEST: Record the lowest PaO2 (mmHg) and corresponding SpO2 (%), with the associated FiO2 (%), and PaCO2.

HIGHEST: record the highest FiO2 (%) with associated PaO2, corresponding SpO2 (%), and PaCO2.

If FiO2 \geq 0.5, and multiple ABGs are available, you will need to calculate the A \bullet aD02 (alveolar arterial gradient) to manually obtain the lowest and highest scores. To calculate A \bullet aD02 all values used must come from the same ABG.

A•aD02 = [FiO2 (713) - (PaCO2/0.8)] - PaO2

pH Arterial

Record the lowest and highest pH levels measured.

Serum Bicarbonate (No-ABGs available)

If there are no ABGs available Serum bicarbonate (HCO3 venous) should be used in place of the above oxygenation data.

WBC

Record the lowest and highest white blood cell counts.

Hematocrit

Record the lowest and highest hematocrit measured.

Platelets

Record the lowest and highest platelet counts measured.

Serum Sodium (Na+)

Record the lowest and highest serum sodium levels measured within the first 24 hours following admission to the ICU. If there is no data; record NA (Not Applicable).

Serum Potassium (K+)

Record the lowest and highest serum potassium levels.

Creatinine

Record the lowest and highest serum creatinine levels.

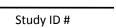
Acute Renal Failure (double points assigned)

The patient fulfills the 'acute renal failure' criteria if any of the following definitions apply:

- Creatinine > 124 μmol/L and ≤ 177 μmol/L and subsequent creatinine values show a steady increase to > 177 μmol/L; OR
- Creatinine > 177 μmol/L and
 - Patient has documented pre-admission creatining ≤ 124 μmol/L; OR
 - Creatinine decreases to < 124 μmol/L while patient is hospitalized

<u>GCS</u>

- GCS is assessed by summing the score in 3 domains: eye opening, verbal response and motor response. The highest (more alert) score, within 24h of the acute insult, should be recorded for each domain.
- If the patient has multiple GCS recorded in the first 24 hours, lose the most lowest score for the purpose of calculating APACHE II.
- If a patient is intubated, and therefore unable to verbalize but is following commands and communicating with gestures and mouthing words or writing where the ability to verbalize is restricted only by ETT, the verbal score may be amended to "5-Converse/Oriented."
- If data is not available within the 24h window, a 'best estimate' from before sedation/intubation is to be used. In this case, obtain information from the clinical staff in the ED and/or paramedics.





Baseline: Patient Information

Sex: Female	Age:years				
Hospital Admission	ICU Admission				
Date :(YYYY-MM-DD):	Date :(YYYY-MM-DD):				
Time (HH:MM, 24h):	Time (HH:MM, 24h):				
Type of ICU Admission: ☐ Medical (Check <u>one</u> option from taxonomy 'A' – page 20) ☐ Surgical Elective (check <u>one</u> option from taxonomy 'B' – page 21) ☐ Surgical Emergency (check <u>one</u> option from taxonomy 'B' – page 21)					
Does the patient have any comorbidities? ☐ Yes ☐ No ↓ Check all that apply from taxonomy C – page 23)					
APACHE II Score:					
	culator: http://www.sfar.org/scores2/apache22.php				
	OR on the provided form (see page 24-25).				
If $score \le 10$, is the APACHE II Score based on: \square Partial data $\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow$ provide reason(s) below. \square Complete data					
Please provide the reason for partial	data: ☐ No bloodwork taken☐ Data cannot be found				



Baseline: Patient Information ICU Admission Diagnosis Taxonomy

Study ID #

ΤΔΧ	ONOMY A - Primary ICH Diagr	nosis:	Medical (Non-Operative Con	ditior	n System)
	ck only <u>one.</u>	10313.	Medical (Non Operative con	<u>aitioi</u>	1 System 1
	liovascular/Vascular	Gast	rointestinal	Trau	ma
	Acute myocardial infarction		GI bleeding due to		Head trauma (with/without
	Aortic aneurysm		diverticulosis		multiple trauma)
	Cardiac arrest		GI bleeding due to		Multiple trauma (excluding
	Cardiogenic shock		ulcer/laceration		head trauma)
	Congestive heart failure		GI bleeding due to varices	Met	abolic
	Hypertension		GI inflammatory disease		Diabetic ketoacidosis
	Peripheral vascular disease		(ulcerative colitis, Crohn's		Drug overdose
	Rhythm disturbance		disease)		Metabolic coma
	Other CV disease (specify):		GI perforation/obstruction		Other metabolic disease
			Cirrhosis/Acute-on-Chronic		(specify):
Resp	piratory		Liver Failure		
	Aspiration pneumonia		Acute Liver	Hem	atologic
	Asthma		Failure/Fulminant Hepatic		Coagulopathy/neutropenia
	Bacterial/ Viral pneumonia		Failure		thrombocytopenia
	Chronic obstructive		Pancreatitis		Other hematologic
	pulmonary disease		Other GI disease (specify):		condition (specify):
	Mechanical airway				
	obstruction	Neu	rologic	Burn	 ist
	Parasitic pneumonia (i.e.		Intracerebral hemorrhage		Burns
	pneumocystis carinii)		Neurologic infection	Othe	
	Pulmonary edema (non-		Neurologic neoplasm		Renal disease (specify):
	cardiogenic)		Neuromuscular disease		herial disease (specify).
	Pulmonary embolism		Seizure		Other medical disease
	Respiratory arrest		Stroke		(specify):
	Respiratory neoplasm		Subarachnoid hemorrhage		(Specify).
	(including larynx and		Other neurologic disease		
	trachea)		(specify):		
	Other respiratory disease				
	(specify):	Seps	is		
			Sepsis (other than urinary		
			tract)		
			Sepsis of urinary tract origin		



Baseline: Patient Information ICU Admission Diagnosis Taxonomy

Study ID#

TAXONOMY B - Primary ICU Diagnosis: Surgical Elective or Emergency (Operative Condition System)					
Chec	ck only <u>one</u>				
Cara	liovascular/Vascular*	Gast	trointestinal	Trau	ıma
	CABG only Carotid endarterectomy Dissecting/ruptured aorta Elective abdominal aneurysm repair Peripheral artery bypass graft Peripheral vascular surgery (no bypass graft) Valvular heart		GI bleeding GI cholecystitis/ cholangitis GI inflammatory disease GI neoplasm GI obstruction GI perforation/rupture Liver transplant Pancreatitis Other GI disease (specify):	Rend	Head trauma (with/without multiple trauma) Multiple trauma (excluding head trauma) al Renal neoplasm Other renal disease (specify): ecologic
Resp	surgery/CABG Valvular heart surgery only Other CV disease (specify): iratory Lung neoplasm Respiratory infection	Neu	Craniotomy for neoplasm Intracerebral hemorrhage Laminectomy/other spinal cord surgery Subarachnoid hemorrhage Subdural/epidural	Bari	Hysterectomy nopedic Hip or extremity fracture natric Surgery Laproscopic Banding Laproscopic Gastric Bypass
	Respiratory neoplasm (mouth, sinus larynx, trachea) Other respiratory disease (specify):		hematoma Other neurologic disease (specify):	Burr Othe	Burns

^{*} Remember to complete the additional surgical cardiovascular/vascular related data on page 22.

[†] Remember to complete the additional burn related data on page 22.



Baseline: Patient Information ICU Admission Diagnosis (If Burns or Surgical, Cardiovascular/Vascular)

Study ID#

†Only complete this section if the primary ICU diagnosis is Burns:							
Date of burn injury (YYYY-MM-DD):							
Total body surface area (%TBSA) burn: %							
Type of burn (check all that apply): Scald Radiation Electrical Indicate the state of the st							
Is there presence of full thickness b	urn (3 rd degree)?	☐ Yes ☐ No					
, · · · ·	Is inhalation injury present? ☐ Yes ☐ No ↓						
If yes, indicate the Inhalation Injury Severity Score: ☐ (0) No injury ☐ (1) Mild ☐ (2) Moderate ☐ (3) Severe ☐ (4) Massive							
*Only complete this section if the primary ICU diagnosis is Surgical, Cardiovascular/Vascular:							
Date of cardiac surgery (YYYY-MM-DD): Urgency: □ Elective □ Urgent □ Emergency							
☐ Yes ☐ No		ative state: Salvage					
Weight of the intervention.	ated CABG gle non-CABG	Did the surgery involve the thoracic aorta? ☐ Yes ☐ No					
	ocedures ocedures	Was cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) used? ☐ Yes ☐ No					
Canadian Cardiovascular Society (Cograding of angina pectoris: Do Angina Grade 1 Grade	New York Heart Association (NYHA) Functional Classification: ☐ Grade 1 ☐ Grade 2 ☐ Grade 3 ☐ Grade 4 ☐ Not Done						
☐ Grade 3 ☐ Grade 4 ☐ Not LVEF function: ☐ >50% (normal) ☐		te) 🗖 21-30% (poor) 🗖 <20% (severe)					
Did the patient receive any of the fo	ollowing cardiac me	edications in the 4 weeks prior to surgery:					



Baseline: Patient Information Comorbidity Taxonomy

Study ID#

TAX	ONOMY C – Comorbidities (Check all that apply)		
	cardial	Gast	rointestinal
ٔ ت	Angina		Gastrointestinal disease (hernia or reflux)
	Arrhythmia		GI bleeding
	Congestive heart failure (or heart disease)		Inflammatory bowel
	Recent myocardial infarction (≤90 days)		Mild liver disease
	Previous myocardial infarction (>90 days)		Moderate or severe liver disease
	Moderate pulmonary hypertension (PA systolic/RVSP		Peptic ulcer disease
	31-55 mmHg)	Cano	cer/Immune
	Severe pulmonary hypertension (PA systolic/RVSP >55		AIDS
	mmHg)		Any Tumor
	Valvular		Leukemia
	Active endocarditis		Lymphoma
	Previous cardiac surgery		Metastatic solid tumor
Vasc	ular	Psyc	hological
	Cerebrovascular disease (Stroke or TIA)		Anxiety or Panic Disorders
	Hypertension		Depression
	Extracardiac arteriopathy	Mus	culoskeletal
Pulm	ionary		Arthritis (Rheumatoid or Osteoarthritis
	Asthma		Connective Tissue disease
	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD,		Degenerative Disc disease (back disease
	emphysema)		or spinal stenosis or severe chronic back
Neur	rologic		pain)
	Dementia		Osteoporosis
	Hemiplegia (paraplegia)	Subs	stance Use
	Neurologic illnesses (such as Multiple sclerosis or		Heavy alcohol use or binge drinking
	Parkinsons)		history
Endo	ocrine		Current smoker
	Diabetes Type I or II on insulin		Drug abuse history
	Diabetes type II not on insulin	Misc	cellaneous
	Diabetes with end organ damage		Hearing Impairment (very hard of hearing
	Obesity and/or BMI > 30 (weight in kg/(ht in meters) ²)		even with hearing aids)
Rena	ıl		Visual Impairment (cataracts, glaucoma,
	Moderate renal disease (Creatinine clearance 51-85		macular degeneration)
	mL/min)		Severe mobility impairment
	Severe renal disease (Creatinine clearance ≤50		
	mL/min off dialysis)		
	Dialysis (regardless of serum creatinine)		23



Use values from the first 24 hours from admission to ICU.

Baseline: Patient Information APACHE II Score Sheet (1)

ď	Physiologic Variable	L	HIGH ARN	HIGH ARNORMAL RANGE	ANGE	l	l	NOT	LOW ABNORMAL RANGE	MAI. RAN	FF.
			(Check one	Check one range her visualishe and write the sementy score in the column to the right	ariable and	write the c	amerity con	re in the co	ment to the	right	1
			Note: use 1	Checks the range per variable and write the several score in the Column to the Note; use the worst possible score for all variables, except for the GCS score;	anable score	for all var	riables, exc	ept for the	GCS score.		Severity Score
	Severity Points	+4	+3	+2	+1	0	+1	+2	+3	4	
1	Temperature – rectal (°C)										
	(add 0.5° to oral temp, add 1.0° to axillary temp)	≥41°	39-40.9°		38.5°-38.9°	36°-38.4°	34°-35.9°	32°-33.9°	30°-31.9°	<29.9∘	
~	Mean Arterial Pressure (mmHg)										
		≥160	130-159	110-129		70-109		50-69		749	
m	Heart Rate (Ventricular Response)										
		2180	140-179	110-139		70-109		55-69	40-54	65	
4	Resp. Rate (non-ventilated or ventilated)										
		≥50	35-49		25-34	12-24	10-11	6-9		Ş	
L	Oxygenation:										
¢	a. FIO ₂ ≥ 0.5 record A·aDO ₂ *	>≥00	350-499	200-349		<200					
^	b. FIO ₂ < 0.5 record only PaO ₂										
						PaO ₂ >70	PaO ₂ 61- 70		PaO ₂ 55- 60	PaO2 <55	
9	Arterial pH										
		27.7	7.6-7.69		75-7.59	7.33-7.49		7.25-7.32	7.15-7.24	<7.15	
L	Serum Sodium (mmol/L)										
		≥180	160-179	155-159	150-154	130-149		120-129	111-119	5110	
8	Serum Potassium (mmol/L)										
		27	69-9		5.5-5.9	3.5-5.4	3-3.4	2.5-2.9		4.5	
6	Serum Creatinine (µmol/L)										
	(double point score for acute renal failure)	≥309.4	2176.85309.3	>132-176.7		253<132		<53			
10	Hematocrit (%)										
		≥60		50-59.9	46-49.9	30-45.9		20-29.9		070	
11	White Blood Count (total/mm³)										
	(in 1000s)	≥40		20-39.9	15-19.9	3-14.9		1-2.9		Þ	
12	Glasgow Coma Score (GCS)				hours)		(Note	The best GC	Note: The best GCS used for the 1" 24	1* 24	(15 - GCS Total)
	Scott 10 miles acted 605	Eye	Verbal	Motor	GCS Total	. (= Eye + Ve	GCS Total (= Eye + Verbal + Motor)				
	A=Total ACUTE PHYSIOLOGY SCORE (APS):	3Y SCO	1	Total severity points indicated for Variables 1-12 in the column to the right	points ind	icated for \	Variables 1	-12 in the c	olumn to th	e right.	
	Serum HCO ₃ (venous-mmol/L)										
	(Use in place of variable 6 if no ABGs)	252	41-51.9		32-40.9	22-31.9		18-21.9	15-17.9	<15	

* A-aDO₂ = [(FiO₂ (713)-(PaCO₂/0.8)]-PaO₂





Baseline: Patient Information APACHE II Score Sheet (2)

Total= APACHE II Score

Chronic Health Points

APS Points (see back) Age Points (see back)

Glasgow Coma Scale:

4- Spontaneous Eye Opening 3 - To speech

2 - To pain I - None

3 - Abnormal flexion

2 - Extension

1 - None

How to score age points (B)

Verbal Response

Besit Motor Response

 2 – Incomprehensible sounds 3 - Inappropriate words

4 - Confused 5 - Oriented 4 - Withdraws from pain 6 - Obeys commands 5 - Localizes to pain

> Points 0 Age (years) 45-54 55-64 65-74 ^ 4 > 75

How to score chronic health points (C)

If the patient has a history of severe organ system insufficiency (see below) or is immuno-compromised assign points as follows.

- For non-operative or emergency postoperative patients
- For elective postoperative patients
- Patient does NOT have a history of severe organ system insufficiency and is NOT immuno-compromised.

CHRONIC HEALTH DEFINITIONS

Organ insufficiency or immuno-compromised state evident prior to this hospital admission and are consistent with the following criteria:

LIVER: Biopsy-proven circhosis and documented portal hypertension; prior episodes of upper GI bleeding attributed to portal hypertension; or prior episodes of hepatic failure/encephalopathy/coma CARDIOVASCULAR: New York Heart Association Class IV

RESPIRATORY: Chronic restrictive, obstructive, or vascular disease resulting in severe exercise restriction (i.e., unable to climb stairs or perform activities of daily living or household duties; or documented chronic hyposia, hypercapmia, secondary polycythemia, severe pulmonary hypertension (>40 mmHg), or ventilator dependency

INAUNO-COMPROMISED: The patient has received therapy that suppresses resistance to infection (i.e., immuno-suppressive treatment, chemotherapy, radiation, long term or recent high dose steroids, or has a disease that is sufficiently advanced to suppress registance to infection (i.e., leukaemia, lymphoma, AIDS) RENAL: Receiving chronic dialysis



Baseline: Enrollment

Urine output at the time of randomization:	Indicate the urine output (UO) at the time of randomization. □ > 0.5 mL/kg/h for 6h, 12h or 24h □ < 0.5 mL/kg/h for 6h □ < 0.5 mL/kg/h for 12h □ < 0.3 mL/kg/h for 24h □ anuria for 12 h
Creatinine <u>before</u> onset of illness that brought patient to the hospital:	Record the creatinine value from <u>before</u> the onset of illness that brought the patient to the hospital. Note: the units specified on Day 1 Daily Nutrition Data will be assumed to be the same for the creatinine value recorded here.
Was a wound present at randomization?	 Pressure ulcer – also called 'bedsores' or 'decubitus ulcers' are injuries to the skin and underlying tissue resulting from prolonged pressure on the skin. They most often develop on skin that covers bony areas, such as heels, ankles, hips and tailbone. Enterocutaneous fistula – is an abnormal connection that develops between the intestinal tract or stomach and the skin. As a result, contents of the stomach or intestines leak through to the skin. Most enterocutaneous fistulas occur after bowel surgery. Open abdomen – An abdominal wall defect created by intentionally leaving on abdominal incision open at the completion of intraabdominal surgery or by opening (or re-opening) the abdomen because of a concern for abdominal compartment syndrome. Wound dehiscence – Is a surgical complication in which a wound ruptures along a surgical incision.

Study ID#



abdominal compartment syndrome.

Baseline: Conditions at Enrollment

Urine output at time of enrollment:	□ > 0.5 mL/kg/h for 6h, 12h or 24h □ < 0.5 mL/kg/h for 6h □ < 0.5 mL/kg/h for 12h □ < 0.3 mL/kg/h for 24h □ anuria for 12 h
Creatinine before onset of illness that	t brought patient to the hospital:
☐ mg/dL	
Was a wound present at randomization ☐ Yes → → → Check all that apply ☐ No	
	decubitus ulcers' are injuries to the skin and underlying tissue resulting most often develop on skin that covers bony areas, such as heels, ankles,
•	connection that develops between the intestinal tract or stomach and the or intestines leak through to the skin. Most enterocutaneous fistulas
	ct created by intentionally leaving on abdominal incision open at the

Wound dehiscence – Is a surgical complication in which a wound ruptures along a surgical incision.



Baseline: SOFA Score

General Instructions	 These data are collected once at baseline for calculatic collected within the first 24 hours after admission to If data is not available within the first 24 hours, go out closest to admission. 	ICU.
Lowest PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ (PF ratio)	Record the lowest PaO_2/FiO_2 (PF ratio) observed on the below. The PaO_2 and FiO_2 values should come from the $\square \ge 400$ mmHg or N/A $\square 300 - 399$ mmHg $\square 200 - 299$ mmHg $\square 100 - 199$ mmHg with respiratory support $\square < 100$ mmHg with respiratory support	
Lowest Platelets	If 'No' PF ratio, record N/A by selecting the first option Record the lowest serum platelets observed on the stu □ ≥ 150 x 10³/mm³ or N/A □ 100 - 149 x 10³/mm³ □ 50 - 99 x10³/mm³ □ 20 - 49 x10³/mm³ □ < 20 x10³/mm³ If 'No' Platelet data, record N/A by selecting the first of	dy day by selecting from the options below.
Highest Bilirubin (total)	Record the highest total bilirubin observed on the stud $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	y day by selecting from the options below.
Vasopressors Mean Arterial Pressure (MAP)	If 'Yes', select the highest dose received during the study day. □ Dopamine ≤ 5μg/kg/min or Dobutamine (any dose) □ Dopamine 5 - 15 μg/kg/min or Epinephrine ≤ 0.1 μg/kg/min or Norepinephrine ≤ 0.1 μg/kg/min □ Dopamine > 15 μg/kg/min or Epinephrine > 0.1 μg/kg/min or Norepinephrine > 0.1 μg/kg/min	If no: ☐Mean Arterial Pressure (MAP) < 70 mmHg ☐Mean Arterial Pressure (MAP) ≥ 70 mmHg
Highest Creatinine	Record the highest creatinine observed on the study d < 1.2 mg/dL (< 110 µmol/L) or N/A 1.2 - 1.9 mg/dL (110 - 170 µmol/L) 2.0 - 3.4 mg/dL (171 - 229 µmol/L) 3.5 - 4.9 mg/dL (300 - 440 µmol/L) ≥ 5 mg/dl (> 440 µmol/L)	
Urine output (mL)	If 'No' creatinine data, record N/A by selecting the first Indicate the volume range of urine output for the study □ ≥ 500 mL/day or N/A □ 200 - 499 mL/day □ < 200 mL/day If 'No' urine output data, record N/A by selecting the first Indicate the volume range of urine output data.	y day by selecting from the list below:

Study ID #



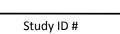
Baseline: SOFA Score

NOTE: All values should be	collected	l within the first 24	th after ICU admissio	n.
Is a computed SOFA Score available? ☐ Yes → If yes, SOFA Score:				
	owing data: ↓			
Lowest PaO2/FiO2 (PF	□ ≥ 40	0 mmHg or N/A		
ratio)	□ 300	– 399 mmHg		
	2 00	– 299 mmHg		
	1 00	– 199 mmHg with	respiratory support	
	□ < 10	0 mmHg with resp	iratory support	
Lowest Platelets	□ ≥ 150	0 x 10 ³ /mm ³ or N/	A	
	1 00 -	- 149 x 10 ³ /mm ³		
	1	99 x 10 ³ /mm ³		
	2 0 - 4	49 x 10 ³ /mm ³		
	□ < 20	x 10 ³ /mm ³		
Highest Bilirubin (total):	□ < 1.2	. mg/dL (< 20 μmol	/L) or N/A	
	1 .2 -	1.9 mg/dL (20 - 32	μmol/L)	
	2.0 -	5.9 mg/dL (33 - 10	1 μmol/L)	
	G 6.0 -	11.9 mg/dL (102 -	204 μmol/L)	
	□ ≥ 12	mg/dL (> 204 μ mo	I/L)	
Did the patient receive vas	opressors	s today?		
☐ Yes			☐ No	
↓			V	
If 'Yes', select the highest	dose rece	eived	If no:	
during the study day.				
			Mean Arterial Pre	ssure (MAP) < 70 mmHg
☐ Dopamine ≤ 5µg/kg/min or Dobutamine (any dose			Mean Arterial Pre	ssure (MAP) ≥ 70 mmHg
□ Dopamine 5 - 15 μ g/kg/min or Epinephrine ≤ 0.1				
μg/kg/min or Norepinephri	ne ≤ 0.1 μ	ıg/kg/min		
☐ Dopamine > 15 µg/kg/m	in or Epin	ephrine > 0.1		
μg/kg/min or Norepinephri	ne > 0.1 μ	ıg/kg/min		
What is the patient's state	of consci	ousness? (Choose	the options that give	the highest score).
Eye Opening		Verbal Response		Best Motor Response
☐ 1- None		☐ 1- None		☐ 1- None
☐ 2- To pain		☐ 2- Incompreher	nsible words	☐ 2- Extension
☐ 3- To speech		☐ 3- Inappropriate		☐ 3- Abdominal flexion
☐ 4- Spontaneous		☐ 4- Confused		☐ 4- Withdraws from pain
·		☐ 5- Oriented		☐ 5- Localizes to pain
				☐ 6- Obeys commands
				,
Highest Creatinine:				Total urine output:
□ < 1.2 mg/dL (< 110 μmol	/L) or N/A	١		☐ ≥ 500 mL/day or N/A
☐ 1.2 - 1.9 mg/dL (110 - 17				□ 200 - 499 mL/day
□ 2.0 - 3.4 mg/dL (171 - 22	•			□ < 200 mL/day
□ 3.5 - 4.9 mg/dL (300 - 44				, ,
□ ≥ 5 mg/dl (> 440 μmol/L)		•		



Baseline: Nutrition Assessment

Did the patient have	Select from Yes, no and do not know.
unintentional weight loss	
before admission to	If yes, please respond to the following related questions:
hospital?	What was the % weight loss?
	Over how many months did the weight loss occur?
	• Select the most appropriate response (i.e. 1-12, >12 months). If necessary,
	round to the nearest month and record the value.
Did the patient have less	Select from Yes, no and do not know.
than required food intake	
before admission to	If yes, please respond to the following related questions:
hospital?	• Was the food intake < 50% of needs?
	Was the food intake reduced for: (1 week; 2 weeks; >2 weeks; Do not know)
Does the patient have	Selection from yes or no and do not know.
chronic malabsorption?	Select 'yes' for example if the patient has a diagnosis of inflammatory bowel disease,
	short bowel syndrome, chronic dysmotility, etc.
Does the patient have	Select from Yes, no and do not know.
moderate/severe fat	
and/or muscle wasting?	If yes, please check the box(es) that apply for which evidence this assessment is based on:
	Visual evidence of fat wasting
	Visual evidence of muscle wasting
	Physical exam
	• CT scan*
	 What findings lead you to conclude there is wasting?
	Ultrasound*
	 What findings lead you to conclude there is wasting?
	Other, specify:
	*If your site uses CT or ultrasound to assess muscle and/or fat wasting, please provide the qualitative or quantitative findings from the procedure that you used to determine wasting.
Is there other evidence of	Select from Yes and no.
moderate to severe	
malnutrition not captured	If yes, please check all that apply to support other evidence of moderate to severe
above?	malnutrition:
	Refeeding syndrome
	Moderate to severe edema
	Other, (specify):
Was a calf circumference	Calf circumference is measured at the largest horizontal circumference of the right leg,
measurement completed on	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
the right leg?	patient has obvious edema or an amputation of the lower limb.
	If yes, enter the right leg measurement in centimeters (cm).
	If no, you were unable to measure the right leg, please measure the left leg using the same procedure as noted above and enter the left leg measurement in cm. Indicate reason why right calf not measured.
	reason why right cair not measured.





Baseline: Nutrition Assessment

Did the patient have unintentional weight loss	\rightarrow If yes:				
before admission to hospital?					
	What was the % weight I	oss?%			
\square Yes \rightarrow \rightarrow					
□ No	Over how many months of	did the weigh loss occur	•		
☐ Do not know					
	☐ 1 month	☐ 7 months ☐ >	12 months		
		■ 8 months	12 111011(113		
		☐ 9 months			
		☐ 10 months			
		☐ 11 months			
	☐ 6 months	☐ 12 months			
Did the matient house less than assumed food intole					
Did the patient have less than required food intake	→If yes, was the food in				
before admission to hospital?	· ·	od intake reduced for:			
	☐ No	1 week			
		2 weeks			
No		☐ >2 weeks			
☐ Do not know		Do not kno	w		
Does the patient have chronic absorption?					
☐ Yes					
□ No					
☐ Do not know					
Does the patient have moderate/severe fat and/or r	nuscle wasting?				
☐ Yes →If yes, please check the box(es) below for	_	e this assessment.			
□ No					
☐ Do not know					
Moderate/severe fat and/or muscle wasting	as evidenced by: (select a	ll that apply)			
☐ Visual evidence of fat wasting	, ,				
☐ Visual evidence of muscle wasting					
☐ Physical exam					
\Box CT scan \rightarrow \rightarrow What findings lead you to co	nclude there is wasting?				
\Box Ultrasound \rightarrow \rightarrow What findings lead you to		ζ?			
Other, specify findings:					
Is there other evidence of moderate to severe malnu	trition not cantured above	 p?			
☐ Yes →If yes, please check the box(es) below			select all		
that apply)	Tor the evidence used to	make tins assessment (sereet an		
□ No □ Refeeding syndro	me				
☐ Moderate to seve					
Was a calf circumference measurement completed o	n the right leg?				
Yes, Right leg:cm		,			
□ No, specify reason:(ed	ema; Iower Ieg amputatio	n)			
Was a calf circumference measurem	-	leg?			
Yes, Left leg:			24		
☐ No, specify:	(edema; lower leg a	mputation)	31		



Baseline: Nutrition Assessment: Clinical Frailty Score (CFS) (inclusion criteria 2c)

This questionnaire will help us further understand the patient's level of fitness or frailty and will be an important subgroup analysis in this trial. The study team member screening the patient will complete this questionnaire with the closest family member or, if possible, by collecting the data directly from the patient later on after they recover.

We stress that we need this scale recorded on all patients, not just those meeting this inclusion criteria. So it can be done prior to randomization (if part of the inclusion criteria) or after randomization if they are eligible using some other inclusion criteria.

The scale should be completed by considering the participant's overall condition from prior to getting sick and coming to hospital (within 2 weeks prior to the current hospitalization).

The interviewer should:

- Show the family member the pictures on the questionnaire. Read them the accompanying text for each category.
- The family member should then choose the one that most closely represents the patient's overall condition within two weeks prior to their current hospital admission.
 - If the family member is not sure if that is the best category for the participant, read them the text for the categories above and below it.
 - If they are cannot decide between 2 categories, select the category the represents the higher level of function.

Study ID#



Baseline: Nutrition Assessment: Clinical Frailty Scale

Please consider the participant's overall condition 2 weeks prior to this admission to hospital.

How fit or frail was she/he at that time point? **Check one response only.** If you have trouble deciding between two options, choose the <u>higher</u> functioning level.

	Description
*	Very Fit (category 1) People who are robust, active, energetic and motivated. These people commonly exercise regularly. They are among the fittest for their age.
•	Well (category 2) No active disease symptoms but less fit than people in category 1. Often, they exercise or are very active occasionally, e.g. seasonally. Well older adults share most attributes of the very fit, except for regular, vigorous exercise. Like them, some may complain of memory symptoms, but without objective deficits.
1	Managing Well (category 3) Medical problems are well controlled, but people in this category are not regularly active beyond routine walking. Those with treated medical problems who exercise are classed in categories 1 or 2.
	Vulnerable (category 4) Not dependent on others for daily help, but often symptoms limit activities. A common complaint is being "slowed up" and/ or being tired during the day. Many people in this category rate their health as no better than "fair". Memory problems, if present, can begin to affect function (e.g. having to look up familiar recipes, misplacing documents) but usually do not meet dementia criteria. Families often note some withdrawal – e.g. needing encouragement to go to social activities.
	Mildly Frail (category 5) More evident slowing and individuals help needed in "high" activities of daily living (finances, transportation, heavy housework, medications). Mildly frail people might have difficulty with shopping or walking outside alone, meal preparation, and housework. Often, they will have several illnesses and take multiple medications. This category includes people with mild dementia. Their common symptoms include forgetting the details of a recent event, even though they remember the event itself, asking the same question, or telling the same story several times a day and social withdrawal.
	Moderately Frail (category 6) Individuals need help with all outside activities and with keeping house. Inside, they often have problems with stairs and need help with bathing and might need minimal assistance (cuing, standby) with dressing. If a memory problem causes the dependency, often recent memory will be very impaired, even though they seemingly can remember their past life events well.
A	Severely Frail (category 7) Completely dependent on others for all or most personal activities of daily living, such as dressing and feeding.
	Very Severely Frail (category 8) Completely dependent, approaching the end of life. Typically, people in this category could not recover from even a minor illness.



Baseline: Nutrition Assessment: Sarcopenia SARC-F (inclusion criteria 2d)

The SARC-F has been developed as a possible rapid diagnostic test for sarcopenia. This questionnaire will help us further understand the patient's skeletal muscle mass and strength. The study team member screening the patient will complete this questionnaire with the closest family member or, if possible, by collecting the data directly from the patient later on after they recover.

We stress that we need this scale recorded on all patients, not just those meeting this inclusion criteria. So it can be done prior to randomization (if part of the inclusion criteria) or after randomization if they are eligible using some other inclusion criteria.

The scale should be completed by considering the participant's overall condition from prior to getting sick and coming to hospital (within 2 weeks prior to the current hospitalization).

The interviewer should:

- Ask the family member each of the 5 questions, first reading the question, then listing the response options.
- The family member should then choose the one that most closely represents the patient's overall condition within two weeks prior to their current hospital admission.





Baseline: Nutrition Assessment: SARC-F (inclusion criteria 2c)



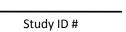
Baseline: Nutrition Goals (1)

Height	Record height in meters.
	If unable to obtain "actual" value, use estimated height or height obtained from family member and
	check the box indicating the data was estimated.
	-
	Indicate if the patient is a bi-lateral amputee by checking the appropriate box.
Dry Body Weight	Record participant's dry weight based on pre-ICU actual weight in kilograms.
	If unable to obtain "actual" value, use estimated weight or weight obtained from family member and
	check the box indicating the data was estimated.
вмі	When entering data into REDCap™, this BMI value (kg/m²) will be calculated for you once height and
	dry weight are entered.
Post-Randomization N	Nutritional Goals
Date of <u>post-</u>	Enter the date the nutrition goals were determined following the randomization of the patient to a
<u>randomization</u>	protein target.
nutrition goals	
assessment:	
Weight used to	Record the weight that was used to determine the energy goal calculations for the study (i.e.
determine goal	following the participant's randomization to a study arm).
calorie requirement	
(kg)	NOTE: This weight may or may not be different from the dry body weight entered above. This weight
	will be used to determine energy adequacy (see Daily Nutritional Adequacy form).
Weight used to	Record the weight that was used to determine the protein goal calculations for the study (i.e.
determine goal	following the participant's randomization to a study arm).
protein requirement	NOTE: This weight was you may not be different from the dwy had you inha antoned above. This weight
(kg)	NOTE: This weight may or may not be different from the dry body weight entered above. This weight
0 101 :	will be used to determine protein adequacy (see Daily Nutritional Adequacy form).
Goal Calorie	Enter the goal kilocalories according to the nutrition assessment. If the requirement is a range,
Requirement	indicate one point in the range or take the midpoint of the range. If nutrition goals are initially
(kcal/day)	reduced (eg. due to refeeding syndrome risk, post-op status, concern with feeding intolerance, etc)
(Real) day)	do not enter the reduced calorie requirements. Instead, enter the calories that the participant would
	ideally receive if these issues were not of concern.
	Eg. Mr.X is a 70 kg man and the RD used an equation of 25 kcal/kg/d to calculate calorie
	requirements and 1.2 g/kg/d to calculate protein requirements. This equates to 1750 kcal/d and 84 g
	protein/d. Enter 1750 for the goal calorie requirements.
Precise Goal Protein	Enter the goal for protein, in grams, according to the nutrition assessment. The goal protein
Requirement (within	requirements must fall within the range the participant was randomized to (≤1.2 g/kg/d or ≥2.2
randomized protein	g/kg/d). If the requirement is a range, indicate a precise requirement or the midpoint of the range. If
group)	nutrition goals are initially reduced (eg. due to refeeding syndrome risk, post-op status, concern with
	feeding intolerance, etc), do not enter the reduced protein requirements. Instead, enter the grams
(g/day)	of protein the participant would ideally receive if these issues were not of concern.
Was indirect	Eg. In the example above for Mr.X, the goal protein requirements would be entered as 84 g.
	If indirect calorimetry was used to determine the goal calorie requirement, indicate yes.
calorimetry used to	Note: you will be prompted to enter the data/s) indirect coloring structures a sufferenced on the User its
determine the goal	Note: you will be prompted to enter the date(s) indirect calorimetry was performed on the Hospital Outcomes form (page 65.)
calorie requirement?	Outcomes form (page 65.)



Baseline: Nutrition Goals (2)

Initiation of Nutrition T	herapy
	on (EN) and parenteral nutrition (PN) enter the start and stop dates.
When was [EN and/or PN] first initiated?	Indicate when EN and PN was first initiated, either before this ICU admission, during the first 28 days of ICU admission (include date and time) or not initiated during the first 28 days of this ICU admission.
When was [EN and/or PN] discontinued?	If EN or PN were started either prior to ICU admission or in ICU, indicate whether they stopped in ICU during first 28 days (include date and time), or indicate that the participant was still receiving EN or PN in ICU after study day 28.
What was the nutrition delivery technique recommended by physician or dietitian at initial assessment for enteral nutrition?	Choose one option from the list which best describes the delivery technique recommended by the physician or dietitian at the initial order of nutrition. This means if an assessment was completed before randomization that is the one that should be used. Select one of the following: • Initiate EN: start at low rate and progress to hourly goal rate Eg. Start at 25 ml/hr and increase to 50 ml/hr then 75 ml/hr (hourly goal rate) • Initiate EN: start at OR progress to 24 hr Volume Goal Based hourly rate Hourly rate is determined by 24hr volume goal. This includes the following scenarios: • Starting at lower rate on Day 1 and progressing to 24 hr volume based hourly rate. Eg. 24 hr volume goal = 1800 mls (75 ml/hr) and feeds start at 25 ml/hr Day 1 and then progress to full goal volume OR • Starting at full rate on Day 1 as determined by the 24 hr volume. Eg. 24 hr volume goal = 1800 ml (75ml/hr) and feeds start at 75 ml/hr • Initiate EN: start at hourly goal rate Eg. Pt requires 75 ml/hr and feeding starts at 75 ml/hr • Initiate EN: keep at low rate (trophic feed: no progression) Eg. Start at 10 ml/hr and leave as is
	 Eg. Pt requires 75 ml/hr and starts with boluses of 450 ml q 6 hours. Keep Nil Per Os or Nil By Mouth Oral nutrition Parenteral Nutrition





Baseline: Nutrition Goals (2)

Height (meters):	Dry Body Weight (kg):
How was height determined? ☐ Actual ☐ Estimated	How was weight determined? Actual Estimated
Is the patient a bi-lateral leg amputee? ☐ Yes	
BMI (Automatically Calc'd): kg/m ²	

Determining	Nutrition Goals (Post-randomization)
Date of post-randomization nutrition goal ass	sessment (YYYY-MM-DD):
Weight used to determine <i>goal calorie</i> requirement:kg	Goal Calorie Requirement:kcal/day
	Was indirect calorimetry used to determine the goal calorie requirement?
	☐ Yes → (Calorimetry data on the outcome form – page 65).☐ No
Weight used to determine <i>goal protein</i> requirement: kg	Precise Goal Protein Requirement: g/day





Baseline: Nutrition Goals (2)

Initiation of	Nutrition Therapy
<u>Ente</u> i	ral Nutrition
When was EN first initiated?	When was EN discontinued?
 ■ EN initiated prior to ICU admission ■ EN initiated during first 28 days in ICU: ■ Date (YYYY-MM-DD): ■ Time (HH:MM, 24h): ■ EN not initiated during first 28 days in ICU 	□ EN discontinued during first 28 days in ICU: Date (YYYY-MM-DD): Time (HH:MM, 24h): □ Still receiving EN in ICU after study day 28
<u>Parent</u>	eral Nutrition
When was PN first initiated?	When was PN discontinued?
 □ PN initiated prior to ICU admission □ PN initiated during first 28 days in ICU: □ Date (YYYY-MM-DD): □ Time (HH:MM, 24h): □ PN not initiated during first 28 days in ICU 	 □ PN discontinued during first 28 days in ICU: □ Date (YYYY-MM-DD): □ Time (HH:MM, 24h): □ Still receiving PN in ICU after study day 28
What was the delivery technique recommended by the nutrition? (check one of the following) Initiate EN: start at low rate and progress to hourly Initiate EN: start at or progress to 24hr volume goal Initiate EN: start at hourly goal rate Initiate EN: keep at low rate (trophic feeds: no prog Initiate EN: bolus feed Keep Nil Per Os (NPO) or Nil By Mouth Oral nutrition Parenteral Nutrition	based hourly rate



Daily Data: Daily Nutrition Data (1)

the biochemistry tests collected. Indicate, 'yes' if the participant is NPO because of palliation or comfort measures for the entire day (i.e. 24h). These are participants who may be undergoing a process of withdrawal of life-sustaining treatments, may be actively dying, or in whom nutrition therapy is not indicated and we don't need to capture the nutrition processes of care. If 'yes,' no further data is required to be entered on this form for this day. Did the protein goal change to a target outside the range specified by the randomization group? We are not asking about protein intake that does not meet the goal. We are asking about a change to the protein prescription since the participant was randomized to a protein group. For example, was there a clinical reason for why the participant could not remain on their randomized protein goal? If 'yes,' there is a change to the protein from the randomization group, specification the reason for this change from the list provided. (No longer critically ill; New onset of ARDS; Worsening renal function; Improved renal function; Starting dialysis; New wound (non-surgical); New surgical wound; Negative nitrogen balance; Increased protein losses (e.g. increased ostomy output; pleural fluid drainage, etc); Other, specify) Was any nutrition received orally/by mouth.
Indicate, 'yes' if the participant is NPO because of palliation or comfort measures for the entire day (i.e. 24h). These are participants who may be undergoing a process of withdrawal of life-sustaining treatments, may be actively dying, or in whom nutrition therapy is not indicated and we don't need to capture the nutrition processes of care. If 'yes,' no further data is required to be entered on this form for this day. Did the protein goal change to a target outside the range specified by the randomization group? We are not asking about protein intake that does not meet the goal. We are asking about a change to the protein prescription since the participant was randomized to a protein group. For example, was there a clinical reason for why the participant could not remain on their randomized protein goal? If 'yes,' there is a change to the protein from the randomization group, specific the reason for this change from the list provided. (No longer critically ill; New onset of ARDS; Worsening renal function; Improved renal function; Starting dialysis; New wound (non-surgical); New surgical wound; Negative nitrogen balance; Increased protein losses (e.g. increased ostomy output; pleural fluid drainage, etc); Other, specify) Was any nutrition received orally/by Each study day, indicate whether or not the participant received any nutrition
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Improved renal function; Starting dialysis; New wound (non-surgical); New surgical wound; Negative nitrogen balance; Increased protein losses (e.g. increased ostomy output; pleural fluid drainage, etc); Other, specify) Was any nutrition received orally/by Each study day, indicate whether or not the participant received any nutrition
mouth? orally/by mouth.
NOTE: Data on calories and protein from oral nutrition are not collected.
Was morning blood glucose If 'yes', record the blood sugar reading closest to 08:00 hrs. This can be eithe
measured? serum or capillary. If serum and capillary levels are completed at the same
time or if 2 measurements are equidistant to 08:00 hrs, record the highest
blood glucose reading.
(closest to 8am) If no blood sugars were recorded that day, indicate 'no'.
Did the participant have a A hypoglycemic event is defined as a glucose level of <3.5mmol/L (<63mg/dL
hypoglycemic event today? If 'yes', record the blood sugar value, including units. You may record up to 3
(<3.5mmol/L or <63 mg/dL) episodes per day. If there were more than 3 hypoglycemic events in one day record the lowest 3 blood glucose values.
If a glucose was treated and the hypoglycemic event was not <63mg/dL then do not record this as an event.
40



Daily Data: Daily Nutrition Data (2)

Propofol	If the participant receives a <u>continuous</u> infusion of propofol ≥ 6 hours, record the total
(continuous infusion ≥ 6	volume administered in millileters (mL).
hours)	Select 'no' if propofol was NOT given, or if provided intermittently, or if continuous < 6
ilours)	hours.
Highest Creatinine	Record the highest creatinine measured this day.
	If not done on a particular day, use the 'Not Available' checkbox.
	On day 1 only, indicate the units creatinine is measured in. The units you indicate on
	day 1 will represent the units creatinine is measured in for the duration of data
	collection.
Highest Urea/BUN	Record the highest urea/BUN measured this day.
	If not done on a particular day, use the 'Not Available' checkbox.
	2 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	On day 1 only, indicate the units urea/BUN is measured in. The units you indicate on day
	1 will represent the units urea is measured in for the duration of data collection.
Lowest Phosphate	Record the lowest serum phosphate (PO ₄) measured this day.
	If not done on a particular day, use the 'Not Available' checkbox.
	On day 1 only, indicate the units PO ₄ is measured in. The units you indicate on day 1 will
	represent the units PO ₄ is measured in for the duration of data collection.
Location of Feeding Tube	Choose from the list (gastric, small bowel or none in place) to indicate the location of
	the feeding tube. This refers to any oro/nasogastric tube inserted for the purpose of
	enterally feeding the participant. If the position is not confirmed by x-ray or a few days
	have passed since location was confirmed, give us your guestimate of where the tube is
	located (best guess given the information you have).
	If the feeding tube is in 2 locations on a single day, indicate the location it was in for the
	most amount of time.
Did the participant receive	Select all motility agents that apply from the list provided.
any motility agents?	
	Alizapride, Lesuride, Cinitapride (Cintapro/Pemix), Methylnaltrexon, Domperidone,
	Metoclopramide, Erythromycin, Naloxone, Itopride (Ganaton), Other specify.
	You do not need to record the route or dose. If the participant has been prescribed

Definition of Motility Agent

A drug which enhances gastric emptying and/or gastrointestinal motility by increasing the frequency and/or strength of contractions in the gastrointestinal tract.

This does not include stool softeners or laxatives such as lactulose or herbal remedies.



Daily Data: Daily Nutrition Data (1)

Study ID #

Study Day:	1 ICU Admit	2	æ	4	2	9	7	80	6	10	11	12
NPO because palliating or comfort measures?	_ Yes	□ Yes	□ Yes	□ Yes	□ Yes	sey. □	səy 🗖	sə√ 🗖	□ Yes	Sey. □	Nes □	□ Yes
If you have indicated "Yes", no more data is needed to be entered today.	oN 🗖	ON 🗖	ON 🗖	oN 🗖	ON	ON 🗖	ON 🗖	ON	ON	ON 🗖	ON 🗖	oN 🗖
Did the protein goals change from the randomization group?	□Yes→ □No	□Yes→ □No	□Yes→ □No	□Yes→ □No	□Yes→ □No	□yes→ □No	□yes→ □No	□Yes→ □No	□Yes→ □No	□Yes→ □No	□Yes→ □No	□Yes→ □No
Enter all reasons why 'yes' using the taxonomy shaded in gray below:												
If yes, use the taxonomy to indicate the reasons why the protein goal changed from the randomized group. Enter this information above. (1) No longer critically ill; (2) New onset of ARDS; (3) Worse renal; (4) Improved renal; (5) start dialysis; (6) New wound;	of ARDS; (3)	the protei Worse rer	n goal cha nal; (4) Im	nged fron proved re	the rand	fomized g	group. E sis; (6) No	nter this	informat d;	ion abov	<u>.</u>	
(7) New surgical wound; (8) Negative nitrogen balance;	rogen balance	e; (9) Incr	(9) Increased protein losses	ein losses								
Was nutrition received orally/by mouth?	> Z	νO	NO O	à S	N O	NO	NO	νO	N O	N O	N O	Š Š
Blood glucose (closest to 8am)	> z	× 2	> z	> Z	> z	> Z	× O	> Z	> z	> z	> z	> z
Hypoglycemic event? (<3.5mmol/L or <63 mg/dL)												
Record blood glucose values, up to 3.												



Daily Data: Daily Nutrition Data (2)

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Study Day:	1 ICU Admit	2	er.	4	S	9	7	8	6	10	11	12
Propofol (≥ 6 hours)	. × □	, × □	> Z	> Z	→ 2	. Z	λ 🗆	\ \ □	. × □	. × □	× 2	. × □
If yes: Amount given (mL):	:	:	:	:	:	-			- 1	:		:
Highest Creatinine												
Units: □µmol/L □mg/dL	D N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	D N/A	D N/A	D N/A	D N/A	D N/A	N/A □	N/A □	D N/A
Highest Urea/BUN												
Onts: _mmo/L _mg/dL	□ N/A	N/A □	A/N 🗖	D N/A	D N/A	D N/A	N/A	□ N/A	□ N/A	A/N	A/N 🗆	D N/A
Lowest Phosphate Units: □mmol/L												
□mg/dL	D N/A	D N/A	A/N 🗆	D N/A	D N/A	D N/A	D N/A	D N/A	D N/A	A/N 🗆	A/N 🗆	D N/A
Location of Feeding Tube: (Select one)	9 🗖	9 🗖	9 🗖	9 🗖	9 🗖	9 🗖	9 🗖	9 -	9 -	9 🗖	9 🗖	9 -
G = gastric;	□ S8	88 	88 0	SB	SB	□ SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB
SB = small bowel;	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
N = No tube												
Motility Agents	× 0	> Z	> Z	> Z	> Z	> Z	> Z	> Z	> Z	> Z	> Z	> Z
If yes, enter all received using the												
taxonomy shaded in gray below.												
							}					
If yes, use the taxonomy to indicate all motility agents received. Enter this information above.	otility agent	s received	1. Enter th	is informa	rtion abov	ve.						
(1) Alizapride; (2) Cinitapride; (3) Cisapride; (4) Domperidone; (5) Erythromycin; (6) Itopride;	ride; (4) Don	nperidone	;; (5) Erythro	romycin;	(6) Itopri	de;						

(7) Lesuride; (8) Methylnaltrexone; (9) Metoclopramide; (10) Mosapride; (11) Naloxone; (12) Other, specify:



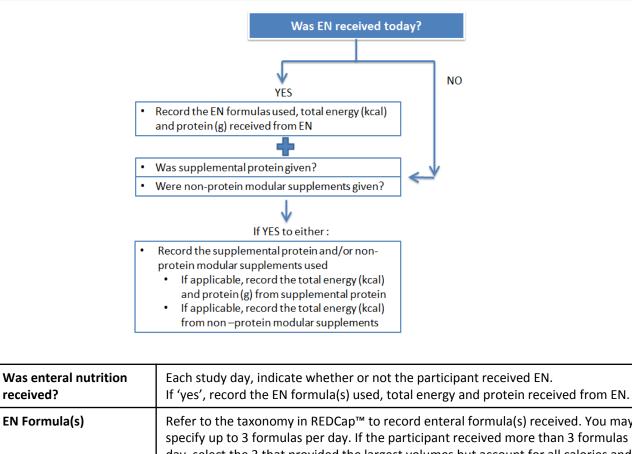
Daily Data: Daily Enteral Nutrition Data (1)

REMEMBER: If the participant is receiving a combination of EN and PN, only the calories/protein from EN are recorded on this form. The Daily IV Nutrition Data form will be used to record the data for PN.

EXCEPTION: Protein received is the only daily data collection that extends past ICU day 12. Continue to collect this data until ICU day 28, ICU discharge or death, whichever comes first. Data to be collected on CRF Daily Protein Data: Days 13-28 for data entry after day 12.

Note: record calories/protein from formulas, protein supplements, and other supplements separately.

The following diagram illustrates the data required depending on the whether the participant received EN or not on a given day. The instructions regarding each type of data field follow.



Refer to the taxonomy in REDCap™ to record enteral formula(s) received. You may specify up to 3 formulas per day. If the participant received more than 3 formulas in a day, select the 3 that provided the largest volumes but account for all calories and protein the participant received from EN. If, on any of the first 12 days in ICU, you indicate a formula which is not found in the EN formula taxonomy be sure to specify:

- company and product name
- If the product is polymeric
- If the product contains supplemental glutamine (> 10 g/L) in addition to the glutamine found naturally in the product
- If the product contains supplemental arginine (> 4.5 g/L) in addition to the arginine found naturally in the product
- If the product contains fish oils

Note: If you cannot calculate the kcal and protein provided by a formula (e.g. congee, rather than a formula manufactured by a company) this would **not** be considered ÉN.



Daily Data: Daily Enteral Nutrition Data (2)

Kilocalories received from EN	The total calories (kcal) from EN formula(s) will need to be calculated by the
	dietitian daily as follows:
	Include calories from protein
	Do NOT include calories from other supplements
	Do NOT include calories from propofol or other IV solutions
	o Calories from propofol are to be recorded on the Daily Nutrition
	Data form.
	Include calories from all EN formulas, even if the participant received nutrition
	from >3 formulas/day
Protein received from EN	Total protein (g) will need to be calculated by the dietitian daily as follows:
	Do NOT include protein from additional non-protein supplements
	Do NOT include protein from glutamine supplements
	Include protein from all EN formulas, even if the participant received
	nutrition from >3 formulas/day
Protein Supplements	
Definition of Modular Protein Su	upplement
•	Fhis does not include high-protein enteral formulas. High-protein formulas (that
•	d micronutrient components) should be specified under the EN Formula section.
· · ·	
Was supplemental protein	Indicate yes or no for whether or not a modular protein supplement was given.
given?	If yes, refer to the taxonomy in REDCap™ to record what supplement was
	given. If more than one supplement was given, select the one that provided
	the largest amount of protein.
	Do not record glutamine supplements here.
Kilocalories received from	If the participant received a modular protein supplement, indicate total
Supplemental Protein	calories received (kcal) from the modular protein supplement (i.e. include
	calories from protein).
	Include calories from all modular protein supplements
Protein received from	If the participant received a modular protein supplement, indicate the protein
Supplemental Protein	received (g) from the modular protein supplement.
	Include protein from all modular protein supplements
	Do NOT include protein from glutamine supplements
Definition of Non-Dustain Made	<u> </u>
Definition of Non-Protein Modu	• •
	Idition to enteral formulas. This includes glucose polymers, and fat emulsions.
	do not provide a source of micronutrients.
Were non-protein modular	Indicate yes or no for whether or not non-protein modular supplements were
supplements given?	given. If yes, refer to the taxonomy in REDCap™ to record supplement(s) provided. If
	more than two supplements were given, select the two that provided the
	largest volumes.
Kilocalories from Other Non-	If the participant received a non-protein modular supplement, indicate calories
protein Supplements	received (kcal) from the non-protein modular supplement.
	45
	40



Daily Data: Daily Enteral Nutrition Data (3)

EN Interruption	
Definition of EN interruption	 EN being stopped at any point after it was initiated, with the intent that EN be restarted again. This does not include: Brief or transient (i.e. less than one hour) interruptions for short bedside procedures For cyclic or bolus feeding, time the participant was never intended to be fed according to the prescribed feeding schedule Reduction in rate of feeds Stopping the feeds permanently and transitioning to oral feeds
Was EN Interrupted today?	This question is to be answered if the participant received EN at some point during the day but it was stopped for a reason as seen in the definition below. If the participant did NOT receive any feed for the entire day (i.e. 24h), then this question does not need to be answered. Choose "yes" or "no" for whether or not EN was interrupted today. If yes, indicate the total duration of time the EN was interruption. Record in total number of hours and minutes. Example 1: EN was initiated at 08:30 on study day 1. EN was stopped at 14:30 for a bedside procedure. EN was started again at 18:30. The time from 00:00 until 08:30 does not constitute an interruption. EN was interrupted from 14:30 until 18:30, which equals 4 hours (240 minutes). Example 2: EN was initiated at 08:30 on study day 1. EN was stopped at 14:30. EN was not started again until study day 3 at 04:30, and then there were no further interruptions. EN was interrupted from 14:30 until the end of day 1 (midnight), which equals 9 hours and 30 minutes. On day 2, daily EN data is not completed because the participant did not receive EN. On day 3, midnight until 04:30 does not constitute an interruption, so no interruptions are recorded for day 3. If EN was interrupted, specify all reason(s) that EN was interrupted, by selecting all that apply from the list provided.



Daily Data: Daily Enteral Nutrition (EN) Data (1)

Study ID #

□ Y→A □ N→B 12 > Z > Z
 □ Y→A
 □ Y→A
 □ Y→A
 □ Y→A
 □ Y→A

 □ N→B
 □ N→B
 □ N→B
 □ N→B
 □ N→B
 ш > Z > Z 10 > Z Z 00 6 > Z > Z 8 > Z > Z > Z > Z 9 > Z > Z □ Y → A □ Y → A □ N → B □ N → B > Z > Z > Z > Z □ Y → A □ Y → A □ N → B □ N → B > Z > Z 00 2 > Z > Z 00 ICU Admit > Z > Z Part B If no, EN was not received today: 00 Part A - If yes, EN was received today: Total protein received from EN today Kilocalories received from other non-Non-protein modular supplements? Protein received from supplements Total kilocalories received from EN Was enteral nutrition (EN) received Kilocalories received from protein Record EN formula(s) received: protein modular supplements: today: (Record in grams (g)) Specify supplement used. Supplemental protein? (Record in grams (g)) Record in grams (g) supplement today: Specify (up to 2): Study Day: today? today:



12 > z > z ш > Z > Z Study ID # 10 > Z > Z > Z 6 > Z 8 > Z > Z Daily Data: Daily Enteral Nutrition (EN) Data (2) > Z > Z 9 > Z > Z ___ 2 > Z Z > Z > Z If yes, select all that apply from the list of reasons for EN interruptions (from list below): 3 > Z > Z > z > Z ICU Admit > z > Z (7) Increased abdominal girth or abdominal (18) NPO b/c subject palliating or receiving (15) Enteral feeding formula not available; (1) Endotracheal extubation /intubation (13) Inotropes, vasopressor requirement; (12) No enteral access available /enteral (14) Subject deemed too sick to continue If yes, enter the total duration of time Do you know the reason why EN was Administration of medications; (11) Necrotic bowel /gut ischemia; If yes, EN was interrupted today: (16) New contraindication to EN; interrupted (hours and minutes) Operating room procedure; Radiology suite procedure; Intolerance to enteral feeding: Other bedside procedure; Was EN interrupted today? (10) Subjective discomfort; (6) high gastric residuals; (17) Trial of oral intake; comfort measures only /trach procedure; (8) Vomiting /emesis; interrupted today? (19) Other: specify enteral feeding; (9) diarrhea; Study Day: Fasting for: access lost; distension; <u>4</u> (2) (3)

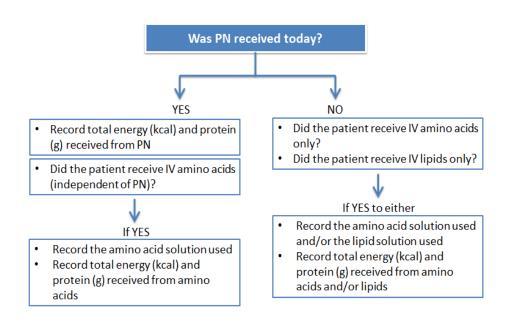


Daily Data: Daily IV Nutrition Data (1)

REMEMBER: If the participant is receiving a combination of EN and PN, only the calories/protein from PN are recorded on this form. The Daily EN Data form will be used to record the data for EN.

EXCEPTION: Protein received is the only daily data collection that extends past ICU day 12. Continue to collect this data until ICU day 28, ICU discharge or death, whichever comes first. Data to be collected on CRF *Daily Protein Data: Days 13-28* for data entry after day 12.

The following diagram illustrates the data required depending on the whether the participant received PN or not on a given day. The instructions regarding each type of data field follow.



Definition of PN

Provision of carbohydrates plus protein and/or lipid, with or without micronutrients, electrolytes or other additives, delivered directly into a vein. Infusion of dextrose alone does **not** constitute parenteral nutrition (ie. If a participant only received dextrose in the absence of amino acids, and lipids you should answer "no" for whether or not the participant received parenteral nutrition).

Was parenteral nutrition (PN) received?	Each study day, indicate whether or not the participant received PN.
Kilocalories received from PN	 Total calories received (kcal) will need to be calculated by the dietitian daily as follows: Include calories from parenteral protein Include calories from other parenteral supplements Do NOT include calories from enteral formula or modular supplements Do NOT include calories from propofol as this is to be recorded separately on the Daily Nutrition Data form. Do NOT include calories from other IV solutions
Protein received from PN	Total protein will need to be calculated by the dietitian daily as follows: Include protein from parenteral supplements, if applicable Do NOT include calories from enteral formula or modular supplements Do NOT include protein from glutamine supplements



Daily Data: Daily IV Nutrition Data (2)

Did the participant receive IV amino acids (independent of PN)?	If the participant received PN, indic ate if IV amino acids were given in addition to their PN formula> Indicate the solution provided, and protein and kcals received from this solution.
Did the participant receive IV amino acids only?	If the participant received IV amino acids in the absence of dextrose, indicate the solution provided, and protein and kcal received from this solution.
Did the participant receive IV lipids only?	If the participant received IV lipids in the absence of dextrose, indicate the emulsion provided, and kcal received from this product.



Daily Data: Daily IV Nutrition Data (1)

Study ID #

Study Day:	1 ICU Admit	2	3	4	22	9	7	00	6	10	11	12
Was parenteral nutrition (PN) received today?	N → A □ N → B	Y → A □ N → B	7 → A 0 N → B	Y → A 0 N → B	Y→A N→B	7 → A 0 N → B	7 → A N → B	Y→A N→B	7 → A 0 N → B	7 → A 0 N → B	7 → A □ N → B	□ Y→A □ N→B
Part A - If yes, PN was received today:]]											
Total kilocalories received from PN today:												
Total protein received from PN today: Record in grams (g)												
Did the patient receive IV amino acids (independent of PN)?	> Z	> Z	> Z	> Z	> Z	> Z	> Z	> Z	> Z	> Z	> Z	> Z
If yes, specify amino acid solution (See PN taxonomy):												
Kilocalories (kcal) received from amino acids:												
Protein (g) received from amino acids:												
Part B If no, PN was not received today:	ay:											
Did the patient receive IV amino acids only? If yes, specify amino acid solution:	× □ □	Y	> z	× 0 0	> z	> Z	× O	> z	> z	> z	> z	N 0
Kilocalories received from amino acid solution today: (See PN taxonomy)												
Protein received from amino acid solution today: (Record in grams (g))												
Did the patient receive IV lipids only? If yes, specify lipid solution: (See PN taxonomy)	> Z	> Z	> z	> Z	> Z	> Z	× Z	> z	> z	> z	> z	× 0 0
Kilocalories received from lipids today: (See PN taxonomy)												



Daily Data: Daily IV Nutrition Data (2)

42
Study

If on any of the above days a parenteral nutrition formula(s) was/were provided which is/are not found in the provided REDCap taxonomy, specify:		n oil CI MCT/LCT physical mixture CI MCT/LCT structured form CI SMOF pecify:
are not found		ed form
ded which is/		.T/LCT structu
as/were provi		bture 🖾 MC
formula(s) w	Product name:	Lipid type: 日 olive oil 日 soybean oil 日 MCT/LCT physical mbture 日 MCT/LCT structured form 日 SMIOF 日 fish oil 日 Other, specify:
eral mutrition	Pro	oil 🔲 MCT/
days a parent		
r of the above days a pare vy, specify:	name:	<i>Lipid type:</i> ☐ olive oil ☐ soybea ☐ fish oil ☐ Other, s
If on any of the abotaxonorny, specify:	Company name:	Lipid type



Daily Data: Daily Protein Data - Day 13-28 (1)

NPO because participant palliating or receiving comfort measures only today?	Indicate, 'yes' if the participant is NPO because of palliation or comfort measures for the entire day (i.e. 24h). These are participants who may be undergoing a process of withdrawal of life-sustaining treatments, may be actively dying, or in whom nutrition therapy is not indicated and we don't need to capture the nutrition processes of care. If 'yes,' no further data is required to be entered on this form for this day.
Did the protein goal change to a target outside the range specified by the randomization	We are not asking about protein intake that does not meet the goal. We are asking about a change to the protein prescription since the participant was randomized to a protein group.
group?	For example, was there a clinical reason for why the participant could not remain on their randomized protein goal?
	If 'yes,' there is a change to the protein from the randomization group, specify the reason for this change from the list provided.
	(No longer critically ill; New onset of ARDS; Worsening renal function; Improved renal function; Starting dialysis; New wound (non-surgical); New surgical wound; Negative nitrogen balance; Increased protein losses (e.g. increased ostomy output; pleural fluid drainage, etc); Other, specify)
Was enteral nutrition received?	Each study day, indicate whether or not the participant received EN. If 'yes', record the EN formula(s) used, total energy and protein received from EN.
Protein received from EN	Total protein (g) will need to be calculated by the dietitian daily as follows: Do NOT include protein from additional non-protein supplements Do NOT include protein from glutamine supplements Include protein from all EN formulas, even if the participant received nutrition from >3 formulas/day
Was supplemental protein given?	Indicate yes or no for whether or not a modular protein supplement was given. If yes, refer to the taxonomy in REDCap™ to record what supplement was given. If more than one supplement was given, select the one that provided the largest amount of protein. • Do not record glutamine supplements here.
Protein received from Supplemental Protein	If the participant received a modular protein supplement, indicate the protein received (g) from the modular protein supplement. Include protein from all modular protein supplements Do NOT include protein from glutamine supplements



Daily Data: Daily Protein Data - Day 13-28 (2)

Was parenteral nutrition (PN) received?	Each study day, indicate whether or not the participant received PN.
Protein received from PN	Total protein will need to be calculated by the dietitian daily as follows: Include protein from parenteral supplements, if applicable Do NOT include calories from enteral formula or modular supplements Do NOT include protein from glutamine supplements
Did the participant receive IV	If the participant received IV amino acids in addition to their PN formula,
amino acids (independent of	indicate the solution provided, and protein and kcal received from this solution.
PN)?	
Did the participant receive IV	If the participant received IV amino acids in the absence of dextrose, indicate
amino acids only?	the solution provided, and protein and kcal received from this solution.



Daily Data: Daily Protein Data (1)

Study ID#

Study Day:	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
NPO because subject palliating or receiving comfort measures only today?	OY ON	N D Y D	N D Y D	N D Y D	OY ON	N D Y D	OY ON	OY ON
Did the protein goals change from the randomization group?	□Yes→ □No							
Enter all reasons why 'yes' using the taxonomy shaded in gray below:								
Was enteral nutrition (EN) received today?	N D Y D	N D A D	N D Y D	N D A D	N D A D	N D A D	N D A D	N D V D
If yes, protein received from EN: (Record in grams (g))								
Supplemental protein received today?	OY ON	NO YO	NO YO	N D Y D	NO YO	NO YO	NO AO	OY ON
If yes, protein received from supplemental protein today: (Record in grams (g))								
Was parenteral nutrition (PN) received today?	ND YD	NO AO	NO YO	N D V D	ND AD	ND AD	NO AO	OY ON
If yes, protein received from PN today: $\{Record\ in\ grams\ \{g\}\}$								
Did the patient receive IV amino acids (independent of PN)?	N D V D	N D A D	N D Y D	N D Y D	N D A D	N D A D	N D V D	OY ON
If yes, protein received from amino acids today: ($Record$ in $grams(g)$)								



Daily Data: Daily Protein Data (2)

Study ID#

Study Day:	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
NPO because subject palliating or receiving comfort measures only today?	N D A D	N D Y D	N D Y D	N D A D	N D Y D	N D A D	N D A D	OY ON
Did the protein goals change from the randomization group?	□Yes→ □No							
Enter all reasons why 'yes' using the taxonomy shaded in gray below:								
Was enteral nutrition (EN) received today?	N D Y D	N D Y D	N O Y	N D Y	N O	NO YO	N O Y O	N O Y
If yes, protein received from EN: (Record in grams (g))								
Supplemental protein received today?	N D A D	OY ON	N D V D	NO YO	N D V D	N D V D	NO YO	OY ON
If yes, protein received from supplemental protein today: ($Record\ in\ grams\ (g)$)								
Was parenteral nutrition (PN) received today?	N D Y D	N D Y D	N D Y D	N D Y D	N D Y D	N D A D	N D A D	N D Y
If yes, protein received from PN today: (Record in grams (g))								
Did the patient receive IV amino acids (independent of PN)?	NO YO	N D V D	N D A D	NO AO	N D Y D	NO AO	NO AO	OY ON
If yes, protein received from amino acids today: (Record in grams (g))								



Daily Data: Nutritional Adequacy (1)

Once you enter nutrition data in the following forms: Baseline Nutrition Assessment, Daily Nutrition, Daily EN Data and Daily PN Data, this form will automatically calculate daily nutritional adequacy. For information purposes the formulas to calculate each of these calculations is found below.

The table below outlines where each data element found within the formula is found within REDCap™.

Enerav

Table of Data Elements to Calculate Total Energy (kcal)

Energy Source (Data)	REDCap Name	REDCap Form Where
		Located
Weight for goal energy	Weight used to determine goal calorie requirement	Nutrition Goals
Goal energy	Goal Calorie Requirement	Nutrition Goals
Propofol	Propofol (continuous infusion ≥ 6h)	Daily Nutrition Form
EN	Total kilocalories received from all EN	Daily EN Data
Protein Supplements (PS)	Kilocalories received from supplemental protein	Daily EN Data
Non-Protein Modular	Kilocalories received from other non-protein modular	Daily EN Data
Supplements (NPMS)	supplements	
PN	Total kilocalories received from PN	Daily IV Nutrition Data
Amino acids (independent)	Kilocalories received from amino acids	Daily IV Nutrition Data
Amino acids (AA) – no PN	Kilocalories received from amino acids	Daily IV Nutrition Data
Lipids – no PN	Kilocalories received from lipids	Daily IV Nutrition Data

Energy Adequacy (%)	Energy Adequacy (kcal/kg)
ENERGY ADEQUACY (%) = Energy from all nutritional sources (kcal) Energy Goal (kcal) X 100	ENERGY ADEQUACY = (kcal/kg) Energy from all nutritional sources (kcal) Weight used to determine goal calories requirement (kg)
ENERGY ADEQUACY (%) = Propofol + EN + PS + NPMS + PN + AA + lipids (kcal) Energy Goal (kcal) X 100	ENERGY ADEQUACY = (kcal/kg) Propofol + EN + PS + NPMS + PN + AA + lipids (kcal) Weight used to determine goal calories requirement (kg)



Daily Data: Nutritional Adequacy (2)

Protein Table of Data Elements to Calculate Total Protein (g)

Protein Source (Data)	REDCap Name	REDCap Form Where
		Located
Weight for goal protein	Weight used to determine goal protein requirement	Nutrition Goals
Goal protein	Precise Goal Protein Requirement (within randomized protein	Nutrition Goals
	group, enter the precise protein goal)	
EN	Total protein received from all EN	Daily EN Data
Protein Supplements (PS)	Protein (g) received from supplemental protein	Daily EN Data
PN	Total protein received from PN	Daily IV Nutrition Data
Amino acids (independent)	Protein received from amino acids	Daily IV Nutrition Data
Amino acids (AA) – no PN	Protein received from amino acids	Daily IV Nutrition Data

Protein Adequacy (%)

PROTEIN ADEQUACY (%) = Protein from all nutritional sources (g) Goal Protein (g) X 100 PROTEIN ADEQUACY (%) = EN + PS + PN + AA (g) Goal Protein (g) X 100

Protein Adequacy (g/kg)

PROTEIN ADEQUACY = Protein from all nutritional sources (g)

Weight used to determine goal protein requirement (kg)

PROTEIN ADEQUACY = (g/kg)

Weight used to determine goal protein requirement (kg)



Daily Data: Nutritional Adequacy

Study ID #

No data is to be collected on this form.

This form is a tool you can use to transcribe the calculations found on the REDCap "Daily Nutritional Adequacy" form can be recorded here and used to ensure compliance with the study protocol.

Study Day:		1	2	3	4	2	9	7	8	6	10	11	12
		ICU Admit											
Energy Adequacy (%)													
Protein Adequacy (%)													
Energy Adequacy (kcal/kg)	I/kg)												
Energy Adequacy (g/kg)	·g)												
Study Day:		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Energy Adequacy (%)													

Study Day:		13	14	15	16	4	18	13	20	71	77
Energy Adequacy (%)											
Protein Adequacy (%)											
Energy Adequacy (kcal/kg)	al/kg)										
Energy Adequacy (g/kg)	kg)										
Study Day:		25	56	27	28						
Energy Adequacy (%)											
Protein Adeanacy (%)											

Study Day:	25	56	22	28
Energy Adequacy (%)				
Protein Adequacy (%)				
Energy Adequacy (kcal/kg)				
Energy Adequacy (g/kg)				



Vasopressors/Inotropes - Outcomes

Complete <u>one</u> separate form for each vasopressor/inotrope the patient received.

Check the box at the top of the form to select the specific vasopressor/inotrope.

Only include continuous infusions of vasopressors, do not include single bolus injections.

The following data are to	be entered into REDCap™ on the Outcomes form.
Start Date/Time:	Record the date and time the vasopressor or inotrope was initiated.
Stop Date/Time:	 If the participant dies while receiving the vasopressor or inotrope, check the appropriate box. REDCap™ will automatically connect this to the date of death you enter. If the participant was still receiving the vasopressor or inotrope at Day 60, check the appropriate box.

Separate Episodes

The participant is considered free of the vasopressor or inotrope if they remain off the vasopressor or inotrope for ≥ 24 hours. If the vasopressor or inotrope is re-instituted after 24 hours, this is considered a separate episode, corresponding start and stop dates should be recorded.

The following data are to be entered into REDCap™ on the vasopressor/inotrope form from Day 1-12.

Did the participant receive
a continuous infusion of
vasopressors or inotropes
today?

If 'yes,' it was received on a particular day, record the highest hourly infusion rate for the vasopressor/inotrope selected.



Daily Data/Outcomes: Vasopressors/Inotropes

Study ID

Complete one form for each vasopressor/inotrope the patient received.

Select Vasopressor/Inotrope: □ Phenylephrine (>50μg/min) □ Dobutamine	□ Dopamine (>5µg/kg/min)□ Epinephrine□ Vasopressin	>5µg/kg/min)		■ Norepinephrine■ Milrinone■ Levosimendan	a)
	Episode 1	Episode 2	Episode 3	Episode 4	Episode
Start Date (YYYY-MM-DD)					
Start Time (HH:MM, 24h)					
Stop Date/Time:	☐ Death	☐ Death	☐ Death	☐ Death	☐ Death
Same as death date/time	□ Day 60	Day 60	□ Day 60	□ Day 60	□ Day 60
☐ Still on vasopressor/inotrope at day 60	☐ Actual:	□ Actual:	☐ Actual:	☐ Actual:	☐ Actual:
□ Actual:					
Stop date: (YYYY-MM-DD):					
Start Time (HH:MM, 24h):					
		+			
Was the vasopressor/inotrope re-started ≥ 24 hours from the last stop date/time? ☐ Yes ☐ No	e last stop date/ti	me? 🗖 Yes	oN □		
Proceed to enter the details for the next episode. Enter up to 5 episodes, if applicable.	5 episodes, if app	licable.			

Study Day:	1	2	3	4	2	9	7	8	6	10	11	12
וכח	ICU Admit											
Did the participant receive a Continuous infusion of vasopressors or		> Z	× ۵	> Z	> Z	λ 	× ۵	> Z	> Z	> Z	> Z	> Z
inotropes today?							- 1	- 1				- 1
If yes, record the highest hourly												
infusion rate for each day received.												



Renal Replacement Therapy

Complete this form if the participant received renal replacement therapy during their hospitalization, until the first of day 60, ICU discharge or death.

of day 60, ICU discharge or dea	tn.
The following data are to be e	ntered into REDCap™ on the Outcomes form.
RRT Start Date/Time:	 If the participant was receiving RRT prior to admission indicate 'yes.' If the participant did not start RRT until they were hospitalized, record the start date and time.
RRT Stop Date/Time:	 Record the date and time RRT stopped. If the participant was still receiving RRT following hospital discharge or at Day 60, check the appropriate box.
The following data are to be	entered into REDCap™ on the renal replacement form from Day 1-12.
Did the participant receive RRT today?	If 'yes', specify <u>all</u> modes received during the day (i.e. 24h period): Intermittent (IHD) Continuous (CRRT) Sustained low efficiency (SLED) Peritoneal (PD) Other (specify):





Daily Data/Outcomes: Renal Replacement Therapy

	Episode 1	Episode 2	Episode 3	Episode 4	Episode 5
Did the participant receive renal replacement therapy (RRT) during the study?	during the study?	□ Yes □ N	No.		
	•	→ 1			
Start Date/Time:	Prior to ICU	☐ Prior to ICU ☐ Prior to ICU		☐ Prior to ICU	☐ Prior to ICU
Started RRT prior to admission to ICU	□ In ICU:	□ In ICU:	□ In ICU:	□ In ICU:	□ In ICU:
Started in the ICU:					
Stop date: (YYYY-MM-DD):					
Start Time (HH:MM, 24h):					
Stop Date/Time:	□ Continued	□ Continued	□ Continued	□ Continued	□ Continued
Continued past hospital discharge	☐ Day 60	□ Day 60	Day 60	□ Day 60	□ Day 60
 Still on RRT in hospital at day 60 	☐ Actual:	☐ Actual:	□ Actual:	☐ Actual:	☐ Actual:
☐ Actual:					
Stop date: (YYYY-MM-DD):					
Start Time (HH:MM, 24h):					

Study Day:	1	2	3	4	2	9	7	8	6	10	11	12
Did the participant receive a RRT today?	> Z	> Z	> Z	> z	> Z	> Z	ν 	N	× □ □	× □ □	λ 0	> Z
If yes, specify the mode: Intermittent (IHD) Continuous (CRRT) Sustained low efficiency (SLED) Peritoneal (PD)	IHD CRRT SLED PD Other:	O CRRT O SLED O Other:			IHD CRRT I SLED I PD I Other:	IND CRRT CRRT CORE CORE CORE CORE CORE CORE CORE CORE	IND CRRT SLED OTHER:		CRRT CRED CRED CRED CRED CRED CRED CRED CRED	IHD CRRT IS SLED IS PD IS Other:	IND CRRT SLED D PD Other:	CRRT CRED SLED Other:



Mechanical Ventilation

Definition of Invasive mechanical ventilation

We define invasive mechanical ventilation as any mode of intermittent positive pressure delivered via an oral/nasal tracheal tube or tracheostomy with or without positive end expiratory pressure and high frequency jet ventilation or oscillation.

Ventilation Start Date/Time	Record the date and time invasive mechanical ventilation was initiated. If the
	time is not found in the medical record use the 'Not Available' checkbox in
	REDCap™.
Ventilation Stop Date/Time	Indicate when invasive mechanical ventilation was stopped or if still ongoing at
	day 60, check the 'still vented at day 60 option.
	Participants will be considered breathing without invasive mechanical ventilation if they are:
	extubated and on face mask (nasal prong) OR
	intubated or breathing through a t-tube OR
	tracheostomy mask breathing OR
	• continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) ≤ 5cm H2O without pressure support or intermittent mandatory ventilation assistance.
Mechanical Ventilation	If the participant is extubated and re-intubated within <24 hours, we consider
Restarted?	this the same ventilation event.
	If the participant is extubated and re-intubated ≥ 24 hours, this is considered a new ventilation event and the new start date/time and stop date/time should be recorded. If applicable, up to 5 ventilation events may be entered for each participant.



Outcomes: Mechanical Ventilation

	Episode 1	Episode 2	Episode 3	Episode 4	Episode 5
Start Date (YYYY-MM-DD):					
Start Time (HH:MM, 24h)	N/A	N/A	□ N/A	□ N/A	V/N □
Stop Date/Time: Same as death date/time Still vented at day 60 Actual: Stop date: (YYYY-MM-DD): Start Time (HH:MM, 24h):	☐ Death ☐ Day 60 ☐ Actual:	☐ Death ☐ Day 60 ☐ Actual:	☐ Death ☐ Day 60 ☐ Actual:	☐ Death ☐ Day 60 ☐ Actual:	☐ Death ☐ Day 60 ☐ Actual:
Mas the mechanical ventilation stopped then re-started ≥ 24 hours from the last stop date/time? ☐ Yes ☐ No Proceed to enter the details for the next episode. Enter up to 5 episodes, if applicable.	rom the last stop da des, if applicable.	↑ nte/time? □ Yes	ON 🗖		



Hospital Outcomes (1)

Complete this form after 60 days first.	from the participant's initial ICU admission or after their death, whichever comes
Was indirect calorimetry used to	If yes, indirect calorimetry was used during the patient's study participation,
manage nutrition needs at any	record the associated dates. Record up to 5 dates.
point?	
Was consent withdrawn during	In the event that consent is withdrawn for the participant during their
this ICU stay?	participation in the study, select 'yes.'
Date/time consent withdrawn:	Record the date and time the subject withdrew their consent to participate in the
	trial.
Type of withdrawal:	Specify whether the withdrawal of consent refers to the study intervention, data
	collection or both using the 3 options listed:
	stop intervention, continue data collection
	stop intervention, continue data collection stop intervention, stop data collection (discard previous data)
	 stop intervention, stop data collection (discard previous data) stop intervention, stop data collection (keep previous data)
Reason consent was withdrawn	Indicate a brief reason why consent was withdrawn for this participant.
Reason consent was withdrawn	indicate a brief reason why consent was withdrawn for this participant.
ICU Stay	Indicate if the participant died in the ICU on their initial admission.
,	If yes, indicate the date and time of death.
	If no, they were discharged, indicate the date and time of discharge.
	If the participant was readmitted to the ICU.
	 We define readmission as ≥24 hours from ICU discharge.
	If less than this, consider it the same ICU admission
	If readmitted within 60 days from initial admission, complete the same
	information for each ICU readmission up to 5 readmissions.
	Alternatively, if no <u>and</u> they were still in ICU at day 60, check the appropriate box.
Hospital Discharge	If the participant was alive and discharged from ICU within 60 days, indicate if
	they died in hospital.
	If yes, indicate the date and time of death.
	If no, they were discharged, indicate the date and time of discharge and
	where they were discharged to.
	Alternatively, if no <u>and</u> they were still in hospital at day 60, check the
	appropriate box.
Hospital Re-Admission	If the participant was ever readmitted to hospital within 60 days of their initial
	ICU admission:
	• We define a hospital readmission as ≥24 hours from hospital discharge <u>and</u>
	being admitted under an inpatient service. This does not include visits to
	the emergency room that do not result in the participant being under an
	inpatient service and in a ward bed.
	• If readmitted within 60 days from initial admission, complete the same 6
	information for each hospital readmission



Hospital Outcomes (2)

60-day Outcomes **PRIMARY STUDY OUTCOME

This is our primary outcome and it is important that we record this accurately.

On or after day 60 (this date is 60 days from the participant's initial ICU admit date), please make an attempt (using the resources mentioned below) to confirm the participant's survival status:

- If the participant is **known to be alive**:
 - Record the date the participant was last known to be alive. This date must be on or after day 60.
- If the participant is **deceased**:
 - Record the date of death if known. This date must be prior to day 60.
 If the date of death is unknown, record the date last known to be alive. This date must be before day 60.
- If the survival status of the participant is **unknown**:
 - Record the date the participant was last known to be alive. This date must be before day 60.

For either response, where appropriate and permissible utilize the resources below to collect this information. Be sure to exhaust all resources in order to accurately capture this data.

- Medical Records search electronic medical records for evidence of death or evidence is alive (eg. readmission, seen in clinic, procedure done, etc)
- Home care if the participant had home care arranged at discharge, contact them to determine if the participant is alive
- Obituaries search online obituaries for newspapers in the participant's local area for evidence of death
- Internet Google search the participant for documented evidence of death
- Family Physician contact the family physician's office to determine if the participant remains alive
- Facility participant was discharged to if the participant was discharged to
 another health care or long term care facility, contact them to determine the
 participant's survival status.



Outcomes: Hospital Outcomes (1)

Study I	ID	#
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	Was indirect calorimetry used	to	If yes, record the corresponding dates (up to 5):		
	manage nutrition needs at any		(1); (2); (3)		
	point ☐ Yes →				
			(4); (5)		
	□ No		$\square > 5$ (please check this box of	of calorimetry was used more than 5 times	
			□ > 5 (please check this box of calorimetry was used more than 5 times over the study period)		
1					
	If using waived consent, this se				
	Consent withdrawn during ICU		Date/time consent withdraw	n/denied:	
	stay?		Type of withdrawal/denial of consent:		
	□ Yes →				
			stop intervention, continue data collection		
	□ No		stop intervention, stop data collection (discard previous data) stop intervention, stop data collection (keep previous data)		
	\downarrow		Stop intervention, stop date	a conection (keep previous data)	
#1	Did the patient die during this I	CU sta	ay?		
ICU Stay #1	☐ Yes ↓		No, Patient Discharged ↓	☐ No, Patient Still in ICU at 60 days	
U S	Death Date/Time:	ICU	Discharge Date/Time: →	Was the patient re-admitted to the	
2				ICU? ☐ Yes ↓ ☐ No	
	Did the patient die during this IC				
ICU Stay #2		<u> </u>			
Stay	☐ Yes ↓	No, Patient Discharged ↓		No, Patient Still in ICU at 60 days	
S	Death Date/Time:	ICU	Discharge Date/Time: →	Was the patient re-admitted to the	
-				ICU? ☐ Yes ↓ ☐ No	
ຼຸຕ	Did the patient die during this ICU stay?				
Stay #3	☐ Yes ↓	☐ No, Patient Discharged ↓		☐ No, Patient Still in ICU at 60 days	
	Death Date/Time:	ICU Discharge Date/Time: →		Was the patient re-admitted to the	
D				ICU? ☐ Yes ↓ ☐ No	
4	Did the patient die during this ICU stay?				
ICU Stay #4	☐ Yes ↓	☐ No, Patient Discharged ↓		☐ No, Patient Still in ICU at 60 days	
J St	Death Date/Time:	ICU	Discharge Date/Time: →	Was the patient re-admitted to the	
ב				ICU? ☐ Yes↓ ☐ No	
ľ	Did the potiont die diving this ICU stor?				
42	Did the patient die during this ICU stay?				
;ay ⊦	☐ Yes ↓		No, Patient Discharged No, Patient Still in ICU at 60 days		
ICU Stay #5	Death Date/Time:	ICU	Discharge Date/Time: →	Was the patient re-admitted to the	
ב				ICU? ☐ Yes ↓ ☐ No 68	

Study ID#



Outcomes: Hospital Outcomes (2)

Did the patient die during	this Hospital stay?						
□Yes ↓	lue No, Patient Discharged $lack$	☐ No, Patient still in Hospital at 60 days					
Death Date/Time:	Hospital Discharge Date/Time: →	Discharged to: ↓ □ Ward in another hospital □ ICU in another hospital □ Long term care facility □ Rehabilitation Unit □ Home with home care support □ Home without home care □ Other					
Was the patient re-admitted to hospital? ☐Yes ↓ ☐No							
Hospital Re-Admission #1 Date/Time:							
Did the patient die during	this Hospital stay?						
☐ Yes ↓	lacksquare No, Patient Discharged $lacksquare$	☐ No, Patient still in Hospital at 60 days					
Death Date/Time:	Hospital Discharge Date/Time: →	Discharged to: ↓ ☐ Ward in another hospital ☐ ICU in another hospital ☐ Long term care facility ☐ Rehabilitation Unit ☐ Home with home care support ☐ Home without home care ☐ Other					
Was the patient re-admitt	ted to hospital? \square Yes \downarrow \square No						
Hospital Re-Admission #2 Date/Time:							
Did the patient die during	this Hospital stay?						
☐ Yes ↓	$lacksquare$ No, Patient Discharged $igstyle \downarrow$	No, Patient still in Hospital at 60 days					
Death Date/Time:	Hospital Discharge Date/Time: →	Discharged to: ↓ □ Ward in another hospital □ ICU in another hospital □ Long term care facility □ Rehabilitation Unit □ Home with home care support □ Home without home care □ Other					
Was the patient re-admitted to hospital? ☐Yes ↓ ☐No							



Outcomes: Hospital Outcomes (3)

Study ID #

What is the survival status of the patient on or after Day 60?						
☐ Alive ↓	☐ Deceased ↓	☐ Unknown ↓				
Date last known to be alive:	Date of death known:	↓Date last known to be alive:				
	↓No Date last known to be alive:					

Data Collection for this patient is now complete.