

Supplementary Table 1 Clinical definitions and examples of acute gastrointestinal injury grades

Grade	Definition	Examples
AGI grade I (risk of developing GI dysfunction or failure)	The function of the GI tract is partially impaired, expressed as GI symptoms related to a known cause and perceived as transient	Postoperative nausea and/or vomiting during the first days after abdominal surgery; postoperative absence of bowel sounds; diminished bowel motility in the early phase of shock
AGI grade II (GI dysfunction)	The GI tract is not able to perform digestion and absorption adequately to satisfy the nutrient and fluid requirements of the body. There are no changes in general condition of the patient related to GI problems	Gastroparesis with high gastric residuals or reflux; Paralysis of the lower GI tract; diarrhoea; IAH grade I (IAP 12–15 mmHg); visible blood in gastric content or stool; FI is present if at least 20 kcal/kg BW/day via enteral route cannot be reached within 72 h of feeding attempt
AGI grade III (GI failure)	Loss of GI function, where restoration of GI function is not achieved despite interventions and the general condition is not improving	Despite treatment, feeding intolerance is persisting-high gastric residuals; persisting GI paralysis; occurrence or worsening of bowel dilatation; progression of IAH to grade II (IAP 15–20 mmHg); LOW APP (below 60 mmHg);
AGI grade IV (GI failure with	AGI has progressed to become directly and immediately life-threatening, with	Bowel ischemia with necrosis; GI bleeding leading to haemorrhagic shock; Ogilvie’s syndrome; ACS requiring

severe impact on worsening of MODS and shock

decompression

distant organ

function)

AGI: acute gastrointestinal injury; GI: gastrointestinal; IAH: intra-abdominal hypertension; IAP: intra-abdominal pressure; FI: feeding intolerance; APP: abdominal perfusion pressure; ACS: abdominal compartment syndrome; MODS: multiple organ dysfunction syndrome.

Supplementary Table 2 Clinical definitions and examples of AGI grades specific to critically ill patients with AP

Grade	Definition	Examples
AGI grade I (risk of developing GI dysfunction or failure)	The function of the GI tract is partially impaired, expressed as GI symptoms related to a known cause and perceived as transient	GI symptoms including nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and abdominal distention
AGI grade II (gastrointestinal dysfunction)	The GI tract is not able to perform digestion and absorption adequately to satisfy the nutrient and fluid requirements of the body. There are no changes in general condition of the patient related to GI problems	Gastroparesis with high gastric residuals or reflux; IAH grade I (IAP 12-15 mmHg); visible blood in gastric content or stool; FI is present if at least 20 kcal/kg BW/day via enteral route cannot be reached within 72 h of feeding attempt
AGI grade III (gastrointestinal failure)	Loss of GI function, where restoration of GI function is not achieved despite interventions and the general condition is not improving	Despite treatment, feeding intolerance is persisting (> 72 h); persisting high gastric residuals or reflux; progression of IAH to grade II (IAP 15-20 mmHg); low APP (below 60 mmHg)
AGI grade	IV AGI has progressed to become directly and	GI bleeding leading to hemorrhagic shock; ACS

(gastrointestinal failure with immediately life-threatening, with worsening requiring decompression
severe impact on distant of MODS and shock
organ function)

AGI: acute gastrointestinal injury; GI: gastrointestinal; IAH: intra-abdominal hypertension; IAP: intra-abdominal pressure; FI:
feeding intolerance; APP: abdominal perfusion pressure; ACS: abdominal compartment syndrome; MODS: multiple organ
dysfunction syndrome.