

Supplement 1

Table S1: PPC severity score (modified from references in text [39-42])

PPC Score	Operational Definitions
Grade 0	No PPC
Grade 1 (1 of the items)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a dry cough • micro atelectasis: abnormal auscultatory findings and temperature $\geq 37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ without another documented cause with normal X-ray of the lungs • dyspnea without another documented cause
Grade 2 (2 of the items)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • productive cough without another documented cause • bronchospasm - new wheezing or old wheezing that requires a change in therapy • hypoxemia in room air ($\text{SpO}_2 \leq 90\%$) • radiologically confirmed atelectasis (two independent experts) plus: temperature $>37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ or abnormal auscultatory findings • hypercarbia requiring treatment ($\text{PaCO}_2 > 50$ mm Hg)
Grade 3 (1 of the items)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pleural effusion requiring thoracentesis • pneumonia: radiological confirmation (two independent experts) plus clinical symptoms (two of the following: leukocytosis or leukopenia, abnormal temperature, purulent discharge) plus isolation of the causative agent (G+ or G- culture) or necessary change of antibiotic therapy • pneumothorax • prolonged non-invasive ventilation due to all three reasons: a) $\text{SpO}_2 \leq 92\%$ on oxygen supplementation, b) oxygen supplementation $>5\text{L}$, c) $\text{RR} \geq 30$ bpm • postoperative intubation or reintubation, i.e. dependence on mechanical ventilation (invasive or non-invasive) lasting less than 48 hours
Grade 4	Ventilatory insufficiency: postoperative dependence on mechanical ventilation for more than 48 hours or reintubation with subsequent dependence on mechanical ventilation for more than 48 hours
Grade 5	Death before hospital discharge

Figure S1: PPC by grade.

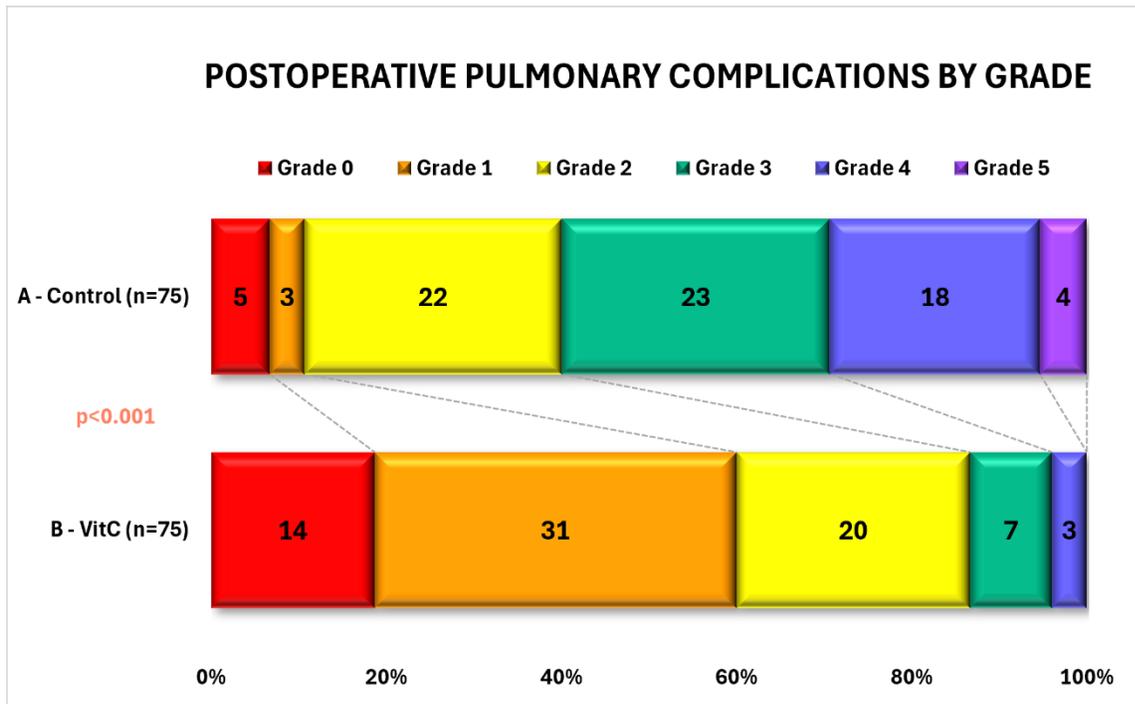


Figure S2: Dynamics of inflammatory markers

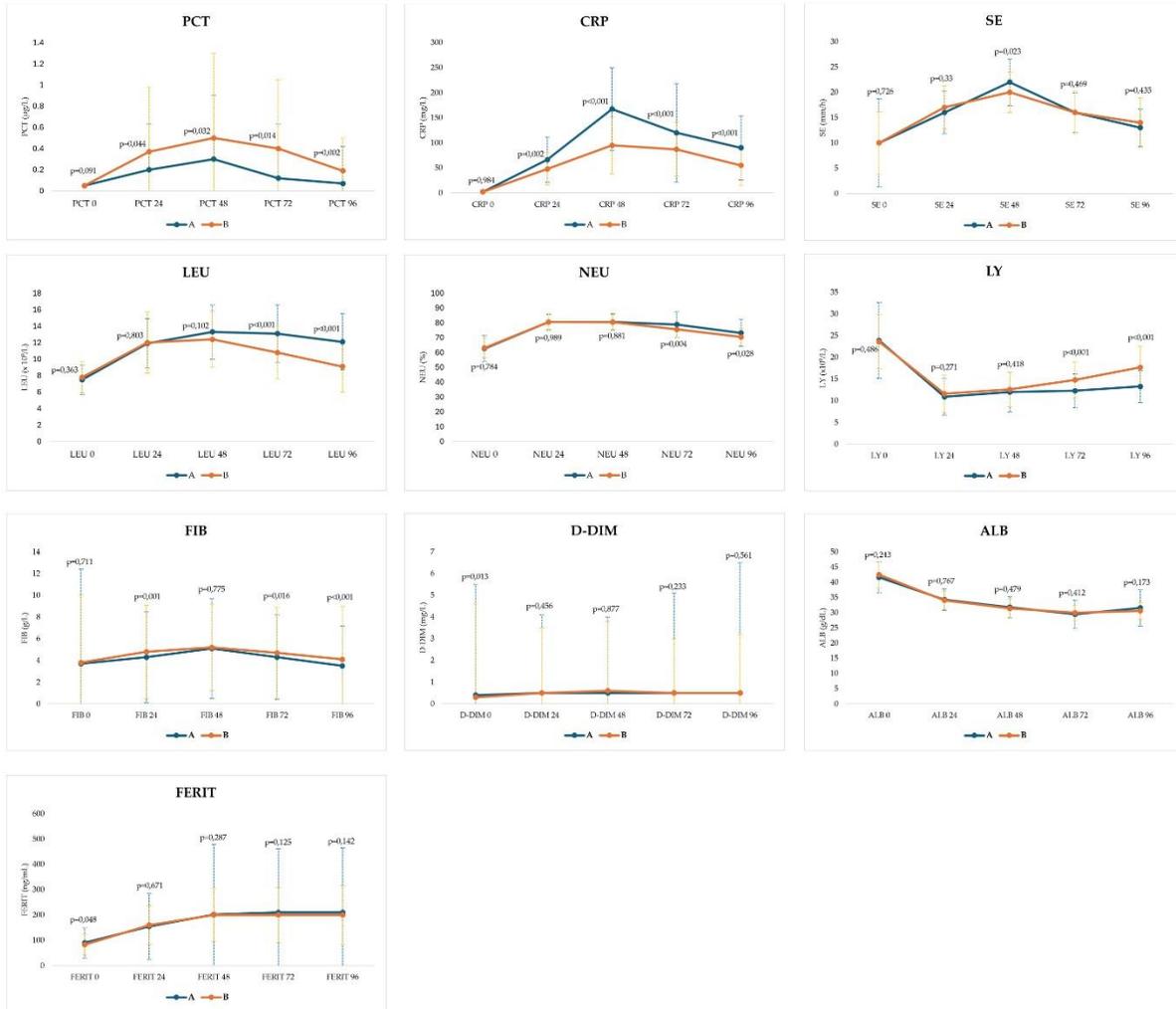


Figure S3: Dynamics of GFR < 60mL/min

