

Table S1 Description of extra-thoracic lesions at admission of the cohort

Variable	Early (N=57)	Mid (N=83)	Late (N=19)
Patient with only thoracic trauma	29 (50.9)	48 (57.8)	4 (21.1)
Extra-thoracic lesions	28 (49.1)	35 (42.2)	15 (78.9)
Spine fracture	7 (12.3)	14 (16.9)	7 (36.8)
Including vertebral fracture	0 (0.0)	5 (6.0)	3 (15.8)
Aortic isthmic lesion	0 (0.0)	1 (1.2)	1 (5.3)
Abdominal lesion	8 (14.0)	20 (24.1)	3 (15.8)
Spleen injury	4 (7.0)	3 (3.6)	2 (10.5)
Liver injury	4 (7.0)	8 (9.6)	0 (0.0)
Kidney injury	1 (1.8)	1 (1.2)	0 (0.0)
Orthopedic lesion	17 (29.8)	21 (25.3)	10 (52.6)
Pelvic fracture	1 (1.8)	4 (4.8)	2 (10.5)
Cranial or cerebral injury	3 (5.3)	2 (2.4)	1 (5.3)
Arterial injury	1 (1.8)	2 (2.4)	1 (5.3)

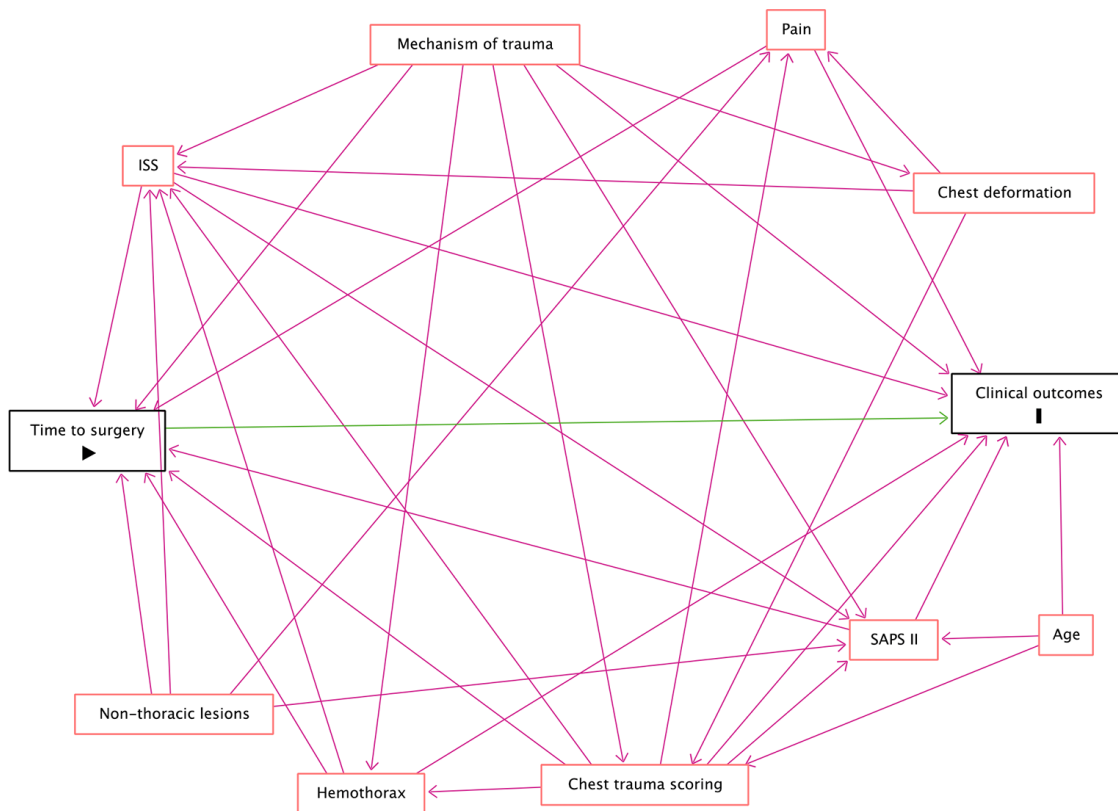


Figure S1 Analysis of causal relationships to evaluate association between time to surgery and risk of poor pulmonary outcomes for patients with chest trauma injury, directed acyclic graph.