**Supplementary Material – Age Adjusted Charlson Comorbidity Index**

The original Age Charlson Comorbidity index (ACC) incorporates 19 different medical categories; each is weighted according to its impact on mortality(7). The age is adjusted by calculating each decade after 40 years of age as one point in the original ACC (1 point for age 41–50, 2 points for age 51–60, 3 points for age 61–70, 4 points for 71 years of age or older).

The final score is calculated for each patient by taking into account all comorbid conditions present (1 point for myocardial infarction; 1 point for congestive heart failure; 1 point for peripheral vascular disease; 1 point for cerebrovascular disease; 1 point for Dementia; 1 point for chronic pulmonary disease; 1 point for rheumatic disease; 1 point for peptic ulcer disease; 1 point for mild liver disease; 1 point for diabetes mellitus without end-organ damage; 2 points for diabetes mellitus with end-organ damage; 2 points for hemiplegia; 2 points for renal disease; 2 points for any malignancy; 2 points for lymphoma; 2 points for leukemia; 3 points for moderate liver disease; 6 points for metastatic solid tumor; 6 points for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).