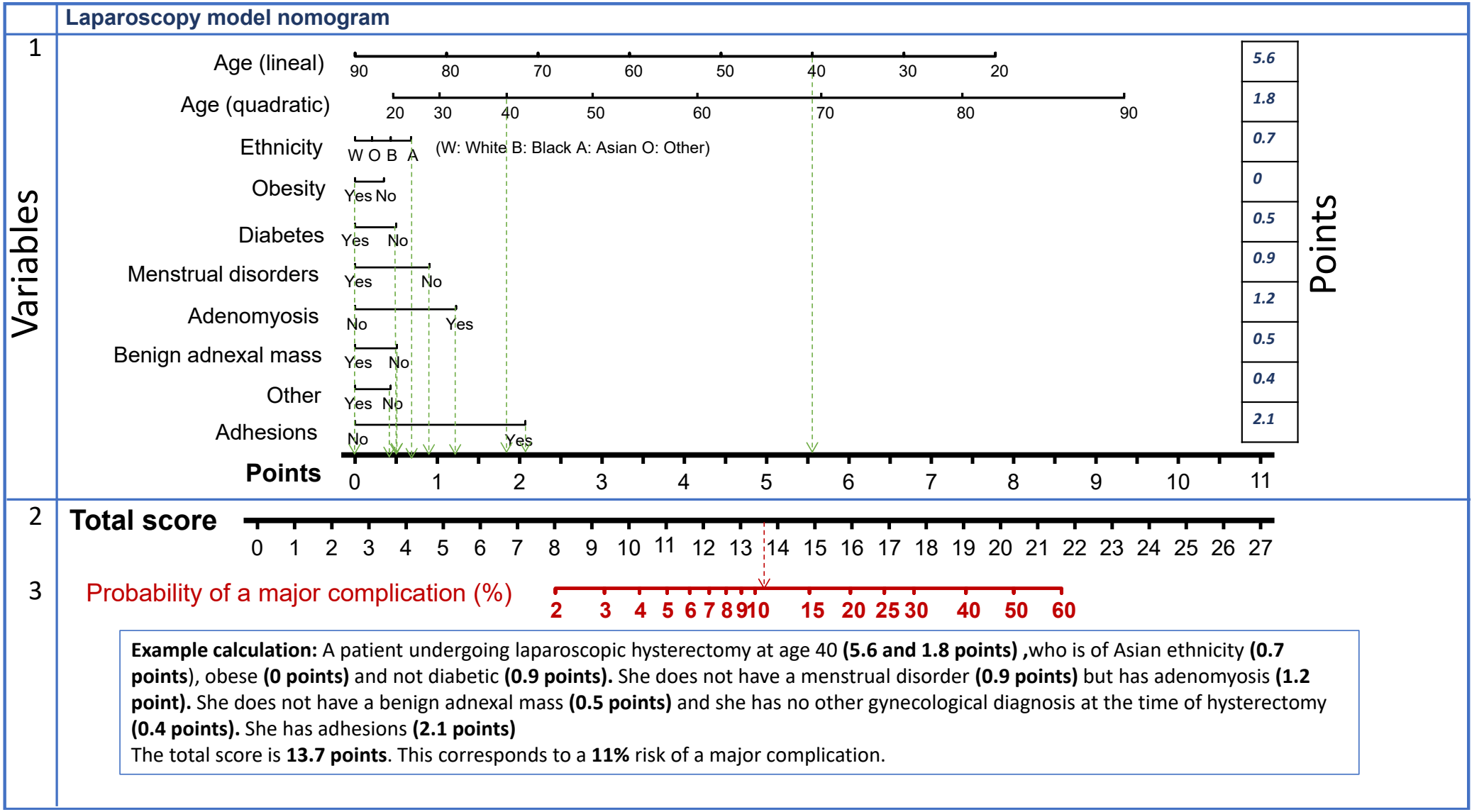
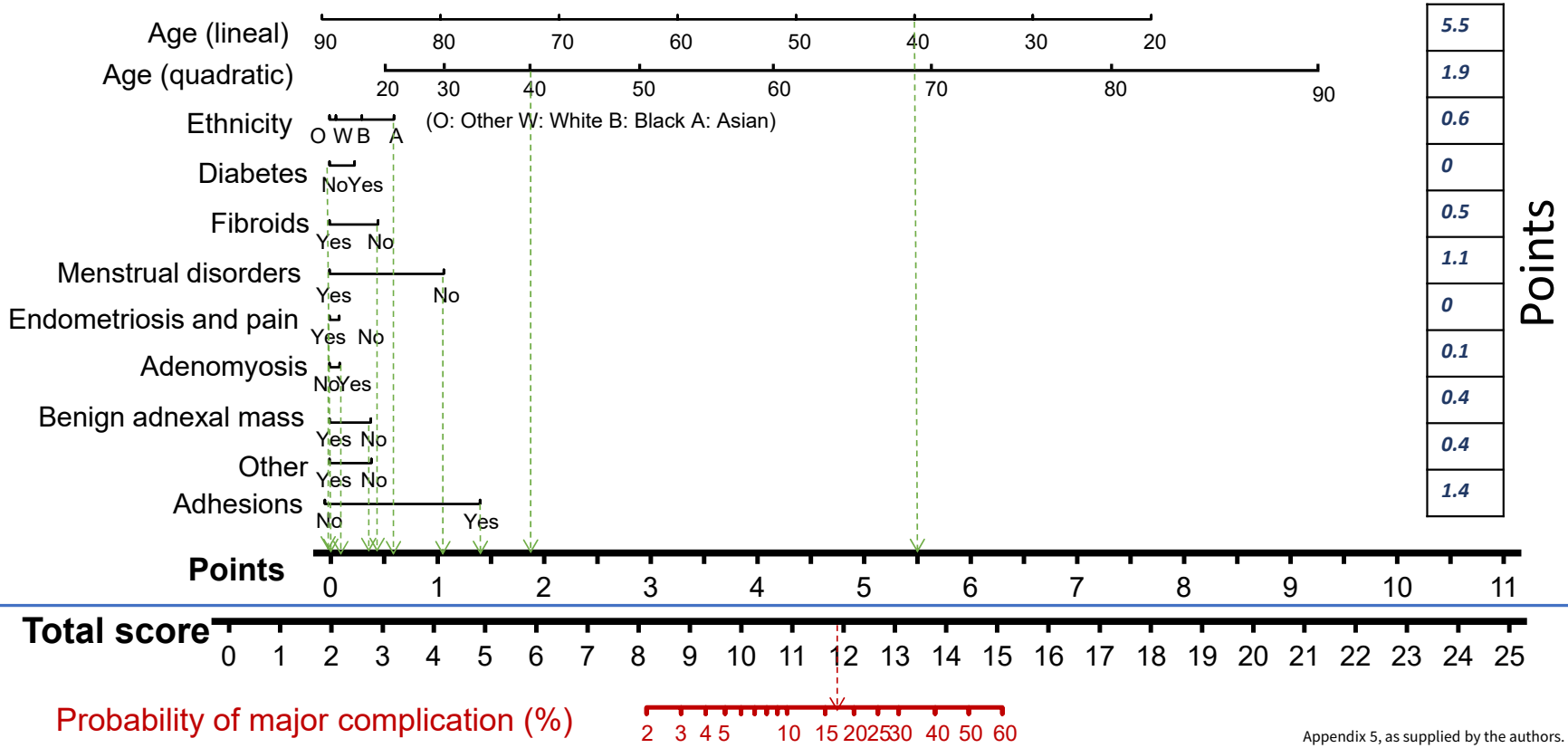
Supplementary Figure 5) Nomograms for both models with worked examples



Example calculation: A patient undergoing laparoscopic hysterectomy at age 40 **(5.6 and 1.8 points) ,**who is of Asian ethnicity **(0.7 points**), obese **(0 points)** and not diabetic **(0.9 points).** She does not have a menstrual disorder **(0.9 points)** but has adenomyosis **(1.2 point).** She does not have a benign adnexal mass **(0.5 points)** and she has no other gynecological diagnosis at the time of hysterectomy **(0.4 points).** She has adhesions **(2.1 points)**

The total score is **13.7 points**. This corresponds to a **11%** risk of a major complication.

Abdominal model nomogram



Example calculation: A patient undergoing abdominal hysterectomy at age 40 **(5.5 and 1.9 points) ,**who is of Asian ethnicity **(0.6 points**), and not diabetic **(0 points).** She does not have fibroids **(0.4 points)** She does not have a menstrual disorder **(1 point) or** endometriosis/pain **(0 points).** She does have adenomyosis **(0.1 point).** She does not have a benign adnexal mass **(0.3 points)** and she has no other gynecological diagnosis at the time of hysterectomy **(0.3 points).** She has adhesions **(1.4 points)**

The total score is **11.9 points**. This corresponds to an **18%** risk of a major complication.

Appendix 5, as supplied by the authors. Appendix to: Madhvani K, Fernandez Garcia S, Fernandez-Felix BM, et al. Predicting major complications in patients undergoing laparoscopic and open hysterectomy for benign indications. *CMAJ* 2022. DOI: 10.1503/cmaj.220914. Copyright © 2022 The Author(s) or their employer(s). To receive this resource in an accessible format, please contact us at cmajgroup@cmaj.ca.