**Supplementary file 1**

**Calculation of Sepsis Postsurvival Discounting Factor**

In this study, we drew on several recent studies to generate a new life-expectancy discounting factor for patients with sepsis. There are a multitude of studies reporting 1-year survival rate for patients with sepsis (1). We identified 28-day to 1-year mortality rates for patients with sepsis from two large randomized clinical trials (2,3) and two large observational studies (4,5). We used a study by Linder et al. to estimate the long-term outcomes of sepsis (6). This study identified a cohort of 2,289 sepsis survivors at 1 year after ICU admission in British Columbia, Canada, and tracked their mortality status for 9 years. More importantly, this study also included the mortality status of an age- and gender-matched general population. We used the data from Linder et al. to generate mortality rates from year 1 to year 10 for patients with sepsis and the general population (30.5 percent vs 11.8 percent).

The calculation of the life-expectancy discounting factor is as follows. We first calculated the probability of 1-year survival given that a patient survived in 28 days. For example, in Laterre et al. (2),the 28-day mortality rate was 17 percent, and the 1-year mortality rate was 34 percent. The 1-year mortality rate for 28-day survivors was (34 percent–17 percent)/(1-17 percent) = 20.5 percent. At the same time, we also knew that the 1- to 10-year mortality rate for sepsis survivor was 30.5 percent based on Linder et al. (6). The 10-year survival rate for 28-day survivors was thus (1–20.5 percent) × (1–30.5 percent) = 55.3 percent. Linder et al. also showed that the 1-year mortality rate for an age- and gender-matched general population was 1.1 percent, and the mortality rate from year 1 to year 10 year was 11.8 percent. The 10-year survival rate for a matched general population was thus equal to (1–1.1 percent) × (1–11.8 percent) = 87.2 percent. Finally, the life expectancy factor is equal to the ratio of 10-year survival rates: 55.3 percent/87.2% = 0.634. We calculated four sets of discounting factors based on four different estimates of 28-day to 1-year mortality rates (2,4-7). The final discounting factor (0.623) is the average of all four estimates.

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