

Table A**Rate of Revision for Different HPH Etiologies**

Rate of revision	105/267 = 39.3% (CI 33.5 - 45.2)	
	Number with revision	
Etiology of HPH	n	% (CI)
Posthemorrhagic	51	34.0 (26.4-41.6)
Space-occupying lesions	29	43.3 (31.4-55.1)
Posttraumatic	10	40.0 (20.8-59.2)
IIH	9	64.3
Post infectious	2	66.7
Juvenile	4	57.1
Others	0	0.0

HPH = high-pressure hydrocephalus.

This table reveals a big difference in risk of revision in the HPH-group depending on the etiology of hydrocephalus. Due to the low number of patients in some categories the corresponding confidence intervals could not be measured.

Despite the apparently large differences, no proportions were significantly different from the others, all with p-values > 0.05.

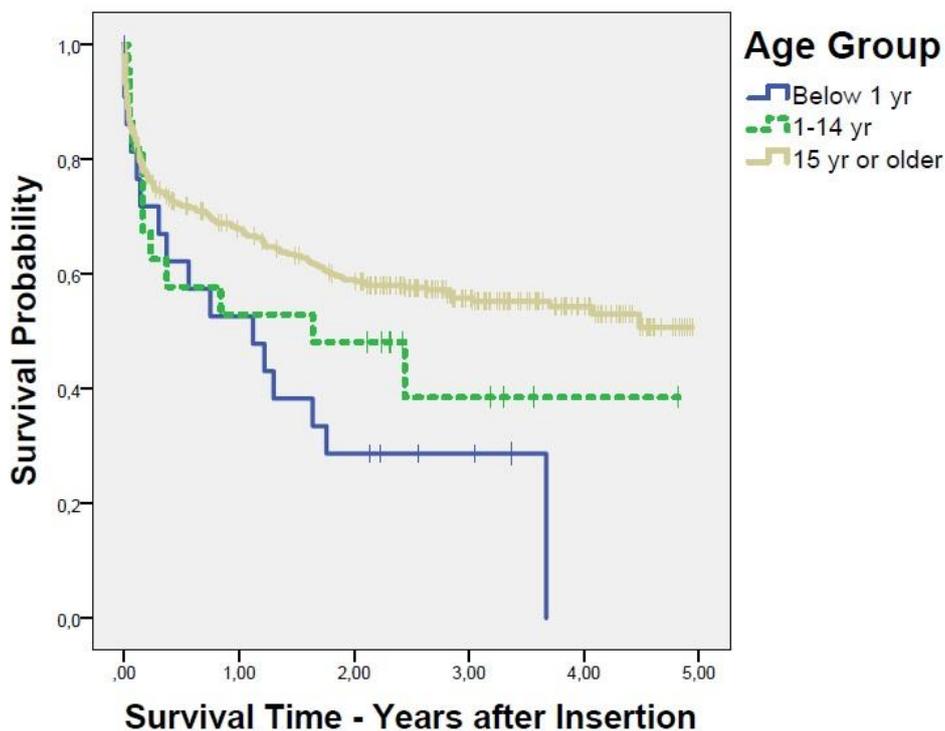


Fig. 1 Kaplan-Meier shunt survival curves comparing different age groups in the 2010-2012 cohort

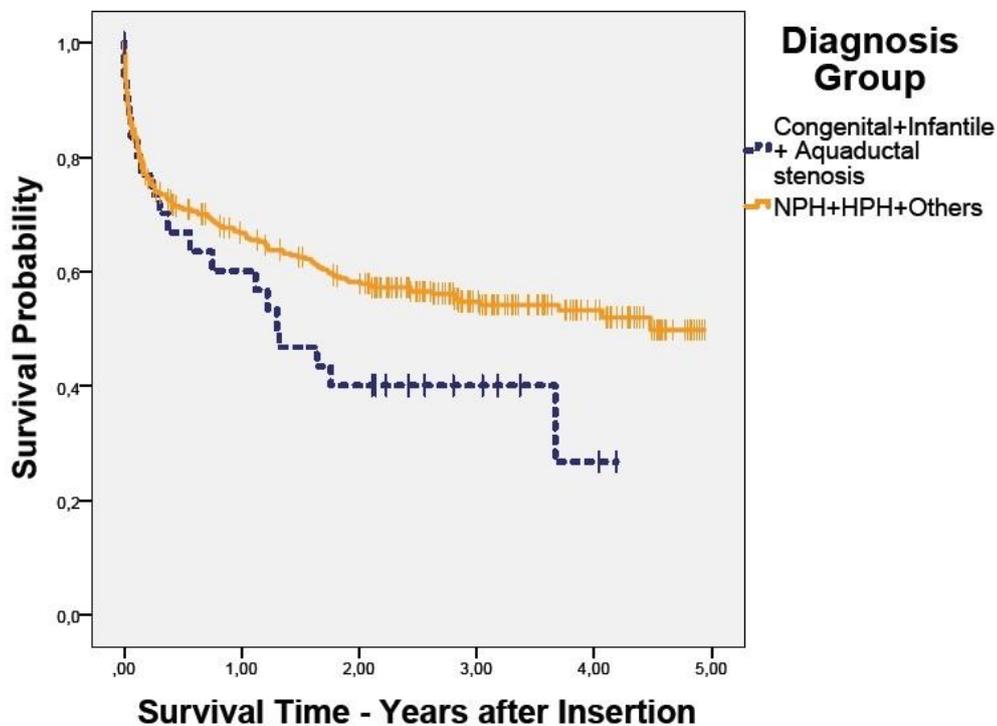


Fig. 2 Kaplan-Meier shunt survival curves comparing high-risk (dashed curve) and low-risk (solid curve) diagnosis groups in the 2010-2012 cohort

Table B
Differences in Distribution of Risk Factors

Age group	Previous study 1958-89, %	Present study 2010-12, %	P Value
< 1 yr	28.7	5.1	↓ < 0.001
1-14 yr	21.0	5.1	↓ < 0.001
≥ 15 yr	50.2	89.9	↑ < 0.001
Diagnosis group			
Con+Inf+Stenosis	38.3	7.1	↓ < 0.001
NPH+HPH+Others	61.7	92.9	↑ < 0.001
Surgeon			
Registrar	9.8	24.2	↑ < 0.001
Trainee	21.5	30.2	↑ < 0.001
Neurosurgeon	68.7	45.6	↓ < 0.001
Duration			
< 60 min	30.1	82.5	↑ < 0.001
60-89 min	39.6	15.4	↓ < 0.001
≥ 90 min	30.3	2.1	↓ < 0.001

High-risk diagnosis group = Con + Inf + Stenosis

Low-risk diagnosis group = NPH + HPH + Others

Increased (↑) or decreased (↓) proportions compared to the previous study period, 1958-1989. Important patient demographics and risk factors significantly influencing risk of revision or infection are analyzed in order to assess the impact on complication rates .