

Supplementary File 2

Extracted data	
Age	In years (integer)
Sex	Male / Female
BMI	Weight in kilograms/(Height in meters) ² , 1 decimal
ASA physical status¹	As reported by author or based on comorbidities reported by author
Coagulation status	No regular anticoagulant drugs, antiplatelet (e.g. aspirin/clopidogrel), prophylactic low molecular weight heparin (LMWH), therapeutic LMWH, vitamin K antagonist, direct oral anticoagulants (DOAC), heparin infusion, urokinase infusion, multi-therapy (≥ 2 different anticoagulant drugs), coagulation disorder, mistake in drug administration, unspecified anticoagulant therapy, or: 'other', describe
Type of neuraxial technique	Continuous epidural anaesthesia, spinal anaesthesia, combined spinal-epidural procedure, spinal catheter, spinal cord stimulator, epidural injection, caudal block, or: 'other', describe
Needle size	In Gauge
Report of complicated puncture	Easy/uncomplicated puncture, difficult/multiple punctures, 'bloody tap', inadvertent dural puncture
Number of attempts for neuraxial block (NB)	Integer
Number of levels spinal cord attempted	Integer
Experience of anesthesiologist performing NB	Resident (≤5 years of experience) / anesthesiologist (>5 years of experience)
Level of regional technique	Cervical, thoracic, lumbar or sacral/caudal
Puncture height	Between two vertebrae; upper vertebra noted
Indication for neuraxial block/Type of procedure	Minor orthopedic, Major orthopedic, Chronic pain management, Minor digestive, Major digestive, Peripheral vascular, Obstetric: Labor analgesia, Obstetric: Caesarean section, Urologic, Aortic, Thoracotomy, Thoracoscopy, Gynecologic oncology/surgery, EVAR, Cardiac surgery, Trauma, Amputation (leg) / Extremities, Neurosurgical, or: 'other', describe
Hours to removal of catheter from time point 0	Time point 0 is first attempt NB, rounded to full hours. Variable only applicable for cases treated with a catheter.
Hours to symptom onset from time point 0	Time point 0 is first attempt NB, rounded to full hours. All symptoms, including among others pain, seizures, disorientation, nausea/vomiting, neurological deficits (motor and sensory disturbances) and Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) disturbances. See variable 'Symptoms' below.
Hours to onset neurological symptoms from time point 0	Time point 0 is first attempt NB, rounded to full hours. First neurological symptoms describe motor/sensory disturbances and disturbed GCS.
Hours to evacuation of hematoma/abscess from time point 0	Time point 0 is first attempt NB, rounded to full hours
Hours to diagnosis from time point 0	Time point 0 is first attempt NB, rounded to full hours. Diagnosis by CT/MRI-scan.
Hours progression of symptoms	From onset of first symptoms to worst symptoms evaluated, rounded to full hours

Hours to symptom onset after predisposing causative event	Causative event is defined as: i.e. NB onset, removal of catheter or dose of anticoagulant, rounded to full hours
Hours to evacuation of complication from symptoms onset	Duration of first symptoms to evacuation of hematoma/abscess, rounded to full hours
Time point of complication as suspected by author	'During puncture': symptoms during/directly after puncture, including epidural analgesia, spinal cord stimulator (SCS), continuous spinal anaesthesia (spinal catheter), and failed regional techniques. 'During drugs administration': when drugs were administered through a catheter or treatment with SCS was ongoing. 'After removal of catheter': if catheter or SCS was removed, or 'After spinal anaesthesia'
Symptoms	Pain: scored as partial/mild, full/severe, present; degree not further specified Sensory deficit: scored as partial/mild, full/severe, present; degree not further specified Motor deficit: scored as partial/mild, full/severe, present; degree not further specified Post-dural puncture headache (present : absent) Seizures (present : absent) Aphasia/Dysarthria (present : absent) Visual disturbance (present : absent) Vomiting/Nausea/Dizziness (present : absent) Drowsy/Disorientation (present : absent) GCS disturbed (present : absent), a disturbed GCS is defined as a GCS < 13 GCS count if GCS disturbed, median [IQR]
Surgical evacuation	Yes / No
Epidural Blood Patch (EBP)	Yes / No
Neurological recovery	Full recovery, delayed but full recovery (recovery after more than 1 month from symptom onset), partial recovery, no recovery, death
Type of hematoma/abscess	Intracranial, spinal and intracranial
Space	Epidural / Subdural / Subarachnoidal / Intraparenchymal
Location	Unilateral / Bilateral / Midline
Practice consistent with current guideline	Consistent with most recent guideline Neuraxial Block and Anticoagulant Drugs – Dutch Society of Anaesthesiology ²

Supplementary File Table 2. Extracted data in reports of intracranial hematoma or abscess after neuraxial block. BMI: body mass index, ASA: American Society of Anesthesiologists, LMWH: low molecular weight heparin, DOAC: direct oral anticoagulants (DOAC), NB: neuraxial block, EVAR: endovascular aneurysm repair, GCS: Glasgow Coma Scale, CT: computed tomography, MRI: magnetic resonance imaging, SCS: spinal cord stimulator.

References

1. Owens WD, Felts JA, Spitznagel EL. ASA physical status classifications: a study of consistency of ratings. *Anesthesiology*. 1978;49(4):239-243.
2. Dutch Society of Anesthesiology - (Nederlandse Vereniging voor Anesthesiologie). Guideline "Neuraxial blockade and Anticoagulant Drugs" - (Richtlijn 'Neuraxisblokkade en Antistolling). Available from https://internisten.nl/sites/internisten.nl/files/uploads/Ge/KH/GeKH_R9RDvLI3-1uw1yqCg/richtlijn_2014_neuraxisblokkade-en-antistolling.pdf. Published 2014. (accessed August 1 2017)