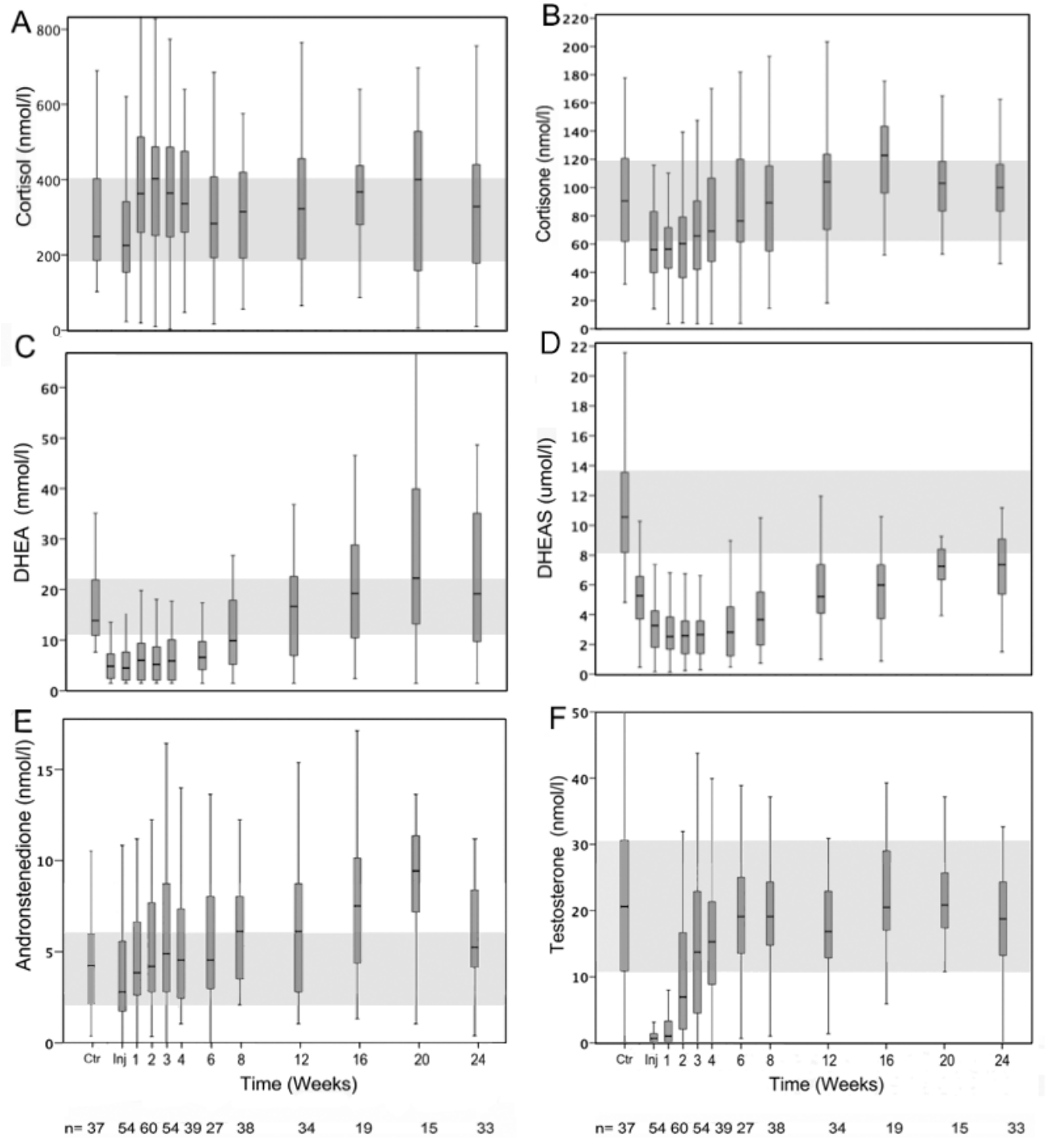
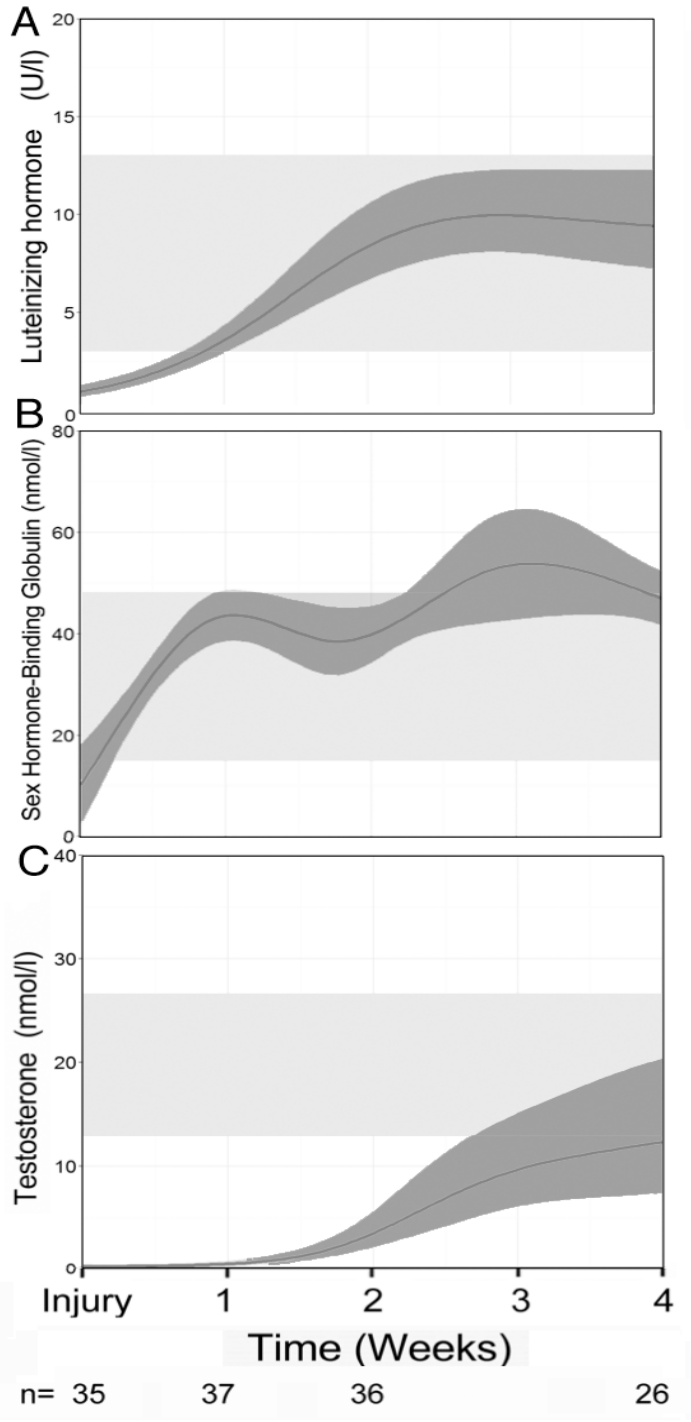
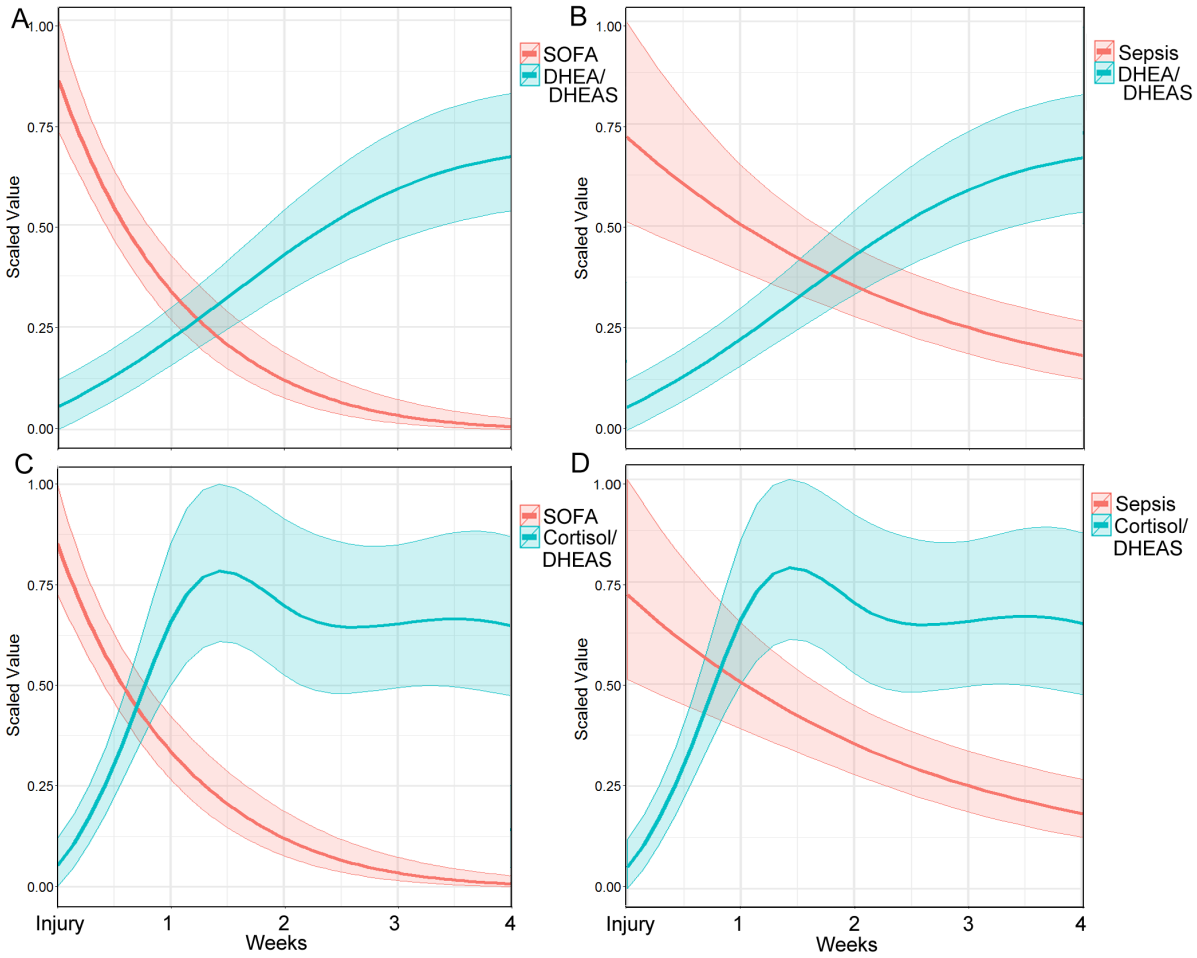


Suppl. Fig. 1 Serum steroid concentrations in 60 male survivors from severe injury (NISS>15) under 50 years of age. Serum concentrations of cortisol (A), cortisone (B), DHEA (C), DHEAS (D), androstenedione (E), and testosterone (F) are shown as medians and interquartile ranges; the normal reference range is indicated by the grey shaded box.



Suppl. Fig. 2: Male gonadal axis parameters during the first 4 weeks following injury. Luteinising hormone (LH), sex hormone binding globulin (SHBG) and serum testosterone concentrations in male survivors <50 years after severe injury (NISS>15). LH and SHBG were only measured in the military cohort, therefore represent results from 43 individuals. Data are represented after modelling based on the raw data, using a non-linear mixed effects model that accounts for unbalanced repeated measures using a 4-knot cubic spline.



Suppl. Fig 3. Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) score and probability sepsis in relation to endocrine response. SOFA and sepsis are related to the ratios of serum DHEA over serum DHEAS (Panels A+B), and the ratio serum cortisol over serum DHEAS (Panels C+D) compared to serum (A), DHEA/DHEAS ratio (C) Cortisol/DHEAS. Data were modelled using a non-linear mixed effects model that accounts for unbalanced repeated measures using a 4-knot cubic spline. Modelled data are reported as means and 95% confidence intervals.