**Table S1. Results of logistic regression analysis used to model the effects of continuous variables (age, weight, anesthesia time, incision length) on the likelihood of a SSI1.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Independent variable** | **χ2** | **P** | **R2** | **β** | **Classification** |
| Age (months) | 1.29 | 0.255 | 0.05 | -0.01 | 0.91 |
| Weight (kg) | 0.72 | 0.397 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.91 |
| Anesthesia time (min) | 0.04 | 0.841 | <0.01 | 0.00 | 0.91 |
| Incision length (cm) | 2.62 | 0.106 | 0.11 | -0.25 | 0.90 |

1 The test statistic (Wald χ2) is considered significant if P < 0.05. Nagelkerke R2 is analogous to the coefficient of determination of ordinary least squares regression. β represents the slope of the regression model, and can be interpreted based on odds ratios (β = 2.0 indicates a 2-fold increase in the odds). Classification is the proportion of observed cases for which the presence or absence of SSI would have been correctly predicted by the regression model. The classification proportion for incision length differs from the others only because the sample size differed (i.e., incision length was not measured for 6 patients).

**Table S2. Results of Fisher’s Exact Tests to evaluate associations between SSI frequency and discrete variables.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Independent variable** | **P** |
| Sex | >0.999 |
| Intraoperative antibiotic | 0.656 |
| Propofol | >0.999 |
| Preoperative skin condition | 0.072 |
| Skin staples | 0.167 |
| Postoperative antibiotic | >0.999 |
| Scalpel blade culture results | 0.170 |

P represents 2-tailed probabilities.