This is the natural language processing (NLP)–based transfusion-associated circulatory overload (TACO) screening algorithm used to identify patients with a high likelihood of preoperative TACO. Patients were screened in, then underwent manual review to verify whether TACO was indeed present. Asterisk indicates that, in the absence of a \( \text{PaO}_2: \text{FiO}_2 \) ratio, surrogate markers of hypoxemia used in order of availability were \( \text{PaO}_2 \leq 117 \text{ mm Hg} \); \( \text{SpO}_2 \leq 97\% \); and respiratory rate \( \geq 17 \) per minute. \( \text{CXR} = \) chest radiograph; \( h = \) hours; plus sign (+) = positive.