Figure S1. Normalized importance by neural network analysis of the independent predictors of 90-day mortality in patients undergoing first-time deceased donor liver transplantation.
**Figure S2.** The odds ratio of 90-day mortality and respective 95% confidence intervals (y-axis) in patients undergoing liver transplantation stratified by the number of points of the scoring system (x-axis). Each additional point of the scoring system was associated with a mean increase in the odds ratio of 0.46 (SD 0.2).

**Figure S3.** Scatter plot representing the correlation between predicted probabilities of 90-day mortality using logistic regression (x-axis) and artificial neural network analysis (y-axis) stratified by risk score. The linear relationship between the two variables showed a Pearson correlation coefficient $R^2 = 0.91$ ($P<0.001$). The correlation function between predicted 90-day mortality by neural network analysis and logistic regression analysis was: $y = 0.02 + 0.88x$. 
**Figure S4.** Correlations between sensitivity and specificity (y-axis) of the model and the number of points of the risk score (x-axis) for the discrimination of 90-day mortality for the entire cohort (Panel A), for patients with predicted 90-day mortality ≥10% (Panel B), for patients with 90-day predicted mortality ≥15% (Panel C), and for patients with 90-day predicted mortality ≥20% (Panel D).