Supplementary materials

An assessment of the Henssge method for forensic death time estimation in the early post-mortem interval

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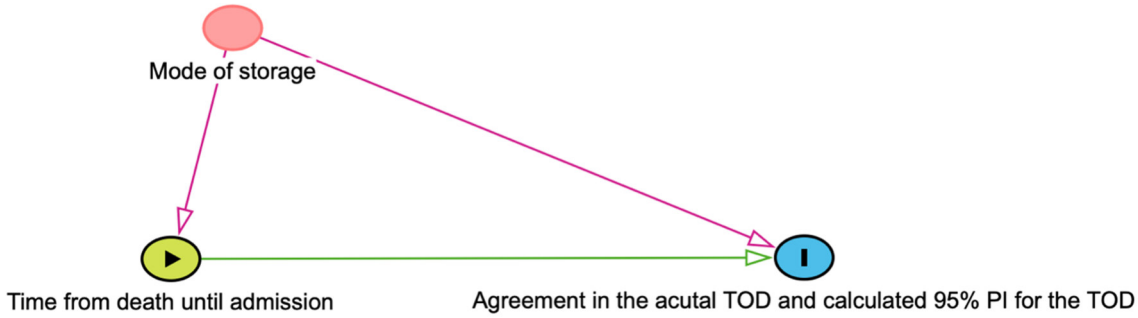
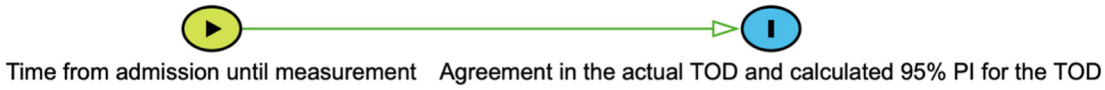
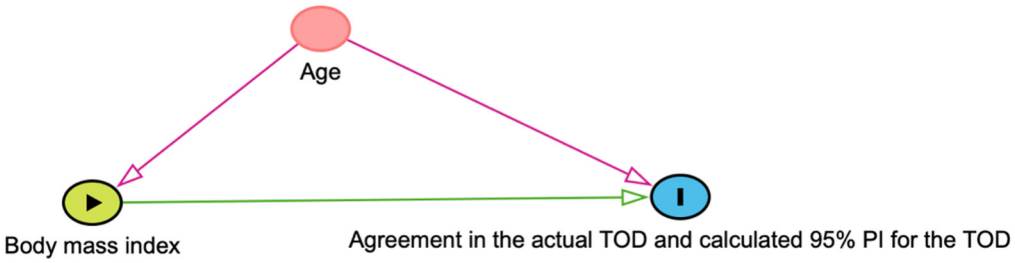


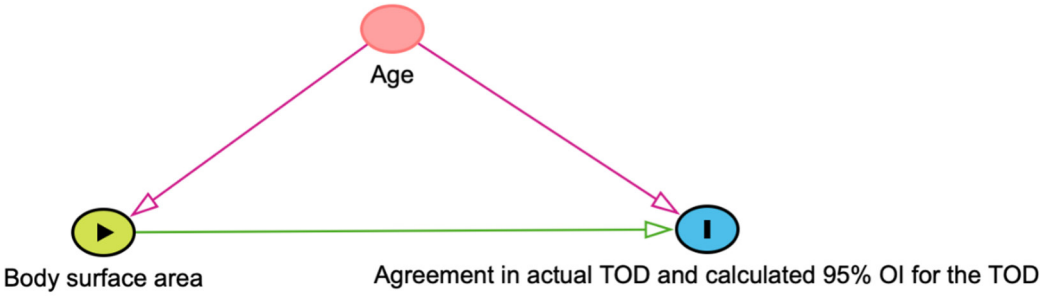
Supplementary Figures 2. Directed acyclic graph for the association between the time from admission until measurement and the agreement in the actual and 95% prediction interval for the TSD. Green illustrates the exposure of interest. Red illustrates clinically defined confounders. Blue illustrates the outcome of interest.



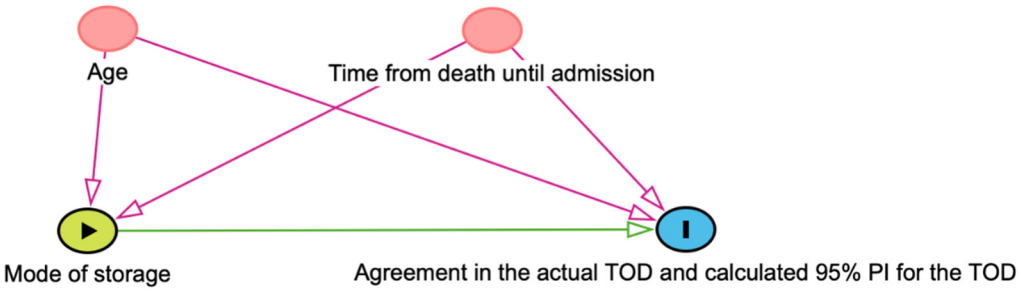
Supplementary Figures 3. Directed acyclic graph for the association between the body mass index and the agreement in the actual and 95% prediction interval for the TSD. Green illustrates the exposure of interest. Red illustrates clinically defined confounders. Blue illustrates the outcome of interest.



Supplementary Figures 4. Directed acyclic graph for the association between the body surface area and the agreement in the actual and 95% prediction interval for the TSD. Green illustrates the exposure of interest. Red illustrates clinically defined confounders. Blue illustrates the outcome of interest.



Supplementary Figures 5. Directed acyclic graph for the association between the mode of storage and the agreement in the actual and 95% prediction interval for the TSD. Green illustrates the exposure of interest. Red illustrates clinically defined confounders. Blue illustrates the outcome of interest.



Supplementary Table 1. Percentages of agreement in actual TOD and 95% prediction interval for the TSD when assuming a plausible range of ambient temperatures (26°C to 29°C) for the interval from death until admission to the ILM stratified by the mode of storage. Temperature-based methods were used only (n=76).

	Cold-stored corpses Mean storage temperature: 9.29°C			**Warm-stored corpses** Mean storage temperature: 19.68°C		
Assumed ambient temperature, °C	**TOD above the 95% PI**, n (%)	**TOD compatible with 95% PI**, n (%)	**TOD below the 95% PI**, n (%)	**TOD above the 95% PI**, n (%)	**TOD compatible with 95% PI**, n (%)	**TOD below the 95% PI**, n (%)
	N=55			N=21		
Storage temperature[1]	67.27 (37)	27.27 (15)	5.45 (3)	9.52 (2)	61.9 (13)	28.57 (6)
19	50.91 (28)	41.82 (23)	7.27 (4)	9.52 (2)	66.67 (14)	23.81 (5)
20	47.27 (26)	45.45 (25)	7.27 (4)	9.52 (2)	61.90 (13)	28.57 (6)
21	43.64 (24)	49.09 (27)	7.27 (4)	9.52 (2)	61.90 (13)	33.33 (7)
22	41.82 (23)	47.27 (26)	10.91 (6)	9.52 (2)	57.14 (12)	33.33 (7)
23	40.00 (22)	49.09 (27)	10.91 (6)	9.52 (2)	57.14 (12)	33.33 (7)
24	34.55 (19)	54.55 (30)	10.91 (6)	9.52 (2)	57.14 (12)	33.33 (7)
25	29.09 (16)	60.00 (33)	10.91 (6)	9.52 (2)	57.14 (12)	33.33 (7)
26	27.27 (15)	60.00 (33)	12.73 (7)	10.00 (2)	45.00 (9)	45.00 (9)
27	25.45 (14)	60.00 (33)	14.55 (8)	10.00 (2)	50.00 (10)	40.00 (8)
28	23.64 (13)	60.00 (33)	16.36 (9)	5.00 (1)	45.00 (9)	50.00 (10)
29	21.82 (12)	60.00 (33)	18.18 (10)	10.00 (2)	45.00 (9)	45.00 (9)

[1]According to calculation a), constant temperatures were assumed from death until measurement.
Abbreviations: TOD, time of death; PI, prediction interval.

One case had to be excluded from calculations at assumed ambient temperatures of 26°C to 29°C because the body and ambient temperatures were too close to each other to allow determination of the TSD interval.