Supplementary material

Endoscopic management of refractory gastrointestinal-tracheobronchial fistulas with two novel occluders: a comparative cohort study

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Figure 1s. Directed acyclic graph (DAG) illustrating assumed causal relationships in the analysis. The DAG was constructed based on clinical knowledge to guide covariate selection. Type of occluders is the exposure, and occlusion failure is the outcome. Fistula anatomical complexity was considered an important unmeasured variable. Notably, occluder type was determined solely by the time-dependent availability of the device during the study period and was not related to patient or disease characteristics.

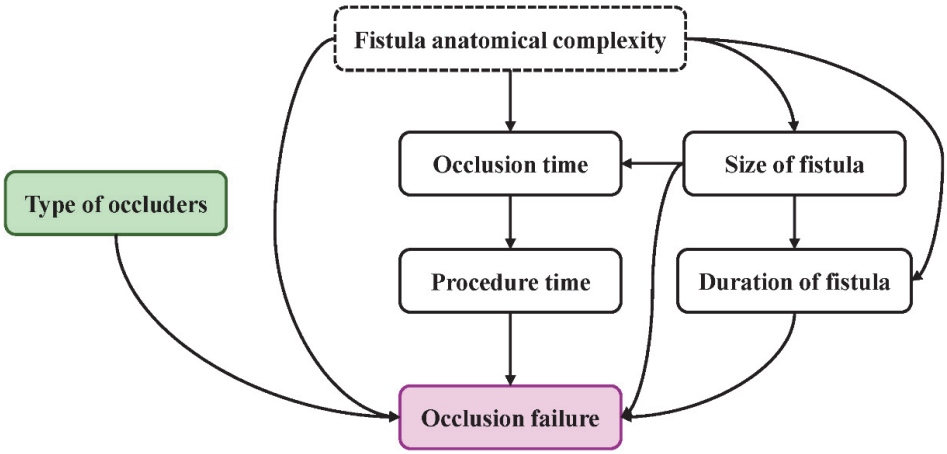

Figure 2s. Endoscopic images of a patient after successful placement of the DU occluder and at 6-month follow-up. (A) showed the occluder was successfully placement. (B) showed that the GI tract side disc was invaginated (a-b, indicated by the yellow arrow). After removal of the occluder, the image revealed that the GI tract side disc of occluder caused the esophageal wall injury (c, indicated by the yellow arrow).