

Name	Codes/Values	Abbreviation
Age	years	Age
Female sex	yes/no	Female
Race	African American, Caucasian, Other	Race
Body mass index	(kg/m ²)	BMI
Time spent at Sao2 < 90%	% of total sleep time	Sleeptime
Minimum nocturnal Sao2	%	Min Sao2
Apnea/Hypopnea index (AHI)	AHI < 5, 5 ≤ AHI < 15, 15 ≤ AHI < 30, AHI ≥ 30	AHI
Current smoker	yes/no	Smoking
Diabetes	yes/no	Diabetes
Hypertension	yes/no	Hyper
Coronary artery disease	yes/no	CAD
Antihypertensive medication	yes/no	Preop AntiHyper Med
Continuous positive airway pressure therapy	yes/no	CPAP
Type of surgery	gastroenterostomy, gastric restrictive procedure, gastroplasty, removal of gastric restrictive device	Type Surg
Duration of surgery	hours	Duration Surg
Duration of surgery from ET incubation to trocar insertion	hours	Duration Surg1
Duration of surgery from trocar insertion to end of case	hours	Duration Surg2
TWA of MAP during surgery	mmHg	TWA MAP
TWA of MAP from ET incubation to trocar insertion	mmHg	TWA MAP1
TWA of MAP from trocar insertion to end of case	mmHg	TWA MAP2
TWA of heart rate during surgery	beats/min	TWA HR
Duration of surgery from ET incubation to trocar insertion	beats/min	TWA HR1
Duration of surgery from trocar insertion to end of case	beats/min	TWA HR2
Antihyperintensive medications	yes/no	Intraop AntiHyper Med
Usage of vasopressors	yes/no	Vasopressor
Usage of ephedrine	yes/no	Ephedrine
Ephedrine	mg	Ephedrine Amt
Usage of epinephrine	yes/no	Epinephrine
Epinephrine	mg	Epinephrine Amt
Usage of phenylephrine	yes/no	Phenylephrine
Phenylephrine	(mu)g	Phenylephrine Amt
Amount of anesthetic gas	MAC hours	MAC
Propofol at induction	mg	Propofol Induction
Opioids (IV morphine equivalent)	mg	IV Morphine Eq
Crystalloids	l	Crystalloids
Colloids	l	Colloids

ET = endotracheal

MAC = minimum alveolar concentration

MAP = mean arterial pressure

SaO2 = oxyhemoglobin saturation

TWA = time-weighted average

Exposure variables that were of interest because of their confounding potential were identified in our electronic registry and recorded. These included patients' age, sex, and race, as well as morphometric characteristics like body height and weight that were used to estimate the body mass index [= (weight in kg)/(height in m)²]. Important comorbid conditions including smoking status, hypertension, coronary artery disease, and diabetes, as well as the use of antihypertensive medications and continuous positive airway pressure for management of OSA were also determined from electronic or paper medical records. And finally, we also recorded the type of bariatric surgery and various intraoperative variables including surgery duration, anesthetic drug doses/gas concentrations, opioid use, as well as the amount of fluids and the type and doses of vasopressors that were given intraoperatively.