

Supplementary Table 1. Summary of predictors and corresponding weights for computation of the mortality-related morbidity index (MRMI) and expenditure-related morbidity index (ERMI) of each predictor in the study cohort

Predictor	MRMI weights [†]	ERMI weights [†]
Male sex	1	/
Conditions [†]		
Ischemic heart disease	0	2
Cerebrovascular disease	1	3
Heart failure or arrhythmias or valve diseases	1	3
Peripheral vascular disease	1	3
Diabetes	1	4
Cancer	3	7
History of cancer	0	2
Schizophrenia and delusional diseases	1	6
Depression and mood disorders	1	5
Substance abuse disorders	2	5
Dementia (including Alzheimer's disease)	2	2
Parkinson disease	1	5
Multiple sclerosis or paraplegia or tetraplegia	2	9
Epilepsy	1	3
Chronic respiratory diseases (including asthma and COPD)	1	3
Inflammatory bowel diseases [‡]	0	/
Rheumatoid arthritis or systemic and connective tissue diseases	1	4
HIV infection or AIDS [‡]	/	10
End-stage renal disease	2	16
Liver and pancreas diseases (including failures)	2	5

Baseline characteristics of the year of the meningioma surgery.

[†]Weights derived from regression coefficients modeling 2-year mortality and 2-year total expenditure among a nationwide sample of individuals aged 65 or more. Conditions included as predictors are identified through algorithms combining diagnostic information and medication consumption data, from both outpatient and inpatient settings, with 1 to 5 years look back periods. Detailed definitions of the condition identification algorithms are publicly available in French at: <http://www.ameli.fr/l-assurance-maladie/statistiques-et-publications/etudes-en-sante-publique/cartographie-des-pathologies-et-des-depenses/methodologie.php>. A thorough presentation of the index elaboration approach is also available in French at: https://assurance-maladie.ameli.fr/sites/default/files/2021_indices-morbidite_cartographie.pdf. [‡]HIV/AIDS and Inflammatory bowel diseases and were not included among the final list of predictors for MRMI and ERMI, respectively.