Supplementary Table S1. Age distribution in years.

Age	GOKM (*n* = 59)	Percentage (%)	OM (*n* = 54)	Percentage (%)
70	0	0.0	1	1.9
71	1	1.7	6	11.1
72	0	0.0	1	1.9
73	4	6.8	2	3.7
74	4	6.8	2	3.7
75	6	10.2	2	3.7
76	2	3.4	3	5.6
77	2	3.4	1	1.9
78	8	13.6	7	13.0
79	3	5.1	5	9.3
80	6	10.2	2	3.7
81	3	5.1	7	13.0
82	6	10.2	3	5.6
83	3	5.1	3	5.6
84	0	0.0	4	7.4
85	3	5.1	1	1.9
86	3	5.1	0	0.0
87	2	3.4	0	0.0
88	0	0.0	2	3.7
89	2	3.4	1	1.9
90	0	0.0	1	1.9
91	0	0.0	0	0.0
92	0	0.0	0	0.0
93	1	1.7	0	0.0
Total	59	100	54	100

Supplementary Table S2. Cohort characteristics according to the patient's age.

Patient's age	GOKM (*n* = 59)	OM (*n* = 54)
Mean	79.63	78.81
Median	79.00	79.00
SD	4.759	5.006
Minimum	71	70
Maximum	93	90

Supplementary Table S3. Length of hospital stay in days (d).

Days	OM (*n*)	Percentage (%)	GOKM (*n*)	Percentage (%)
3	1	1.7	0	0.0
4	0	0.0	0	0.0
5	2	3.4	0	0.0
6	2	3.4	0	0.0
7	1	1.7	0	0.0
8	2	3.4	1	1.9
9	3	5.1	1	1.9
10	2	3.4	0	0.0
11	3	5.1	0	0.0
12	4	6.8	2	3.7
13	10	16.9	2	3.7
14	2	3.4	0	0.0
15	4	6.8	1	1.9
16	3	5.1	2	3.7
17	1	1.7	6	11.1
18	1	1.7	6	11.1
19	1	1.7	2	3.7
20	1	1.7	2	3.7
21	2	3.4	3	5.6
22	0	0.0	2	3.7
23	0	0.0	3	5.6
24	0	0.0	2	3.7
25	0	0.0	0	0.0
26	1	1.7	0	0.0
27	1	1.7	2	3.7
28	2	3.4	2	3.7
29	1	1.7	3	5.6
30	1	1.7	0	0.0
31	1	1.7	1	1.9
32	0	0.0	0	0.0
33	0	0.0	2	3.7
34	2	3.4	1	1.9
36	0	0.0	1	1.9
40	0	0.0	1	1.9
42	1	1.7	0	0.0
49	0	0.0	1	1.9
52	2	3.4	0	0.0
53	0	0.0	1	1.9
55	1	1.7	1	1.9
61	0	0.0	2	3.7
78	0	0.0	1	1.9
132	1	1.7	0	0.0

Supplementary Table S4. Cohort characteristics according to the patient's hospital stay.

Lenght of stay	OM (*n*)	GOKM (*n*)
Mean	19.63	25.69
Median	13.00	21.00
SD	18.835	14.151
Minimum	3	8
Maximum	132	78

Supplementary Table S5. Overview of revision patients.

Revision	OM (*n*)	Percentage (%)	GOKM (*n*)	Percentage (%)
No revision	53	89.8	38	70.4
Revision	6	10.2	16	29.6
Total	59	100.0	54	100.0

Supplementary Table S6. Cross tabulations: Chi-square tests.

Test	Value	Asymptotic significance (two-sided)	Exact significance (two-sided)	Exact significance (one-sided)
Pearson chi-square	6.810	0.009	-	-
Continuity correction	5.625	0.018	-	-
Likelihood ratio	6.979	0.008	-	-
Fisher's Exact test*	-	-	0.016	0.008
Correlation linear-by-linear	6.750	0.009	-	-
Number of valid cases	113	-	-	-

*Fisher's Exact test with p = 0.02 so there are significant more Revisions the GOKM.

Supplementary Table S7. Performed surgeries.

Kind of surgeries	OM (*n* = 59)	Percentage (%)	GOKM (*n* = 54)	Percentage (%)
Hip TEP implantations	12	20.3	10	18.5
Knee TEP implantations	8	13.6	5	9.3
Hip TEP removal	11	18.6	20	37.0
Knee TEP removal	15	25.4	2	3.7
Change of mobile parts Hip TEP	2	3.4	1	1.9
Change of mobile parts Knee TEP	1	1.7	1	1.9
Other surgery	10	16.9	14	25.9
Knee spacer	0	0.0	1	1.9
Total	59	100.0	54	100.0

Note: TEP = total endoprosthesis.

Supplementary Table S8. Diagnoses in the OM and GOKM group.

| Entity	OM (*n* = 59)	Percentage (%)	GOKM (*n* = 54)	Percentage (%)
Coxarthrosis	3	5.1	5	9.3
Hip TEP infection	12	20.3	19	35.2
Aseptic hip TEP loosening	3	5.1	3	5.6
Periprosthetic fracture	1	1.7	2	3.7
Gonarthrosis	2	3.4	3	5.6
Knee TEP infection	18	30.5	6	11.1
Native knee joint infection	0	0.0	5	9.3
Aseptic knee TEP loosening	4	6.8	0	0.0
Hip TEP luxation	1	1.7	2	3.7
Septic hip TEP loosening	6	10.2	2	3.7
Pathological fracture	1	1.7	0	0.0
Septic knee TEP loosening	1	1.7	0	0.0
Native hip joint infection	0	0.0	2	3.7
Other joint infection	1	1.7	2	3.7
Soft tissue infection	2	3.4	0	0.0
Other	4	6.8	3	5.6
Total	59	100.0	54	100.0

Supplementary Table S9. Overview of substances.

| Substance/drug name	Indication	Guideline	Degree of recommendation	FORTA
ASA 100 mg	Secondary prophylaxis in condition following: -Apoplexy -Myocardial infarction -Peripheral arterial occlusive disease degree III -Primary prophylaxis in atrial fibrillation as best medical treatment (geriatrics) -Primary prophylaxis CHD (disputed) -Primary prophylaxis arterial thrombosis in AAA and vascular surgery interventions	S3	A–B Very controversial: some guidelines also contradict each other	A (Myocardial infarction) A (Apoplexy) D (Atrial fibrillation)
Heparin	Prophylaxis of DVT Hip, knee, Spine Bridging	S3	A	Not specified DVT prophylaxis C with VHF and LZ therapy
Clexane® 4000 IU	Prophylaxis of DVT Hip, knee, Spine Bridging	S3	A	Forta "C" classification after consultation with Prof. Wehling
Ibuprofen	Acute pain, chronic pain, Rheumatism, DMARD, PAO	S3	B	D: if longer than 2 weeks, i.e., with PAO prophylaxis
Neuroleptics (atypical) Risperidone (Risperdal®) 0.5–3 mg/d Quetiapine (Seroquel®) 25–200 mg/d Pipamperone (Dipiperon) 20–120 mg/d (5 ml = 20 mg)	Dementia-associated agitation; agitation and aggressiveness; paranoia and hallucinations Delirium (off-label) where delirium can have all of the above symptoms	-	-	C: only quetiapine has lower dose recommendation of 200 mg/d
Mirtazapine	Depression: agitated depression	-	-	C: good efficacy profile: sedative; appetite stimulant

Note: AAA = abdominal aortic aneurysm, CHD = coronary heart disease, DMARD = disease-modifying antirheumatic drug, DVT = deep vein thrombosis, PAO = periarticular ossification.
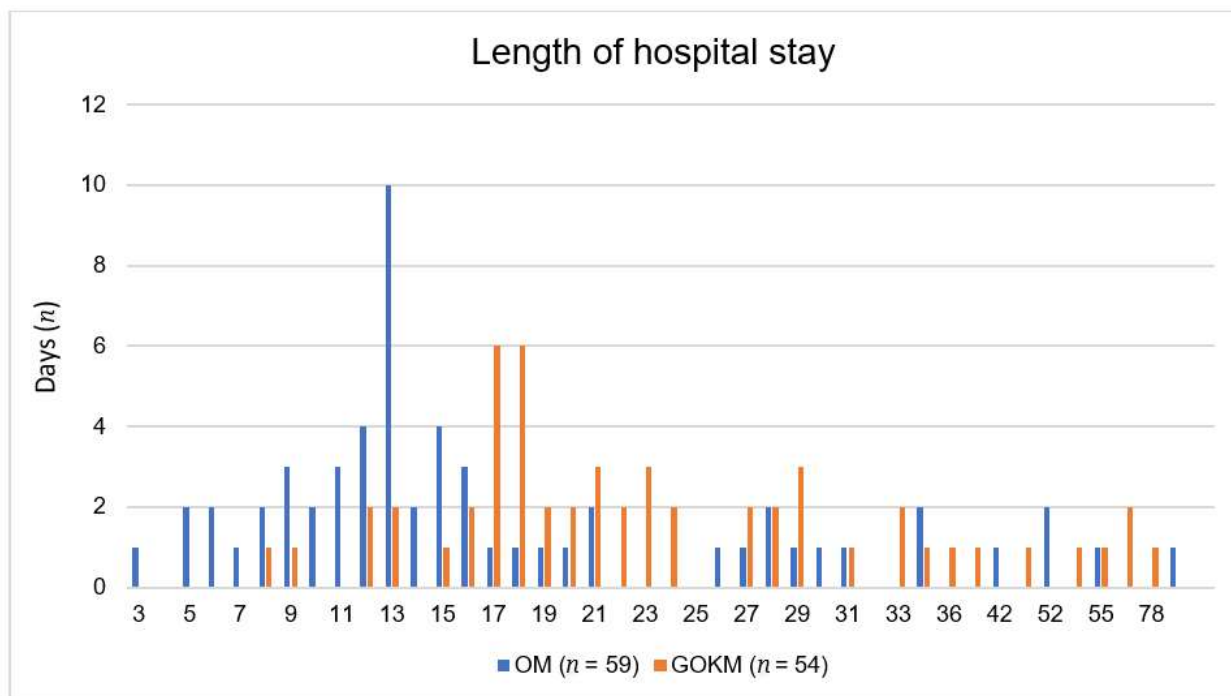
Supplementary Figure S1. Length of hospital stay. Note: Mann–Whitney U test with <0.001, statistically significant for longer length of hospital stay in the GOKM group; mean length was 8 days higher in the GOKM group.
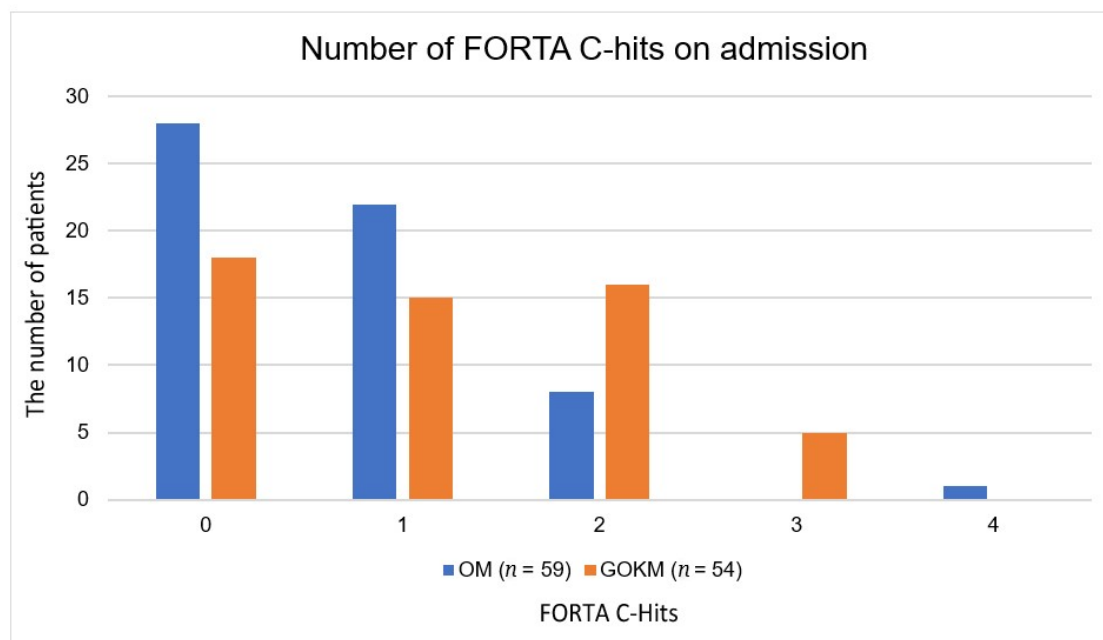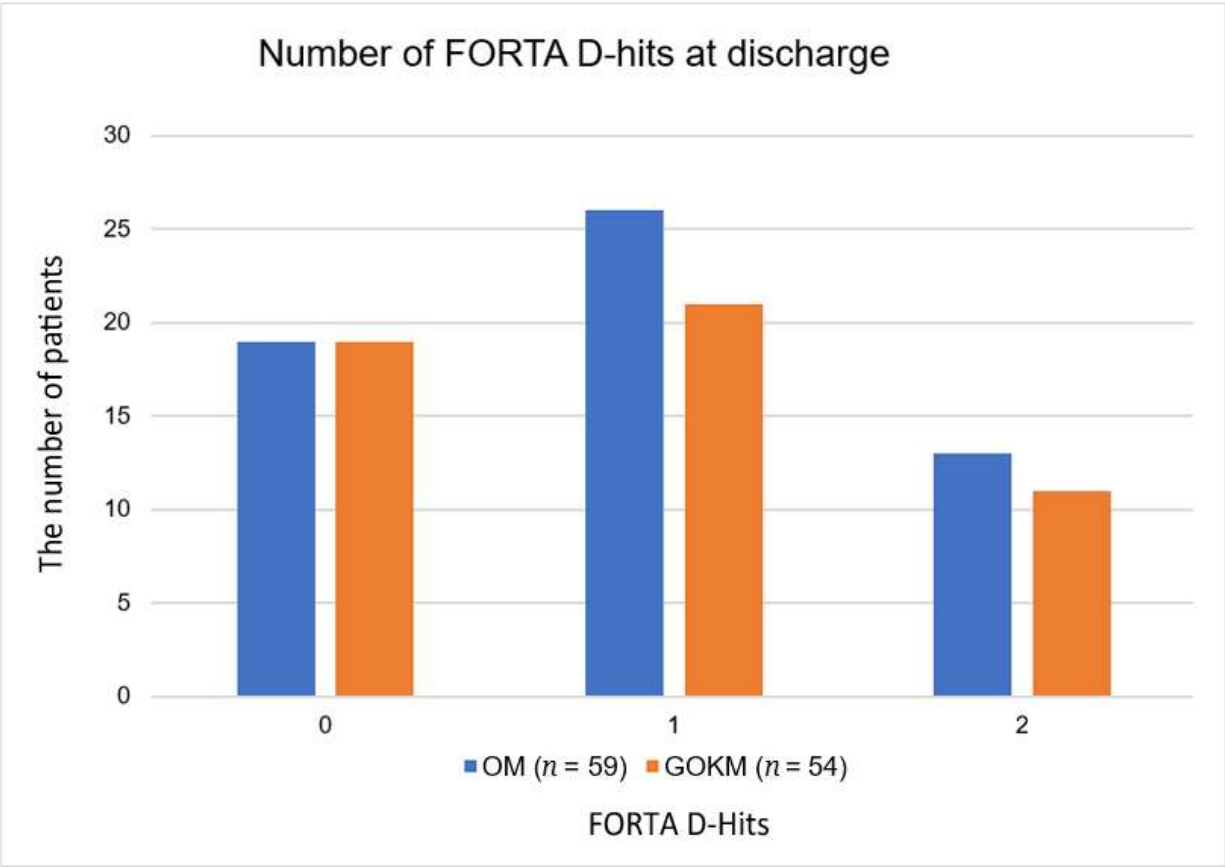

Supplementary Figure S2. Number of FORTA C hits on admission. Note: Statistically significant differences in the number of FORTA-C hits on admission. p = 0.01 by Fisher's exact test. In particular, patients with 2 and 3 hits were more common in the GOKM group. A total of 62 hits were found in the GOKM group, whereas 42 were found in the OM group.
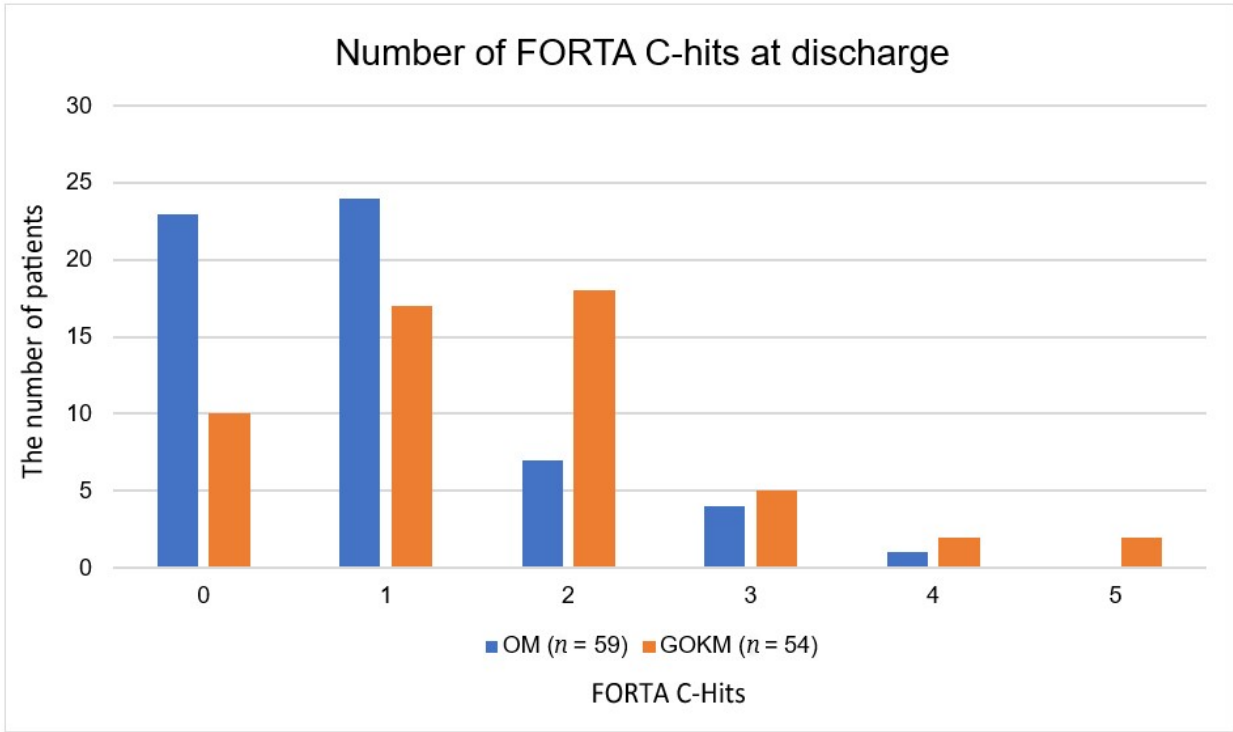
Supplementary Figure S3. Number of FORTA C-hits at discharge (*n*). Note: significantly more C-hits in the GOKM group, *p* = 0.01 (Fisher's exact test).
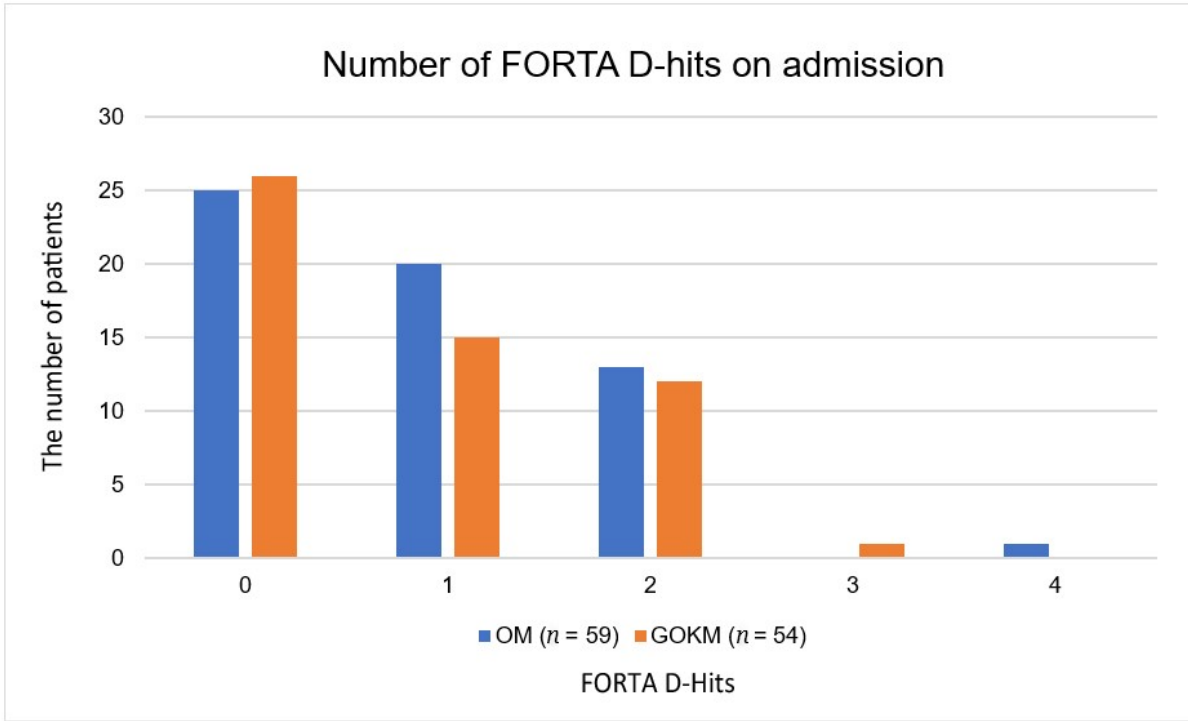
Supplementary Figure S4. Number of FORTA D-hits on admission (*n*).

Supplementary Figure S5. Number of FORTA D-hits at discharge (*n*).