

**Supplementary Table 2.** Definitions, related conditions, and corresponding medical actions of the Korean Triage and Acuity Scale

Level	Definition	Related condition	Corresponding medical action
I (resuscitation)	Condition poses a threat to the patient's life or extremities	Cardiac arrest, major trauma associated with shock, severe respiratory failure, severely decreased mentation (GCS, 3–8)	Immediate aggressive intervention is required
II (emergent)	Condition has the potential to put the patient's life, limbs, or body function at risk	Moderate respiratory failure, hematemesis, symptomatic hypertension (SBP > 220 mmHg or DBP > 130 mmHg), moderately decreased mentation (GCS, 9–13), fever (body temperature > 38°C, SIRS > 3, or SIRS > 2 with suspected infection), severe chest pain, abdominal pain (NRS, > 7), severe headache, major trauma	Early intervention is required
III (urgent)	Condition can eventually lead to serious complications	Mild respiratory failure, asymptomatic hypertension (SBP > 220 mmHg or DBP > 130 mmHg), vomiting and/or nausea (mild dehydration), moderate abdominal pain (NRS, 4–7), moderate headache (NRS, 4–7), non-controllable bloody diarrhea	Immediate intervention is not necessarily required
IV (less urgent)	Condition is associated with age, pain, or other related patient complications	Confusion, symptom of urinary infection, constipation (NRS, < 4), mild pain (NRS, < 4)	Intervention or reassessment may be required within 1–2 hr
V (nonurgent)	Condition is derived from a chronic problem	Mild diarrhea, bite, dressing, drug prescriptions	Examination or intervention can be delayed

GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; SIRS, systemic inflammatory response syndrome; NRS, numeric rating scale.