

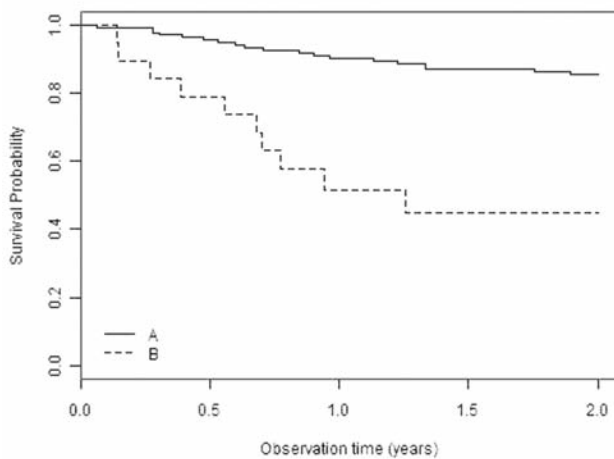
## High D-dimer levels are associated with poor prognosis in cancer patients

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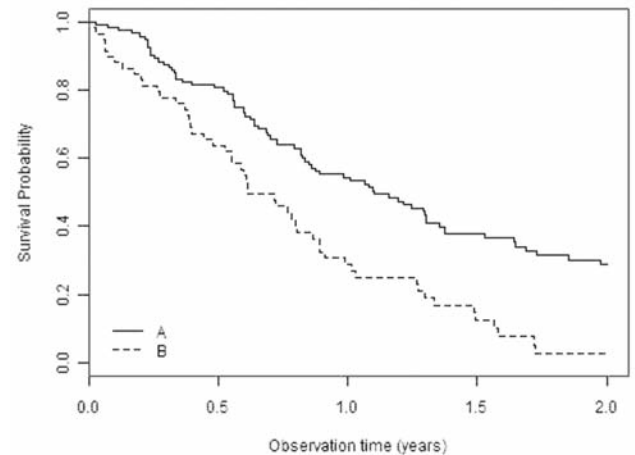
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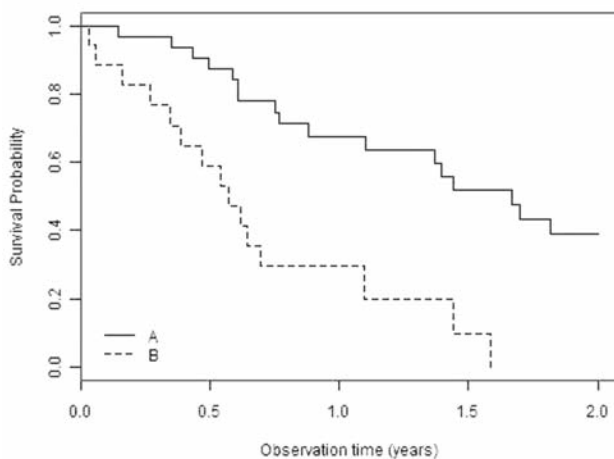
Online Supplementary Appendix (Figures S1-S11). Kaplan-Meier survival analyses of patients with different types of cancer according to D-dimer levels lower than the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile (continuous line) and D-dimer levels equal to or greater than the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of levels in the total study population (dashed line).



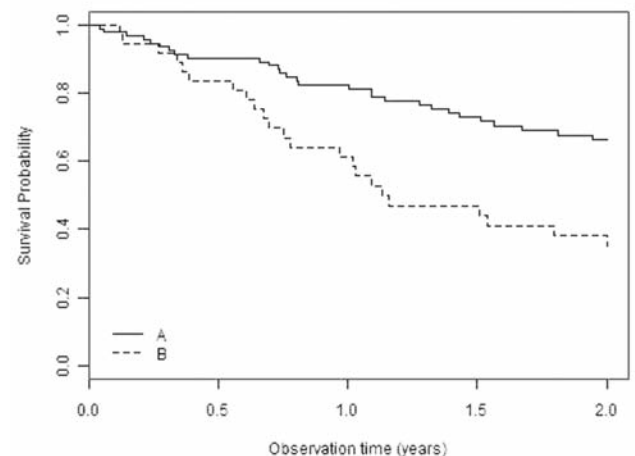
Online Supplementary Figure S1. Breast.



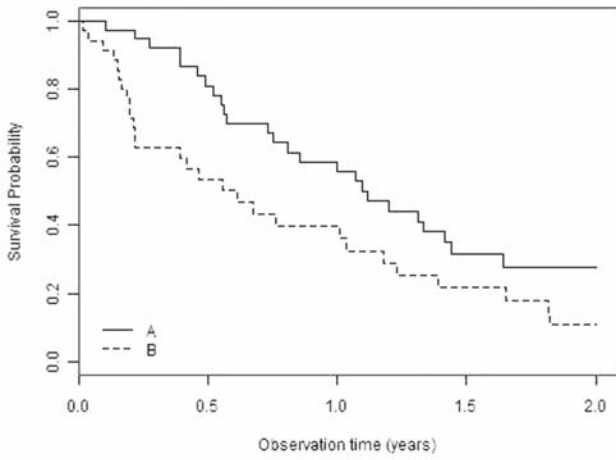
Online Supplementary Figure S2. Lung.



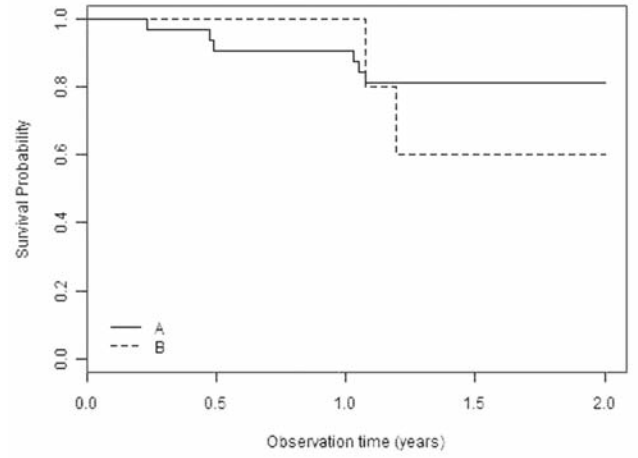
Online Supplementary Figure S3. Stomach.



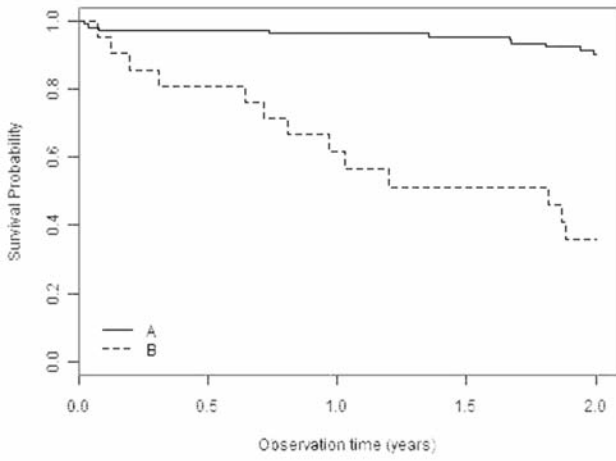
Online Supplementary Figure S4. Colon/rectum.



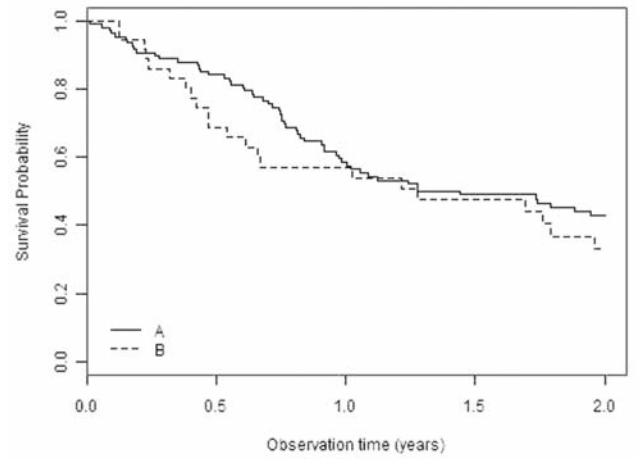
Online Supplementary Figure S5. Pancreas.



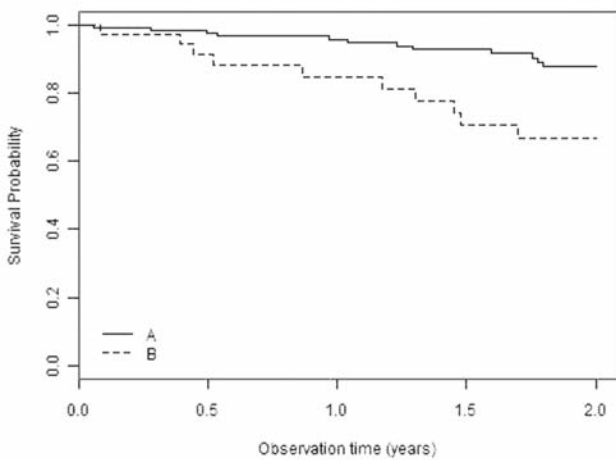
Online Supplementary Figure S6. Kidney.



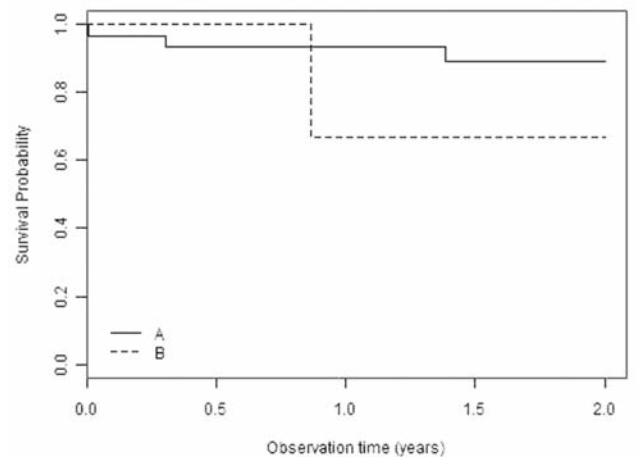
Online Supplementary Figure S7. Prostate.



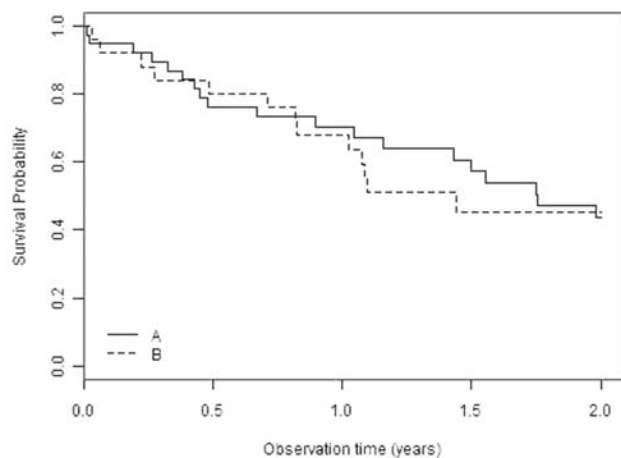
Online Supplementary Figure S8. Brain.



Online Supplementary Figure S9. Lymphoma.



Online Supplementary Figure S10. Multiple myeloma.



Online Supplementary Figure S11. Others.

Online Supplementary Table S1. Multivariable analysis and hazard ratios (95% confidence interval) of mortality for D-dimer in different subgroups of patients divided according to type of tumor, age, sex, a history of VTE and newly diagnosed cancer *versus* cancer with progression of disease after remission.

	Multivariable HR (95% CI)	P value
D-dimer (per double increase) for different tumor groups		
Haematologic malignancy	1.4 (1.1-1.8)	0.008
Brain tumor	1.1 (1.0-1.3)	0.092
Solid tumor without metastasis	1.7 (1.4-1.9)	<0.001
Solid tumor with metastasis	1.3 (1.2-1.4)	<0.001
Gender (female)	0.9 (0.7-1.1)	0.160
Age (per 10 year increase)	1.2 (1.0-1.3)	<0.001
Venous thromboembolism	3.1 (2.4-4.2)	<0.001
Newly diagnosed cancer <i>versus</i> cancer with progression of disease	0.9 (0.7-1.1)	0.363