

Radiopsy: a prospective observational study on quantitative multiparametric whole-body magnetic resonance imaging to discriminate between smoldering and multiple myeloma

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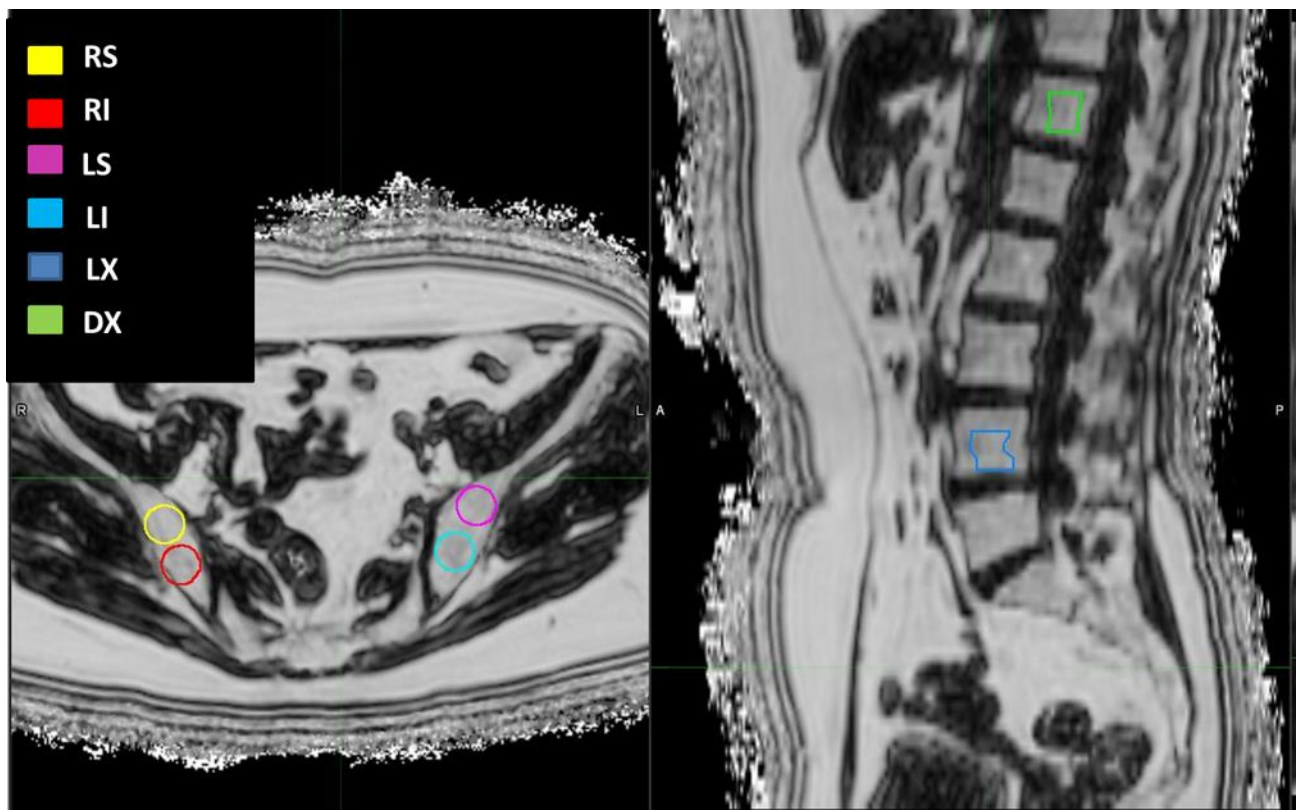
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Supplementary Table 1. Clinical Characteristics of the Study Population (n=84)

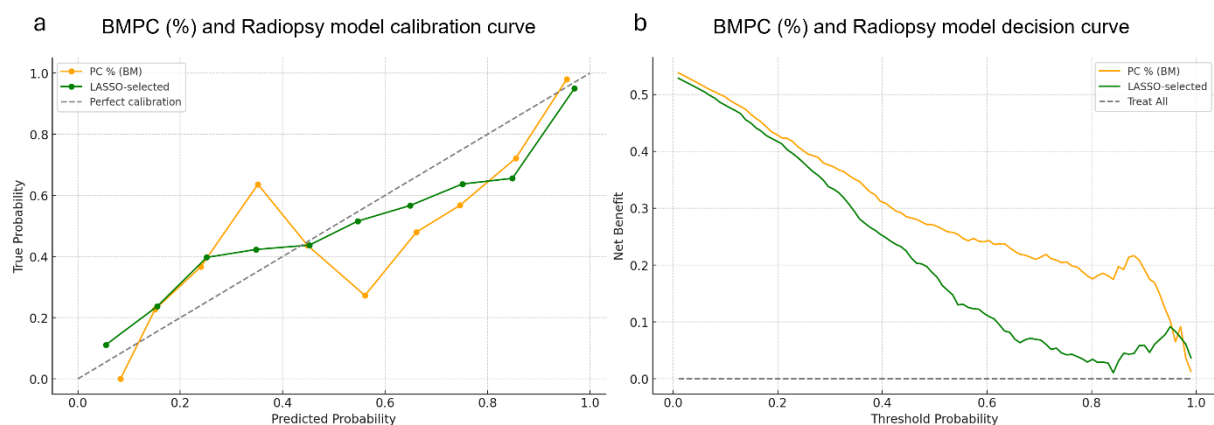
Variable	n (%) or Median (Range)
Sex	
Male	46 (55%)
Female	38 (45%)
Monoclonal Protein Isotype	
IgG	50 (60%)
IgA	20 (24%)
Light Chain	10 (12%)
Non Secretory	4 (4%)
ISS Stage	
Stage I	45 (53%)
Stage II	24 (28%)
Stage III	15 (18%)
Disease Stage	
SM	39 (46%)
MM	45 (54%)
Bence Jones Protein	
Negative	28 (33%)
Positive - Not Evaluable	22 (26%)
Median (g)	0.105 (0.0 – 1.86)
Serum M-protein (g/L)	19.6 (0.0 - 85.5)
BMPC (%)	39.0 (6.0 - 100.0)
HB (g/dL)	11.9 (7.0 - 16.5)
PLT (10 ⁹ /L)	214.5 (58.0 - 692.0)
Calcium (mg/dL)	9.4 (8.3 - 11.1)

Albumin (g/L)	41.0 (27.0 - 49.0)
LDH (U/L)	167.5 (87.0 - 352.0)
Beta2 microglobulin (mg/L)	2.60 (1.83 - 3.85)
GFR (ml/min)	80.00 (64.50 - 95.00)
Alkaline Phosphatase (U/L)	66.5 (32.0 - 446.0)

Note: MM = Multiple Myeloma SM = Smoldering Myeloma, ISS = International Staging System, BMPC = Bone Marrow Plasma Cell, HB = Hemoglobin, PLT = platelet count LDH = Lactate Dehydrogenase, GFR = Glomerular Filtration Rate



Supplementary Figure 1 Example of patient contouring with cylindrical VOIs at different sites of pelvic bone and vertebrae labelled as right superior (RS), right inferior (RI), left superior (LS), left inferior (LI), lumbar vertebra (LX) dorsal vertebra (DX).



Supplementary Figure 2 Comparison of calibration and clinical decision analysis for two predictive models.

Panel (a) shows the calibration curves for the model based on bone marrow plasma cell percentage (yellow line) and the model based on imaging biomarkers extracted from Radiopsy data (green line).

Panel (b) displays the decision curve analysis comparing the net clinical benefit of the two models across different threshold probabilities.