

No increased risk of acute myeloid leukemia in adults with primary immune thrombocytopenia treated with thrombopoietin receptor agonists: a French nationwide population-based study

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

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Table S1. Codes of the International Classification of Diseases, 10th version used for the identification of causes of secondary immune thrombocytopenia.

Figure S1. Eight-year cumulative incidence of acute myeloid leukemia in adults with primary immune thrombocytopenia with thrombopoietin receptor agonists.

Figure S2. Eight-year cumulative incidence of acute myeloid leukemia in adults with primary immune thrombocytopenia with thrombopoietin receptor agonists after excluding previous diagnosis of myelodysplastic syndrome.

Table S1. Codes of the International Classification of Diseases, 10th version used for the identification of causes of secondary immune thrombocytopenia.

Label	Codes
Hematological malignancies	
Lymphoma	C81-C85, C88
Malignant plasma cell neoplasms	C90
Leukemia	C91-C95
Infections	
Viral hepatitis C	B17.1, B18.2
Human immunodeficient virus	B20-B25
Viral infections	G05.1, J17.1, K77.0, K87.1
<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>	B98.0
Immune deficiency	D80.0-D80.2, D83.8, D83.9
Autoimmune diseases	
Sarcoidosis	D86.0-D86.2, D86.9
Thyroid	E06.3
Inflammatory bowel diseases	K50, K51
Rheumatoid arthritis	M05, M06, M08
Vasculitis	M30, M31
Systemic lupus erythematosus	M32
Autoimmune myositis	M33
Systemic sclerosis	M34
Sicca syndrome	M35.0
Overlap syndrome	M35.1
Polymyalgia rheumatica	M35.3
Immunological anomalies	R76.8

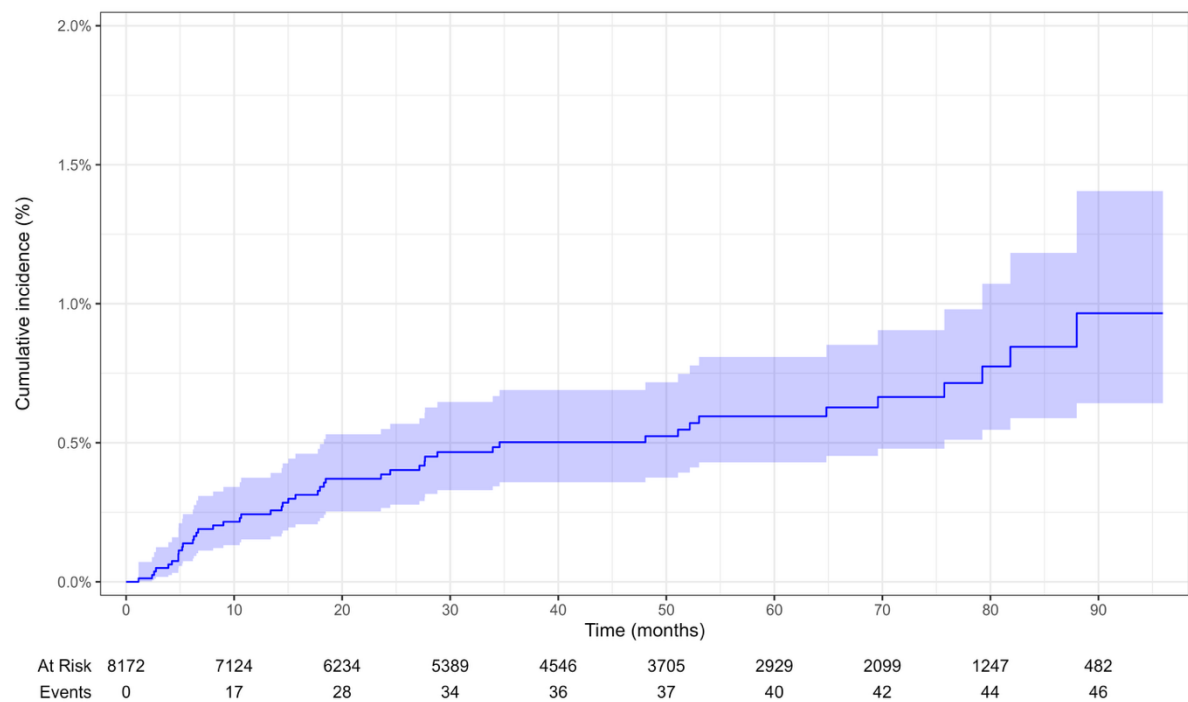


Figure S1. Eight-year cumulative incidence of acute myeloid leukemia in adults with primary immune thrombocytopenia with thrombopoietin receptor agonists. The vertical axis represents cumulative incidence. The horizontal axis represents time. The colored area represents the 95% confidence interval. The numbers of patients at risk for the event are indicated below the graph, as well as the numbers of patients who developed acute myeloid leukemia.

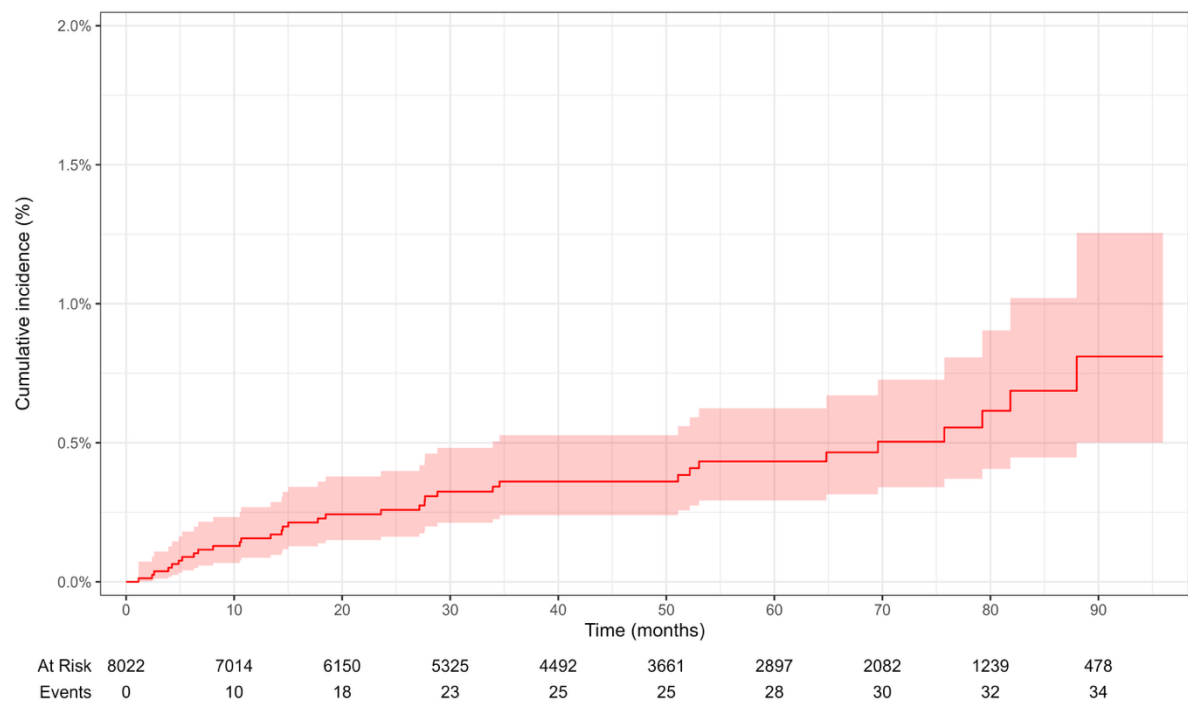


Figure S2. Eight-year cumulative incidence of acute myeloid leukemia in adults with primary immune thrombocytopenia with thrombopoietin receptor agonists after excluding previous diagnosis of myelodysplastic syndrome. The vertical axis represents cumulative incidence. The horizontal axis represents time. The colored area represents the 95% confidence interval. The numbers of patients at risk for the event are indicated below the graph, as well as the numbers of patients who developed acute myeloid leukemia.