Multiple myeloma and infections: a population-based study on 9253 multiple myeloma patients

Cecilie Blimark,[1] Erik Holmberg,[2] Ulf-Henrik Mellqvist,[1] Ola Landgren,[3] Magnus Björkholm,[4] Malin Hultcrantz,[4] Christian Kjellander,[4] Ingemar Turesson,[5] and Sigurdur Y. Kristinsson[4,6]

[1]Department of Hematology, Sahlgrenska University Hospital and Department of Medicine, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Sweden; [2]Department of Oncology, Institute of Clinical Sciences, Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Sweden; [3]Myeloma Service, Division of Hematology Oncology, Department of Medicine, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY, USA; [4]Department of Medicine, Division of Hematology, Karolinska University Hospital and Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; [5]Skåne University Hospital Malmö, Malmö, Sweden; and [6]Faculty of Medicine, University of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland

Supplements

Appendix

Table S1: Cumulative incidence of first bacterial and viral infection over time in myeloma patients and their matched controls

Calendar period	Myeloma % (95%CI)	Controls % (95%CI)
Bacterial infection		
1988-1993	14.4 (13.3-15.7)	4.5 (4.1-4.8)
1994-1999	35.8 (34.2-37.5)	9.4 (8.9-10.0)
2000-2004	46.0 (44.0-47.9)	10.4 (9.8-11.0)
Viral infection		
1988-1993	4.8 (4.1-5.6)	0.8 (0.6-0.9)
1994-1999	6.3 (5.5-7.1)	0.9 (0.8-1.1)
2000-2004	6.2 (5.4-7.2)	0.7 (0.6-0.9)

Legend to figures:

Figure S1: Cumulative incidence of first bacterial infection over time in myeloma patients and their matched controls

Figure S2: Cumulative incidence of first viral infection over time in myeloma patients and their matched controls

Figure S3: Cumulative incidence of first influenza infection over time in myeloma patients and their matched controls
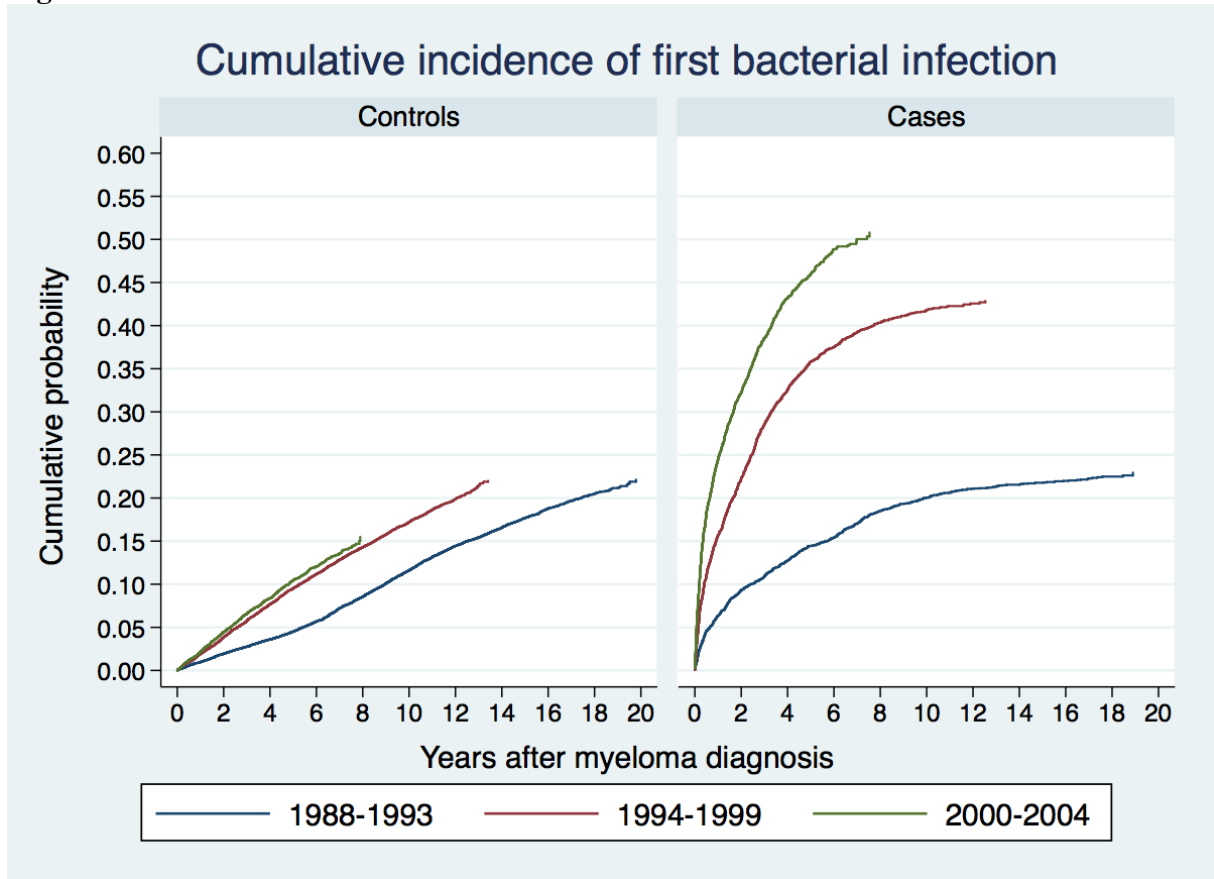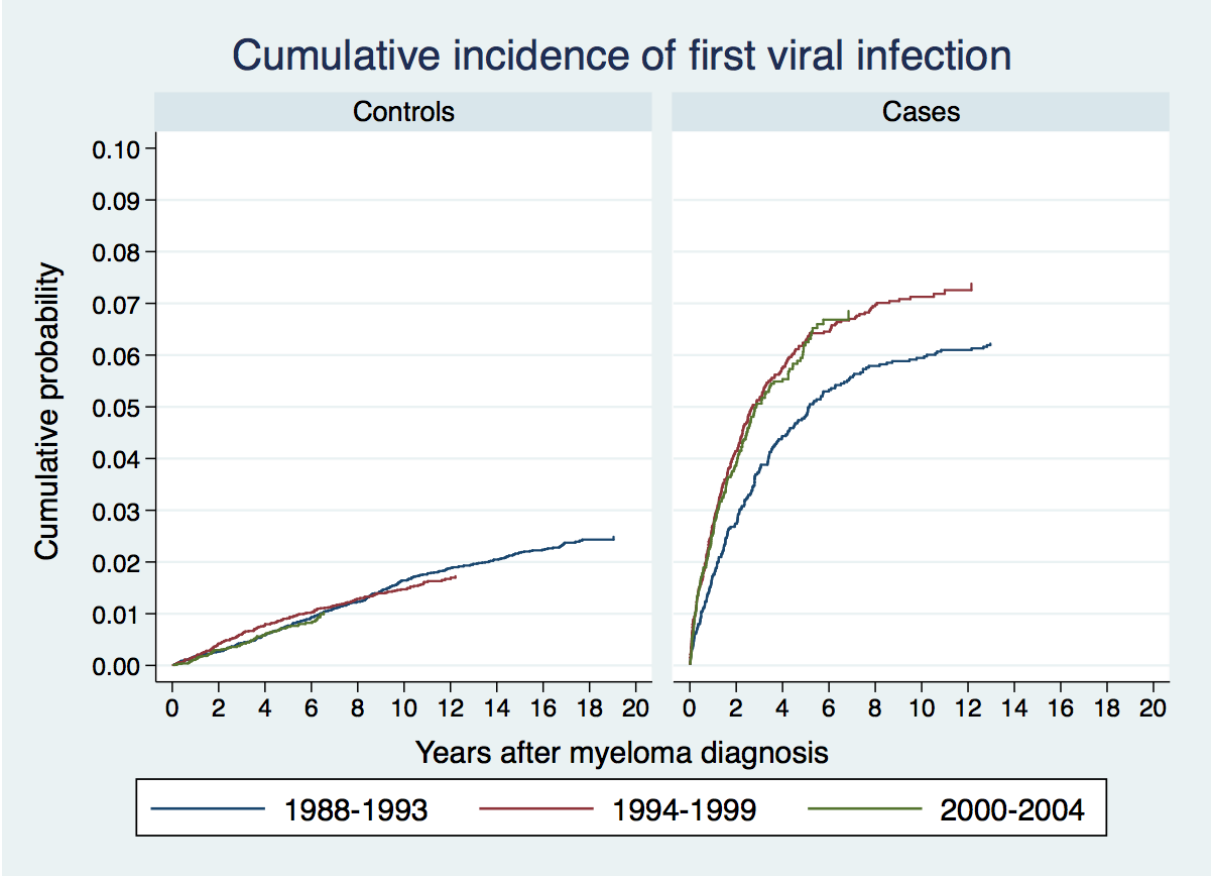
Figure S1

Cumulative incidence of first bacterial infection

Figure S2

Cumulative incidence of first viral infection

Figure S3

Cumulative incidence of first influenza