Risk factors for mortality in adult patients with sickle cell disease: a meta-analysis of studies in North America and Europe

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Supplementary Table 1: Correlation Coefficients between Explanatory Variables

Variables	Age	TRV	Crisis	WBC	Hb	Platelets	Retic	HbF	Cr	LDH	D_dimer	log_probnp	T Bili
Age	1.00	0.28	-0.15	-0.14	0.00005	-0.25	-0.2	-0.0062	0.42	-0.047	0.12	0.3	-0.25
TRV	0.28	1.00	-0.065	0.11	-0.29	-0.087	0.25	-0.16	0.35	0.25	0.088	0.39	0.11
Crisis	-0.15	-0.065	1.00	0.14	-0.16	0.19	0.13	0.15	-0.15	0.0029	-0.038	0.038	0.052
WBC	-0.14	0.11	0.14	1.00	-0.25	0.41	0.35	-0.14	-0.061	0.19	0.04	0.073	0.26
Hb	.00005	-0.29	-0.16	-0.25	1.00	-0.12	-0.48	0.012	0.012	-0.55	-0.25	-0.51	-0.38
Platelets	-0.25	-0.087	0.19	0.41	-0.12	1.00	0.28	0.0022	-0.22	0.0087	-0.10	-0.10	0.12
Retic	-0.2	0.25	0.13	0.35	-0.48	0.28	1.00	0.11	-0.26	0.47	0.098	0.2	0.55
HbF	0.0062	-0.16	0.15	-0.14	0.012	0.0022	0.11	1.00	-0.17	-0.082	-0.027	-0.013	-0.087
Creatinine	0.42	0.35	-0.15	-0.061	0.012	-0.22	-0.26	-0.17	1.00	-0.013	-0.097	0.30	-0.28
LDH	-0.047	0.25	0.0029	0.19	-0.55	0.0087	0.47	-0.082	-0.013	1.00	0.45	0.36	0.58
D-dimer	0.12	0.088	-0.038	0.04	-0.25	-0.10	0.098	-0.027	-0.097	0.45	1.00	0.24	0.25
log_probnp	0.3	0.39	0.038	0.073	-0.51	-0.10	0.2	-0.013	0.30	0.36	0.24	1.00	0.079
T Bili	-0.25	0.11	0.052	0.26	-0.38	0.12	0.55	-0.087	-0.28	0.58	0.25	0.079	1.00

TRV- Trcuspid regurgitant jet velocity; Crisis – Frequency of acute pain episodes in the previous year; WBC – White blood cell count; Hb – Hemoglobin; Retics – Reticulocyte count; HbF – Fetal hemoglobin; Cr – creatinine; LDH – lactate dehydrogenase; log_proBNP – Log-transformed NT-proBNP; T Bili – Total bilirubin

Supplementary Figure 1 : History of acute chest syndrome (HR: 1.14; 95% CI: 0.50 – 2.59), total bilirubin (HR: 1.08; 95% CI: 0.93 – 1.25), creatinine (HR: 1.19; 95% CI: 0.94 – 1.51), ferritin (HR: 1.00; 95% CI: 0.99 – 1.01), male sex (HR: 1.47; 95% CI: 0.41 – 5.31), hemoglobin (HR: 0.87; 95% CI: 0.61 – 1.25), lactate dehydrogenase (HR: 1.00; 95% CI: 1.00 – 1.00), platelet count (HR: 1.00; 95% CI: 1.00 – 1.00), use of hydroxyurea (HR: 0.70; 95% CI: 0.41 – 1.22) and WBC (HR: 1.05; 95% CI: 0.97 – 1.14)

Figure 1A : Meta-Analysis of Acute Chest Syndrome

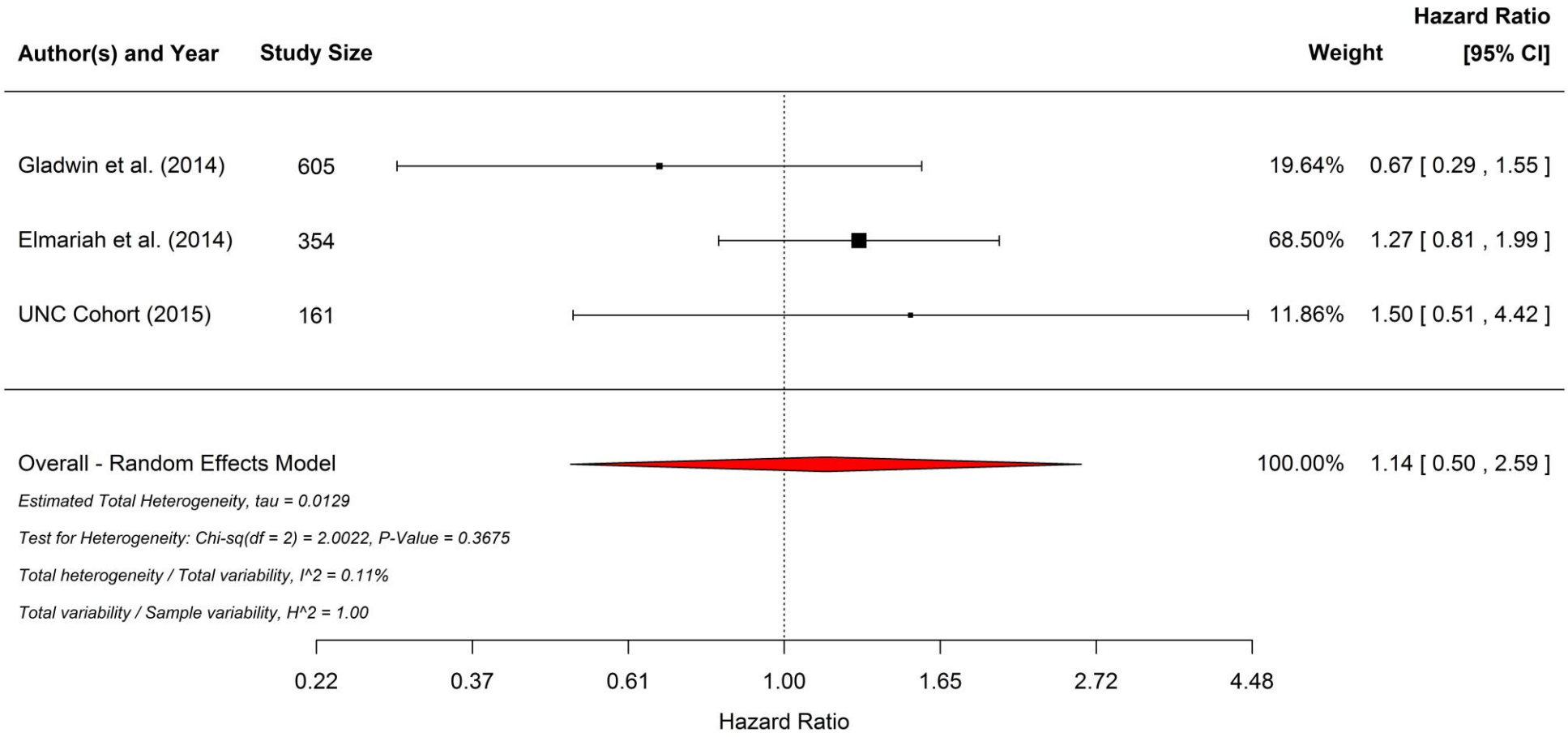

Figure 1B : Meta-Analysis of Bilirubin

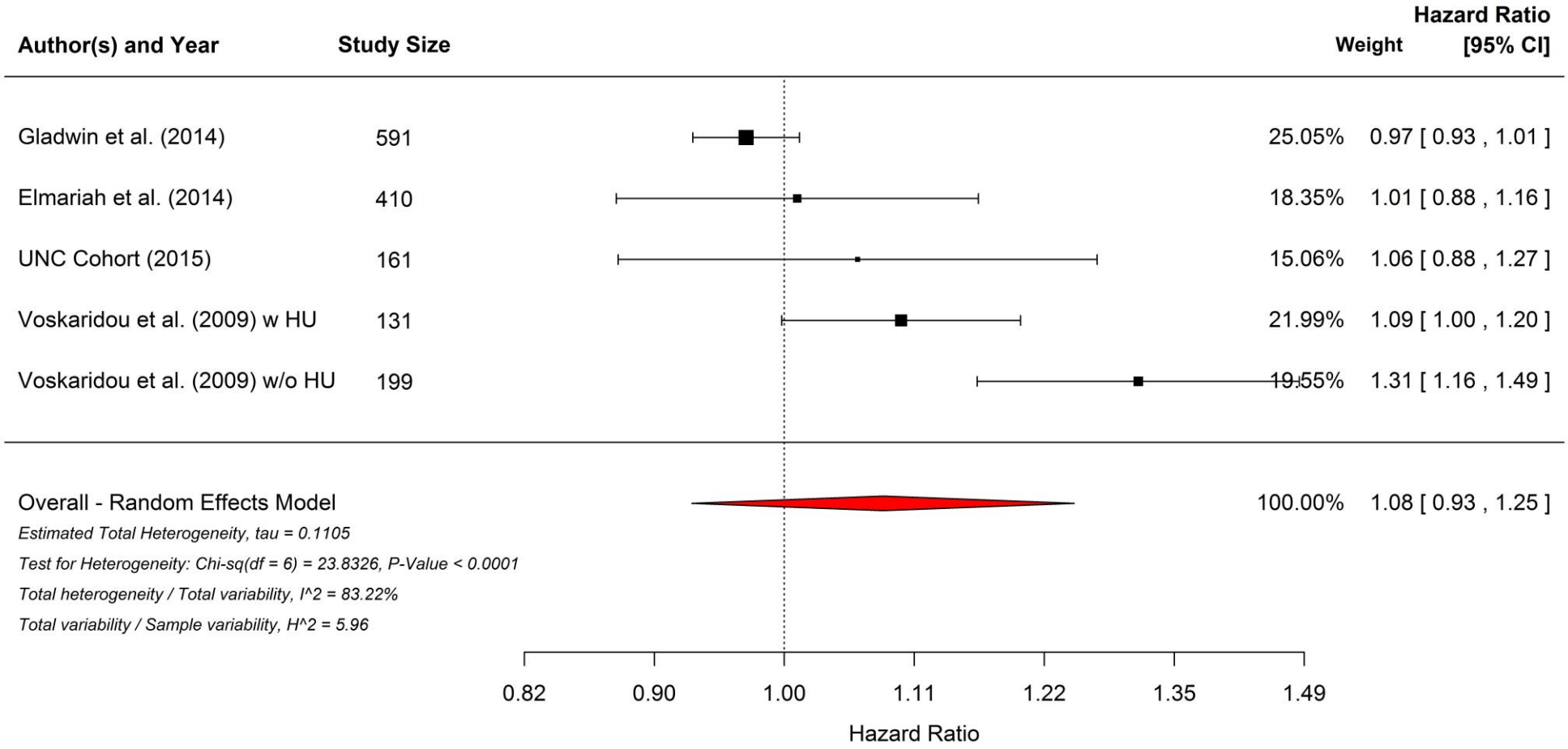

Figure 1C : Meta-Analysis of Creatinine (mg/dL)

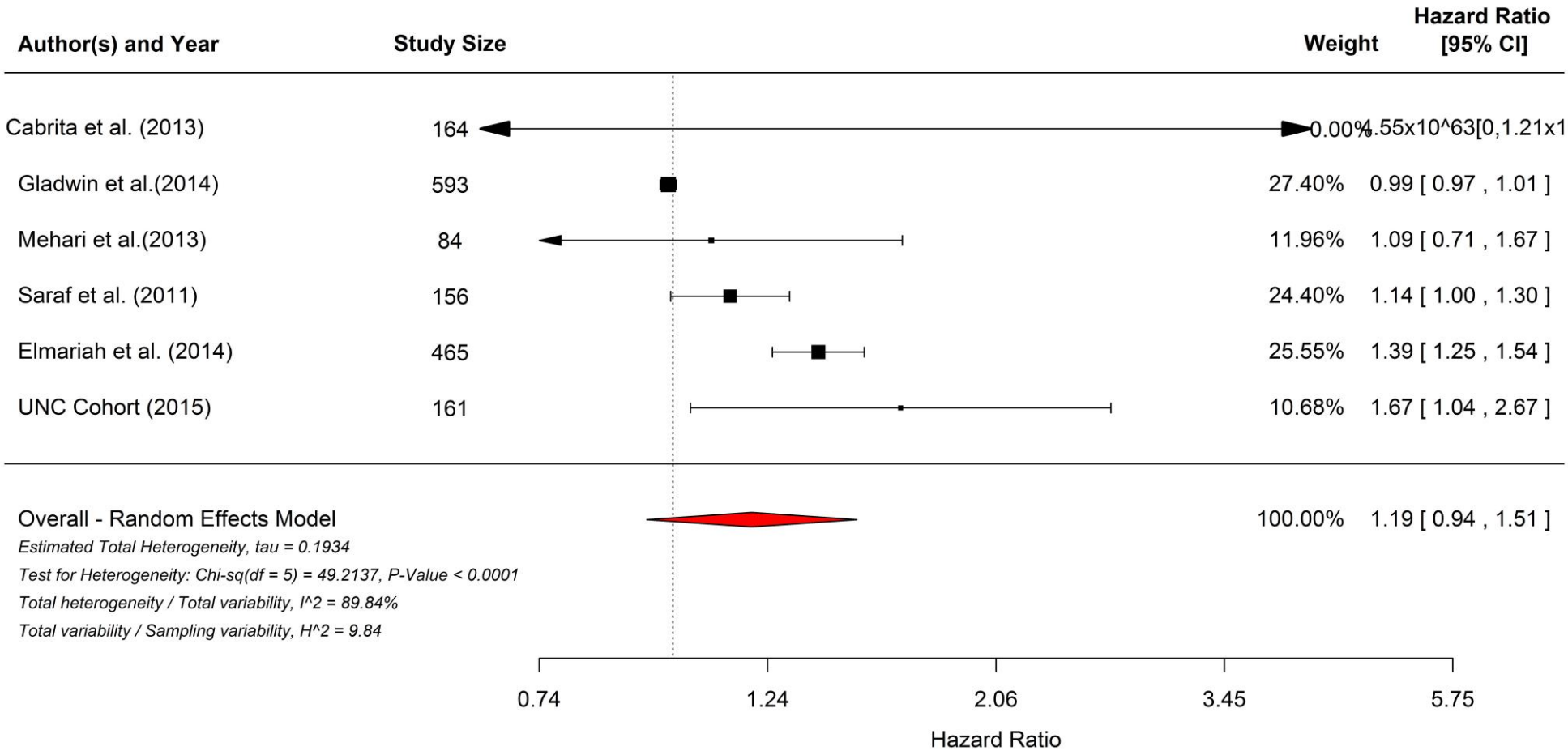

Figure 1D : Meta-Analysis of Ferritin

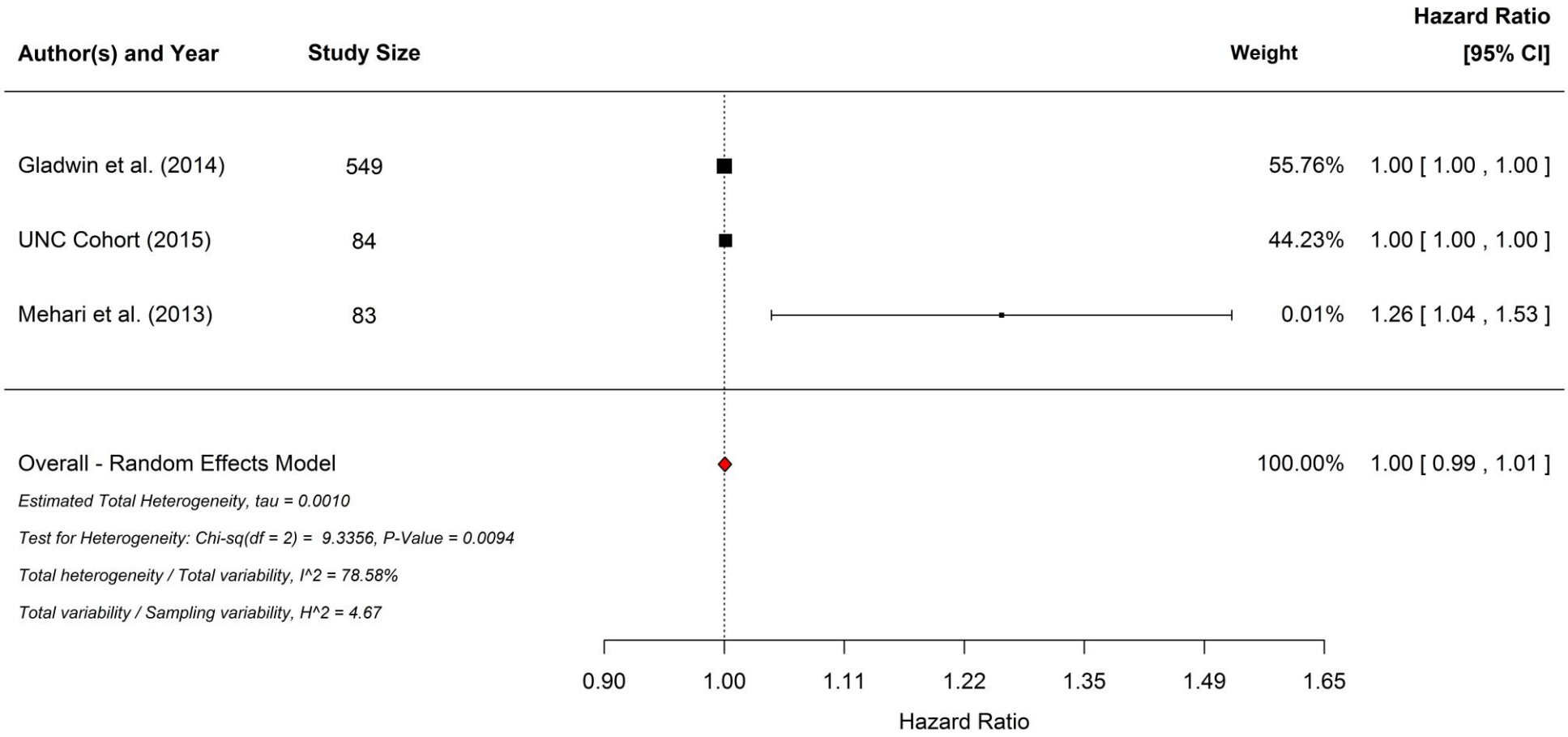

Figure 1E : Meta-Analysis of Gender (Male vs. Female)

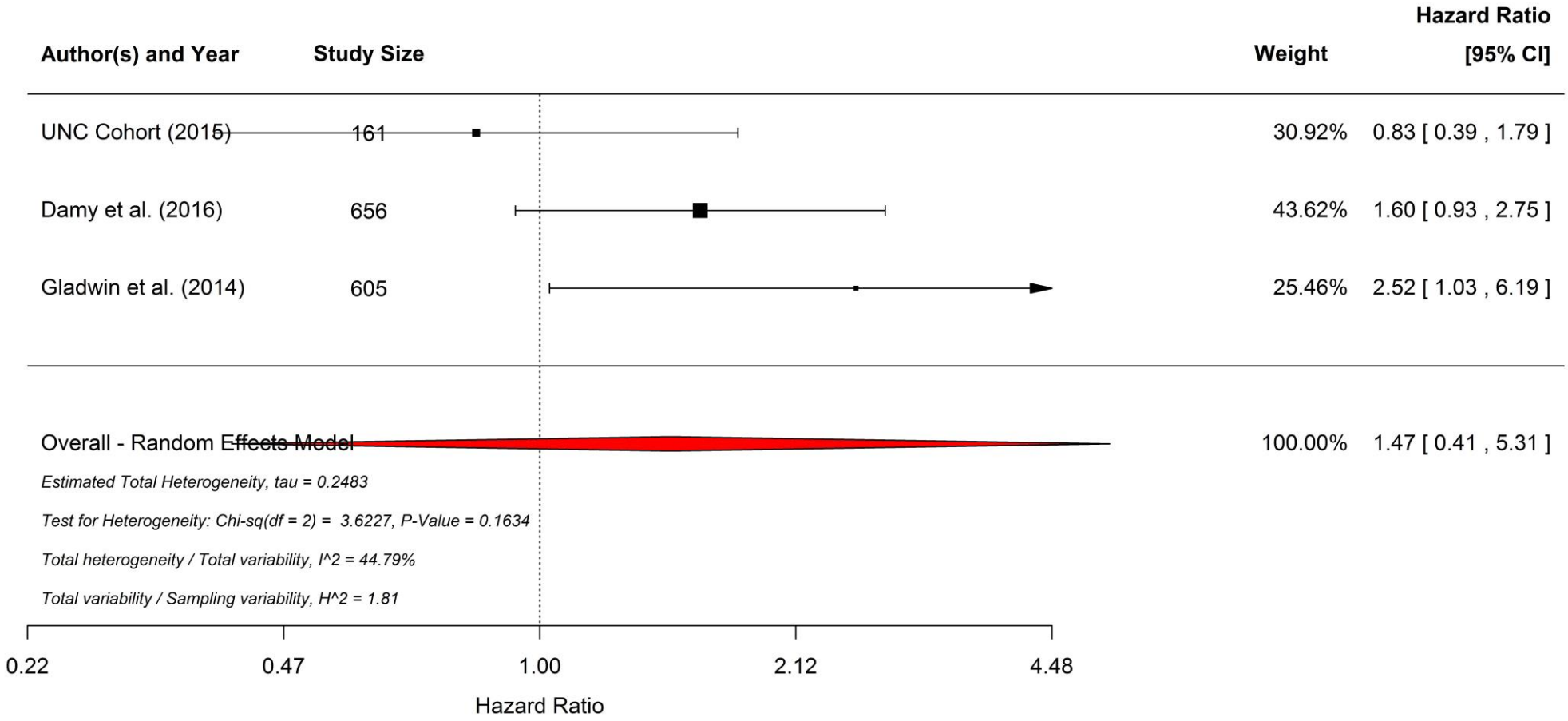

Figure 1F : Meta-Analysis of Hemoglobin (g/dL)

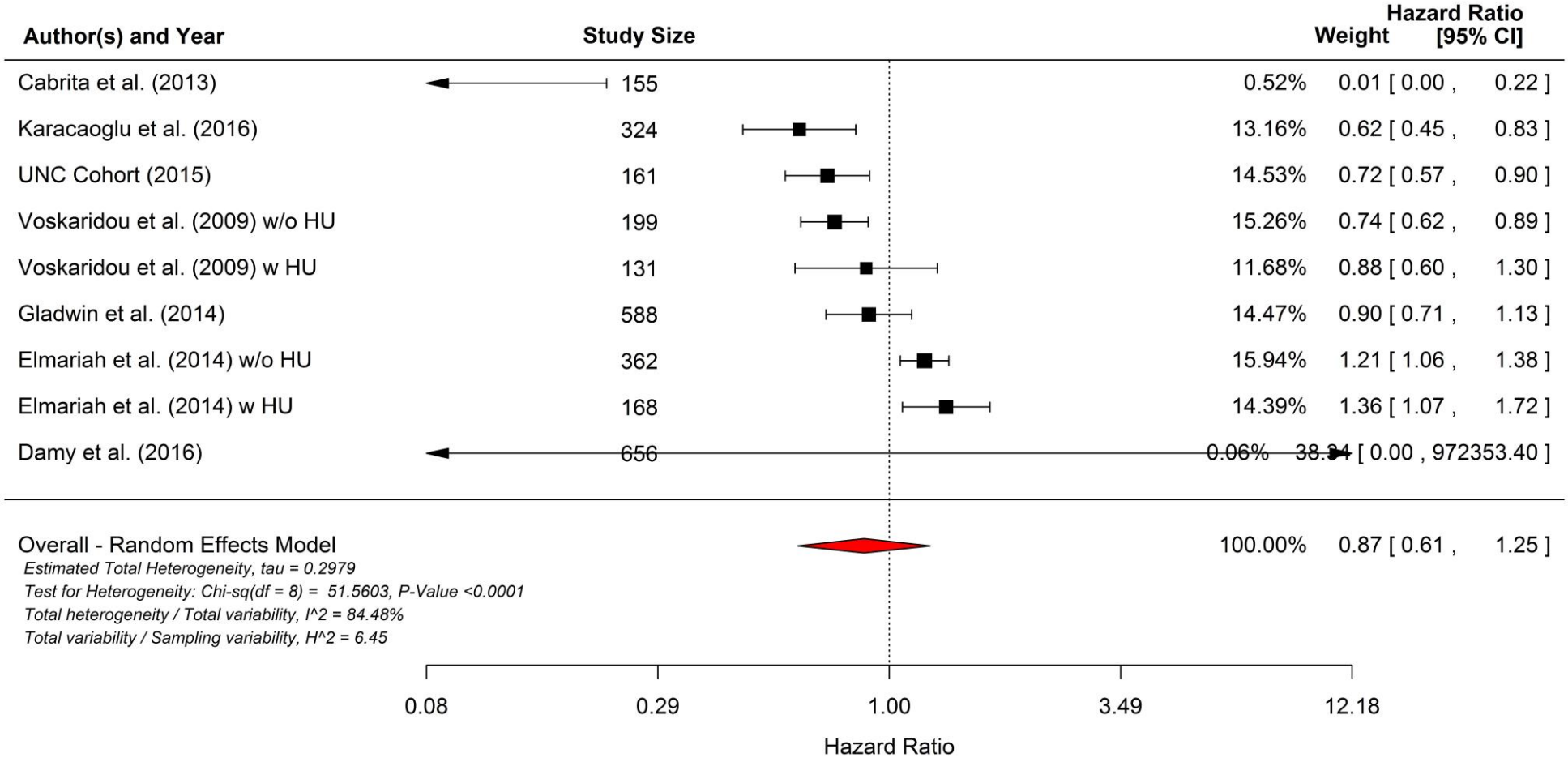

Figure 1G : Meta-Analysis of Lactate Dehydrogenase

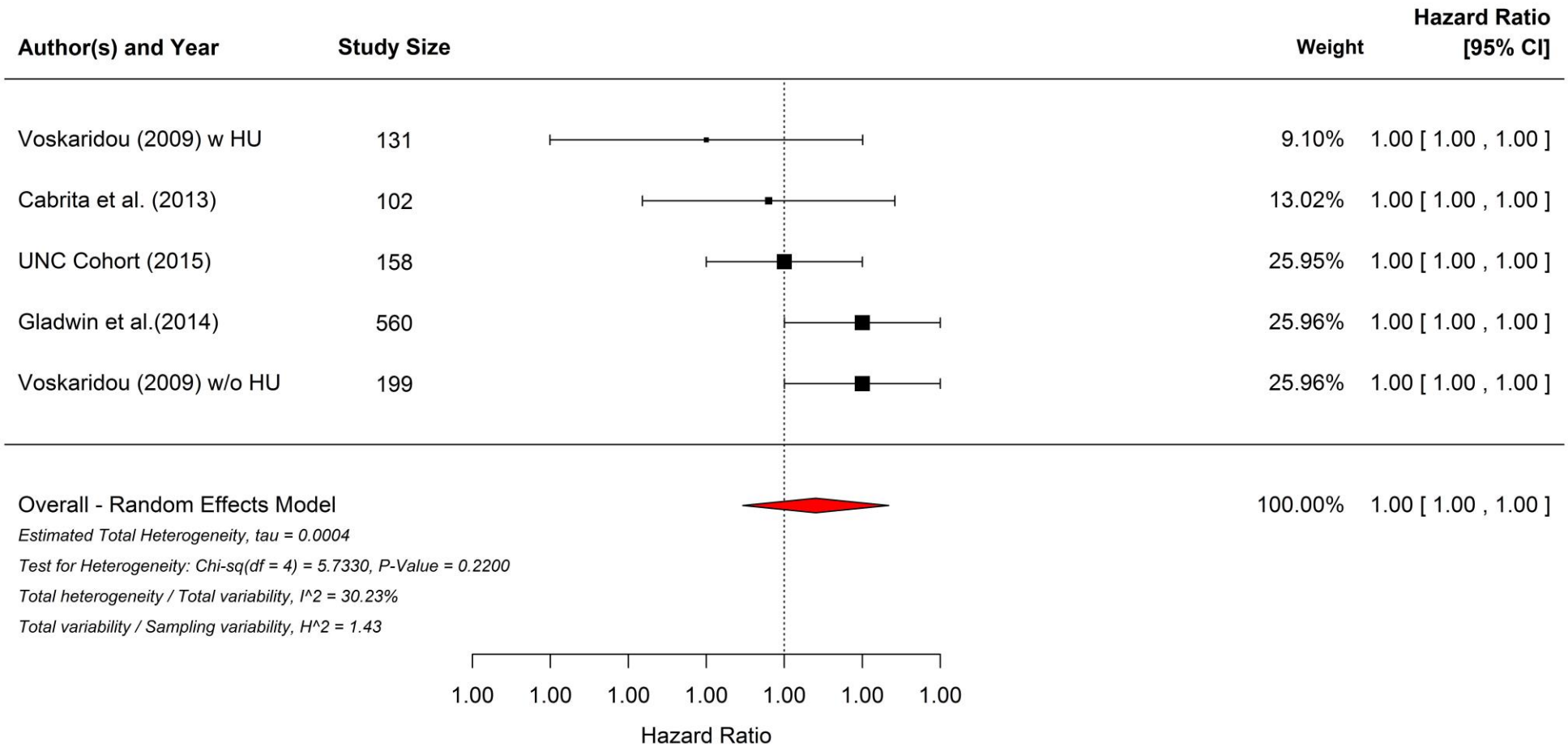

Figure 1H : Meta-Analysis of Platelet Count

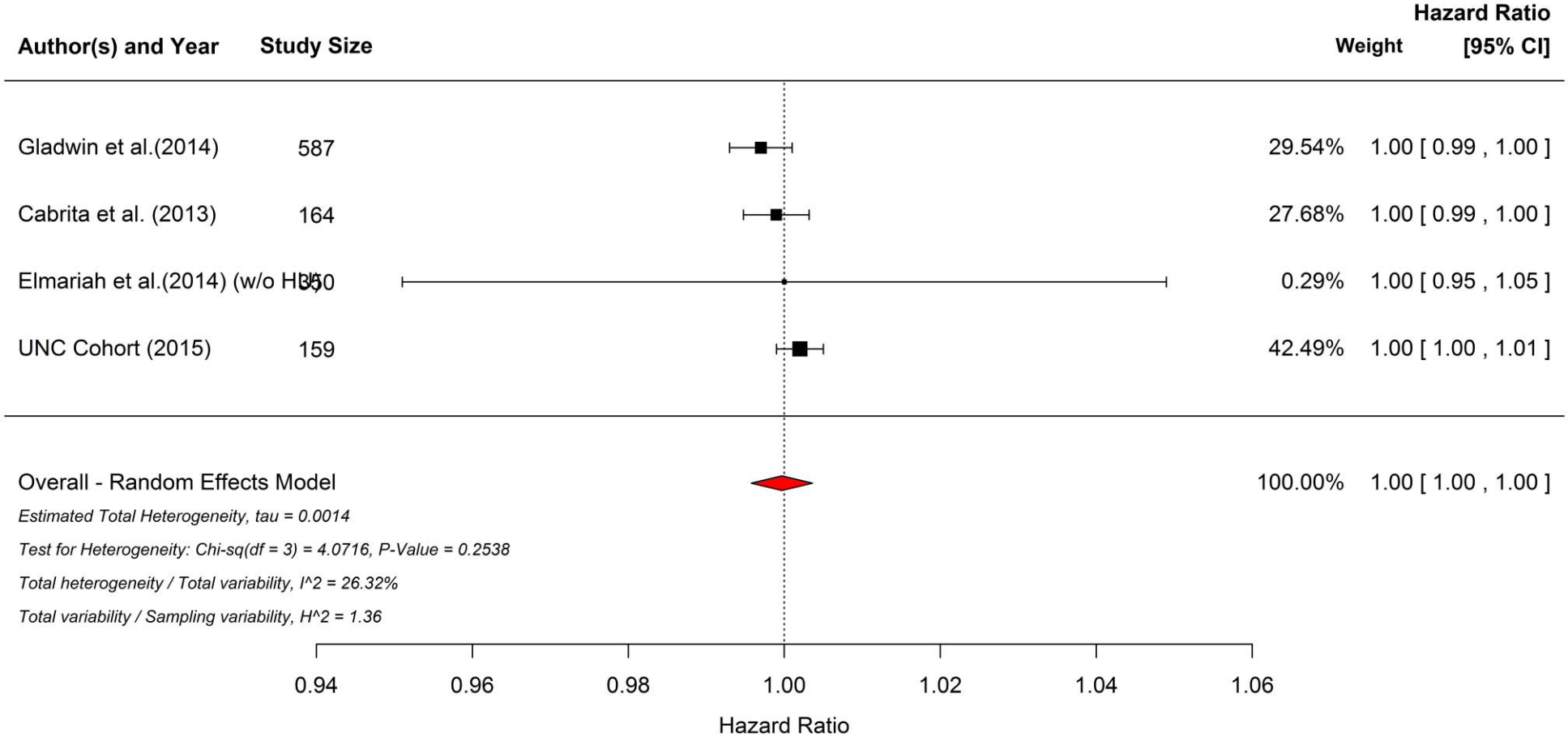

FIgure 1I : Meta-Analysis of 'Use of Hydroxyurea'

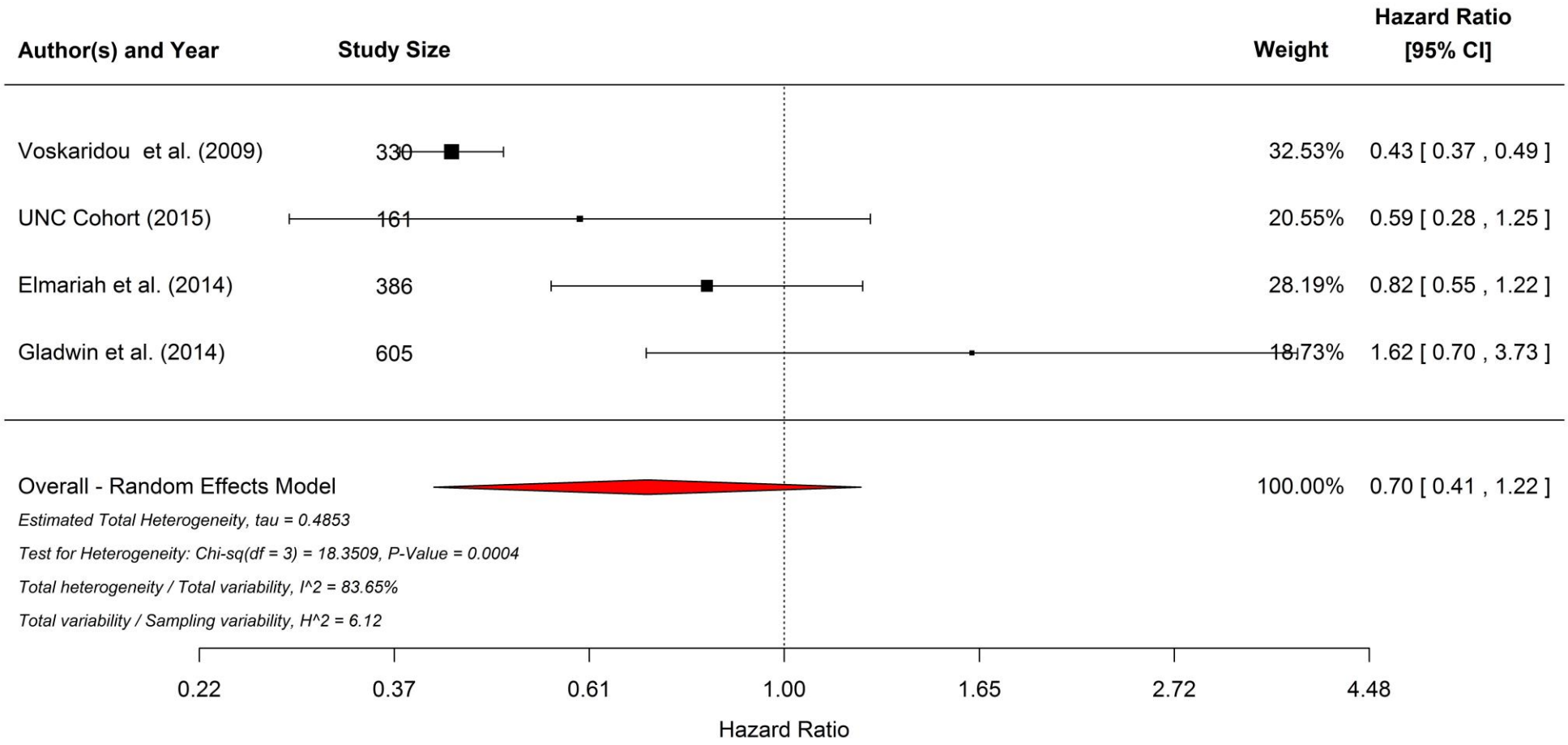

Figure 1J : Meta-Analysis of White Blood Cell Count