Catheter-related thrombosis in stem cell recipients: comparison of different types of catheter

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Supplementary data:

	Peripheral catheter; N/mean(median); IQR	Central catheter; N/mean(median); IQR	p-value
Catheter type			
PICC	20		
MLC	15		
CICC		33	
Age	55.86(57); 42.50-66.00	59.47(61); 55.50-65.25	0.5
Sex F/M	16/19	16/17	1
Diagnosis			
AML	5		
GCT	8		
MM	21	33	
WM	1		
Treatment regimen			
BuMel		1	
MEL 140	4	2	
MEL 200	16	30	
CE	8		
FluBu3	1		
FluBu4	2		
FluTBI2	2		
BeEAM	1		
BeTMI	1		
Cryopreservation Yes/No	33/2	33	
Type of HSCT			
auto-HSCT	29	33	**0.011**
alloHSCT	6	0	
Length of stay	23.61(22.00); 21.00-26.00	21.72(21.00); 18.00-23.25	0.15

Catheter size			
Fr4	11 (MLC)	0	
Fr5	21	0	
Fr6	3	0	
Fr7	0	33	
Number of lumens			
1	5	0	
2	27	0	
3	3	33	
Insertion site			
Right subclavian vein	0	28	
Left subclavian vein	0	1	
Right jugular vein	0	4	
Left basilic vein	22	0	
Right basilic vein	11	0	
Right brachial vein	2	0	

Table S1. Patients and catheter characteristics. PCM—plasma cell myeloma, WM—Waldenström macroglobulinemia, AML—acute myeloid leukemia, GCT—germ cell tumor, Allo-HSCT—allogeneic stem cell transplantation, Auto-HSCT—autologous stem cell transplantation, MEL—melphalan, CE—carboplatin/etoposide, FluBu4—fludarabine/busulfan, BuMel—busulfan/melphalan, Fr—French gauge (1 Fr = 1/3 mm). P value was calculated where applicable. N – number, IQR – interquartile range. Statistically significant results are shown in bold.

	Estimate	OR	Standard error	Z value	p
Intercept	9.56882	14311.45	4.12663	2.319	**0.02**
Catheter length	-0.06843	0.93	0.04261	-1.606	0.11
Catheter diameter	-4.42005	0.012	1.20493	-3.668	**< 0.001**
Length of stay	0.01965	1.02	0.08752	0.225	0.82
Type of HSCT	-1.70001	0.18	1.7661	-0.963	0.34

Table S2. Multiple logistic regression model for a catheter dysfunction. P value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Statistically significant results are shown in bold. OR – odds ratio.