

Supplementary Table S1. Semen parameters and serum reproductive markers in boys diagnosed with classical Hodgkin lymphoma who presented with and without B symptoms at diagnosis.

		B symptoms at diagnosis	No B symptoms at diagnosis	P-value
(POST)PUBERTAL BOYS				
Sperm parameters at diagnosis				
Sperm volume (ml)		n = 21	n = 27	
	Median (IQR)	0.7 [0.5; 2.0]	1.5 [0.8; 2.1]	
	β (95% CI)	−0.3 [1.0; 0.5]	Ref.	0.50
Sperm motility (a + b%, per ml)	Median (IQR)	13.0 [0.0; 41.0]	34.0 [22.5; 51.2]	
	β (95% CI)	−12.7 [−26.3; 0.9]	Ref.	0.07
Sperm concentration (10 ⁶ per ml)	Median (IQR)	7.6 [1.0; 13.6]	30.0 [10.9; 68.5]	
	β (95% CI)	−27.4 [−52.5; −2.3]	Ref.	0.03
Abnormal sperm concentration (<15 mil/ml)	n (%)	16 (76.2%)	7 (25.9%)	
	OR (95% CI)	2.3 [1.0; 3.8]	Ref.	0.001
Total motile sperm count	Median (IQR)	1.5 [0.0; 8.3]	19.2 [3.4; 33.7]	
	β (95% CI)	−18.7 [−38.3; 0.9]	Ref.	0.06
Laboratory measurements at diagnosis				
FSH (IU/l)		n = 29	n = 39	
	Median (IQR)	4.3 [2.4; 5.8]	3.1 [1.4; 4.9]	
	β (95% CI)	1.2 [−0.3; 2.7]	Ref.	0.12
Elevated FSH (>7.6 IU/l)	n (%)	6 (20.7%)	4 (10.3%)	
	OR (95% CI)	2.4 [0.6; 10.9]	Ref.	0.23
Inhibin B (ng/l)	Median (IQR)	157.0 [124.0; 202.0]	171.0 [137.5; 237.0]	
	β (95% CI)	−31.8 [−68.3; 4.8]	Ref.	0.09
Low inhibin B (<100 ng/l)	n (%)	5 (17.2%)	3 (7.7%)	
	OR (95% CI)	2.5 (0.6; 13.0)	Ref.	0.25
Inhibin B:FSH ratio	Median (IQR)	46.8 [18.3; 86.2]	54.6 [28.1; 159.8]	
	β (95% CI)	−37.9 [−89.8; 14.0]	Ref.	0.15
PRE-PUBERTAL BOYS				
Laboratory measurements at diagnosis				
FSH (IU/l)		n = 11	n = 15	
	Median (IQR)	0.6 [0.2; 0.8]	0.5 [0.3; 1.1]	
	β (95% CI)	−0.3 [−0.9; 0.2]	Ref.	0.19
Elevated FSH (>5 IU/l)	n (%)	0 (%)	0 (0.0%)	
	OR (95% CI)	–	–	–
Inhibin B (ng/l)	Median (IQR)	81.0 [73.0; 105.5]	106.0 [75.5; 126.5]	
	β (95% CI)	−12.1 [−39.3; 15.1]	Ref.	0.39
Low inhibin B (<50 ng/l)	n (%)	2 (18.2%)	1 (6.7%)	
	OR (95% CI)	4.1 (0.3; 126.7)	Ref.	0.33
Inhibin B:FSH ratio	Median (IQR)	128.9 [121.2; 448.3]	126.7 [78.3; 370.3]	
	β (95% CI)	132.8 [−142.4; 408.0]	Ref.	0.33

FSH, follicle-stimulating hormone; IQR, interquartile range; CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio; Ref, reference.

P-values were calculated using linear regression analyses (continuous) or logistic regression analysis, adjusted for age at time of (serum/sperm)sampling. B symptoms at diagnosis included drenching night sweats, unexplained fever >38.5°C and/or ≥10% weight loss in the previous 6 months. Abnormal sperm concentration was defined as sperm concentration <15 mil/ml according to WHO criteria (Cooper et al., 2010).