

ADDITIONAL FILE 1

Outcome of a cohort of severe cerebral venous thrombosis in Intensive Care

Risk factors of CVT in ICU from our cohort. Risk factors were classified according to conditions described in literature. The association tobacco and oral contraception was less frequent than in literature. The 3 cases had solid cancer. Hematologic disorders were: sickle cell disease, myeloproliferative disorder, chronic lymphoid leukemia, thrombocytopenia, polycythemia, multiple myeloma and auto immune thrombotic purpura. Miscellaneous cases included diseases such as Behçet disease.

Risk factors	All CVTs n=41 (%)	ICU Deaths n=10 (%)	ICU Survivors n=31 (%)	p value
Not identified	10 (24.4)	3 (30)	7 (22.6)	0.68
Oral contraception and hormonal treatment	9 (21.5)	3 (30)	6 (19.5)	0.66
Cancer related	7 (17.1)	1 (10)	6 (19.5)	0.65
Tumor	3 (7.3)	1 (10)	2 (6.5)	1.00
Radiotherapy	2 (4.9)	-	2 (6.5)	1.00
Chemotherapy	2 (4.9)	-	2 (6.5)	1.00
Hematologic disorders	9 (21.5)	1 (10)	8 (25.8)	0.41
Thrombo-embolic disease (personal and familial)	8 (19.5)	1 (10)	7 (22.6)	0.65
Miscellaneous	7 (17.1)	2 (20)	5 (16.1)	1.00
Genetic pro-thrombotic conditions	5 (12.2)	1 (10)	4 (12.9)	1.00
Protein S deficiency	2 (4.9)	1 (10)	1 (3.2)	0.43
MTHFR mutation	3 (7.3)	1 (10)	2 (6.5)	1.00
Pregnancy and post partum	5 (12.2)	2 (20)	3 (9.7)	0.58

Smokers	1 (2.4)	-	1 (3.2)	1.00
≥ 2 risk factors	9 (21.5)	2 (20)	7 (22.6)	1.00