

Incidence and risk factors for venous thromboembolism in patients with pretreated advanced pancreatic carcinoma

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Supplementary Table 1: Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria

1. Aged ≥ 18 years
 2. Histologically or cytologically confirmed advanced invasive ductal carcinoma
 3. Previously untreated pancreatic carcinoma
 4. ECOG PS of ≤ 2
 5. Adequate hematological, hepatic, and renal function
 6. Provision of written informed consent
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Exclusion criteria

1. Thrombectomy, caval filter insertion, or use of a fibrinolytic agent to treat the current (index) episode of DVT and/or PE
 2. Pretreatment with therapeutic doses of anticoagulant treatment (LMWH, unfractionated heparin, and fondaparinux per local labeling), oral direct anticoagulants, or vitamin K antagonists prior to enrollment in the study;
 3. An Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) PS of 3 or 4 at the time of enrollment
 4. Contraindication of dynamic CT using radiographic contrast agents
 5. Active autoimmune disease or immunodeficiencies that require treatment with systemic immunosuppressive agents
 6. Active infection that requires treatment with antibiotics or antiviral therapies
 7. Any psychiatric condition that would prohibit the understanding or rendering of informed consent.
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Abbreviations: CT, computed tomography; DVT, deep vein thrombosis; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; LMWH, low-molecular-weight heparin; PE, pulmonary embolism; PS, performance status.

Supplementary Table 2: Symptom criteria

- Whole leg swollen
 - Calf swelling (≥ 3.0 cm larger than the asymptomatic side)
 - Pitting edema confined to the symptomatic leg
 - Heart rate >100 beats per minute
 - Hemoptysis
 - Dyspnea
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Supplementary Table 3: Diagnostic criteria

1. CT angiography
 - Intraluminal filling defect on a staging CT scan of the inferior vena cava or iliac veins
 - Non-compressible venous segment in the popliteal, iliac, common femoral, or femoral vein
 - Intraluminal filling defect in segmental or more proximal branches on spiral CT pulmonary angiography
 2. CUS using the Doppler method
 - A combination of extended CUS of the proximal deep veins and CUS of the distal deep veins of the leg.
 3. Diagnosis by independent clinicians
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Abbreviations: CT, computed tomography; CUS, compression ultrasonography.