

Supplementary Table 1. Evidence Table

| Literature | Research Type | Number of Enrolled Patients | Evidence Level |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Tsoumakidou M, Chrysofakis G, Tsiligianni I, Maltezas G, Siafakas NM, Tzanakis N. A prospective analysis of 184 hemoptysis cases: diagnostic impact of chest X-ray, computed tomography, bronchoscopy. <i>Respiration</i> 2006;73:808-814 (3) | Observational (retrospective)-Dx | 184 | 2 |
| Fidan A, Ozdoğan S, Oruç O, Salepçi B, Ocal Z, Çağlayan B. Hemoptysis: a retrospective analysis of 108 cases. <i>Respir Med</i> 2002;96:677-680 (4) | Observational (prospective)-Dx | 108 | 2 |
| Bruzzi JF, Rémy-Jardin M, Delhaye D, Teisseire A, Khalil C, Rémy J. Multi-detector row CT of hemoptysis. <i>Radiographics</i> 2006;26:3-22 (5) | Review/other-Dx | N/A | 2 |
| Ketai LH, Mohammed TL, Kirsch J, Kanne JP, Chung JH, Donnelly EF, et al.; Expert Panel on Thoracic Imaging. ACR appropriateness criteria® hemoptysis. <i>J Thorac Imaging</i> 2014;29:W19-W22 | Review/other-Dx | N/A | 2 |
| Lee SJ, Rho JY, Yoo SM, Kim MD, Lee JH, Kim EK, et al. Usefulness of multi-detector computed tomography before bronchoscopy and/or bronchial arterial embolization for hemoptysis. <i>Tuberc Respir Dis</i> 2010;68:80-86 (6) | Observational (prospective)-Dx | 125 | 2 |
| Revel MP, Fournier LS, Hennebicque AS, Cuenod CA, Meyer G, Reynaud P, et al. Can CT replace bronchoscopy in the detection of the site and cause of bleeding in patients with large or massive hemoptysis? <i>AJR Am J Roentgenol</i> 2002;179:1217-1224 (7) | Observational-Dx | 80 | 3 |
| Delage A, Tillie-Leblond I, Cavestri B, Wallaert B, Marquette CH. Cryptogenic hemoptysis in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: characteristics and outcome. <i>Respiration</i> 2010;80:387-392 (8) | Observational-Dx | 39 | 3 |
| Menchini L, Remy-Jardin M, Faivre JB, Copin MC, Ramon P, Matran R, et al. Cryptogenic haemoptysis in smokers: angiography and results of embolisation in 35 patients. <i>Eur Respir J</i> 2009;34:1031-1039 (9) | Observational-Dx | 35 | 3 |
| Poe RH, Israel RH, Marin MG, Ortiz CR, Dale RC, Wahl GW, et al. Utility of fiberoptic bronchoscopy in patients with hemoptysis and a nonlocalizing chest roentgenogram. <i>Chest</i> 1988;93:70-75 (10) | Observational-Dx | 196 | 4 |
| Herth F, Ernst A, Becker HD. Long-term outcome and lung cancer incidence in patients with hemoptysis of unknown origin. <i>Chest</i> 2001;120:1592-1594 (11) | Review/other-Dx | 722 | 4 |
| Thirumaran M, Sundar R, Sutcliffe IM, Currie DC. Is investigation of patients with haemoptysis and normal chest radiograph justified? <i>Thorax</i> 2009;64:854-856 (12) | Observational-Dx | 270 | 2 |
| McGuinness G, Beacher JR, Harkin TJ, Garay SM, Rom WN, Naidich DP. Hemoptysis: prospective high-resolution CT/bronchoscopic correlation. <i>Chest</i> 1994;105:1155-1162 (13) | Observational-Dx | 57 | 2 |
| Millar AB, Boothroyd AE, Edwards D, Hetzel MR. The role of computed tomography (CT) in the investigation of unexplained haemoptysis. <i>Respir Med</i> 1992;86:39-44 (15) | Review/other-Dx | 40 | 4 |
| Khalil A, Fartoukh M, Parrot A, Bazelly B, Marsault C, Carette MF. Impact of MDCT angiography on the management of patients with hemoptysis. <i>AJR Am J Roentgenol</i> 2010;195:772-778 (16) | Observational-Dx | 400 | 3 |
| Hsiao EI, Kirsch CM, Kagawa FT, Wehner JH, Jensen WA, Baxter RB. Utility of fiberoptic bronchoscopy before bronchial artery embolization for massive hemoptysis. <i>AJR Am J Roentgenol</i> 2001;177:861-867 (17) | Review/other-Dx | 28 | 3 |

N/A = not applicable, Dx = diagnosis