

Supplementary Online Content

Adjei Boakye E, Buchanan B, Hinyard L, et al. Incidence and risk of second primary malignant neoplasm after a first head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. *JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. Published online July 19, 2018. doi:10.1001/jamaoto.2018.0993

eTable 1. Anatomic site of SPM among white males aged 20-54 with oropharynx squamous cell carcinoma, SEER 2000-2014 (N=900)

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

Supplemental eTable. Anatomic site of SPM among white males aged 20-54 with oropharynx squamous cell carcinoma, SEER 2000-2014 (N=900)

Site of SPM*	Observed	SIR		EAR per 10,000 PYR
		Rate	95% CI	
All solid tumors	842	2.29	2.23 – 2.55	80.05
Lung and Bronchus	207	5.36	4.65 – 6.14	27.55
Tongue	118	19.51	16.15 – 23.37	18.32
Gum and Other Mouth	38	25.50	18.04 – 35.00	5.97
Esophagus	38	6.84	4.84 – 9.39	5.31
Pharynx	27	11.27	7.42 – 16.40	4.03
Larynx	28	5.77	3.83 – 8.34	3.79
Floor of Mouth	24	24.12	15.45 – 35.89	3.76
Thyroid	26	2.69	1.76 – 3.94	2.67
Tonsil	21	3.97	2.46 – 6.07	2.57
Kidney	29	1.59	1.07 – 2.29	1.77
Other Oral Cavity and Pharynx	10	24.17	11.57 – 44.45	1.57
Hypopharynx	10	10.25	4.91 – 18.85	1.48
Oropharynx	9	11.62	5.30 – 22.06	1.35
Nasopharynx	8	12.38	5.33 – 24.40	1.20
SPM = Second primary malignancy; SEER = Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results; SIR = Standardized incidence ratio; EAR = Excess absolute risk; PYR = Person-year at risk; CI = Confidence interval				
*Second primary malignancies are those with at least one excess cases per 10,000 PYR				