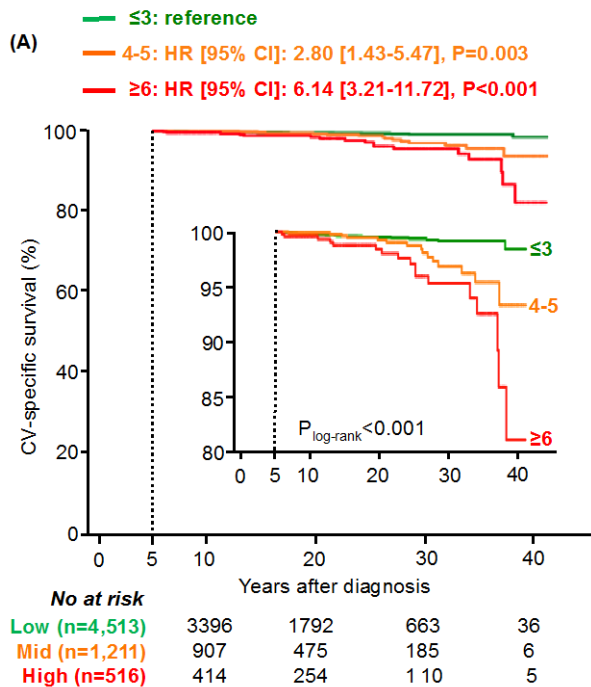


Supplemental Figure for:
Development and validation of a clinical score for cardiovascular risk stratification of long-term childhood cancer survivors
Evangelos K. Oikonomou et al.

Figure S1. Validation of the CHACS-CV score in a set of two independent SEER registries. Similarly to the derivation set, long-term childhood cancer survivors in the validation set were stratified in three distinct risk groups (high risk if CHACS-CV \geq 6; mid-risk if CHACS-CV=4-5 and low-risk if CHACS-CV \leq 3) (A). Compared to the low-risk group, those in the high-risk group had a six-fold, while those in the mid-risk group almost a three-fold higher risk of cardiovascular mortality. At 25 years after the 5-year survival cut-off, cumulative incidence of cardiovascular mortality in the high-, mid- and low-risk groups was 4.7%, 3.1% and 0.8% respectively (P_{log-rank}<0.001) (B).

CHACS-CV: Childhood and Adolescence Cancer Survivor Cardiovascular risk score; CI: confidence interval; CV: Cardiovascular; HR: Hazard Ratio.



(B)

Cumulative incidence of CV mortality among long-term childhood cancer survivors (survival \geq 5 years) (%) [95% confidence interval]			
CHACS-CV	Time after diagnosis (5 year survival cut-off + follow-up)		
	10 (5+5) years	20 (5+15) years	30 (5+25) years
≤ 3	0.2 [0.1-0.5]	0.5 [0.3-0.8]	0.8 [0.5-1.4]
4-5	0.1 [0.0-0.6]	0.9 [0.4-2.1]	3.1 [1.7-5.7]
≥ 6	0.4 [0.1-1.6]	2.0 [0.9-4.2]	4.7 [2.6-8.4]

CHACS-CV: Childhood and Adolescence Cancer Survivor Cardiovascular Risk score; CV: cardiovascular
*Cumulative incidence calculated by the Kaplan Meier method in the validation set.