Supplemental Table 1. Patient Demographics Stratified by those that had Cardiac Dysfunction defined by > 15% Relative Change in Global Longitudinal Strain and/or \geq 10% Absolute Decrease in Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction (LVEF) Compared with Baseline

		Cardiac Dysfunction n=12	No Cardiac Dysfunction n=40	p Value*
Age, me	edian (range), y	15.3 (10-30)	12.8 (4-27)	0.092
	Male, n (%)	11 (91.7%)	30 (75%)	0.42
D'	ALL, n (%)	11 (91.7%)	39 (97.5%)	0.41
Diagnosis	NHL, n (%)	1 (8.3%)	1 (2.5%)	0.41
Pri	mary refractory	4 (33.3%)	9 (22.5%)	
Prior lines of	>4, n (%)	0 (0%)	9 (22.5%)	0.096
therapy	2-4, n (%)	12 (100%)	31 (77.5%)	
	0, n (%)	6 (50%)	23 (56.5%)	
Prior HSCT	1, n (%)	6 (50%)	12 (57.5%)	0.74
	2, n (%)	0 (0%)	5 (12.5%)	
Prior TBI, n (%)		6 (50%)	17 (42.5%)	0.74
Prior immunotherapy, n (%)		2 (16.7%)	9 (22.5%)	1.00
Prior anthracycline exposure,				
median (range), doxorubicin		202 (110-571) 205 (70-620		0.69
equivalents				
Baseline	left ventricular			
ejection f	raction, median	61% (50-70%)	60% (50-72%)	0.77
	(range), %			
Baseline left ventricular global				
strain, median		18.2% (14.1 to	16.8% (14.1 to	0.78
	(range),%	22.2 %)	23.5 %)	0.70
	n=37			
Performance	e status, median	90%	90%	0.11
	(range) %	(40-100%)	(50-100%)	0.11

Cardiac dysfunction is defined as a ≥ absolute 10% decrease in left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) compared with baseline, new onset left ventricular systolic dysfunction ≥ grade 2, LVEF < 50%, or >15% relative reduction in left ventricular global longitudinal strain (GLS) compared with baseline; Global longitudinal strain (GLS) is presented in absolute numbers |%|.

Supplemental Table 2.

Characteristics of Patients with Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) Stratified by those that had Cardiac Dysfunction defined by > 15% Relative Change in Global Longitudinal Strain and/or \geq 10% Absolute Decrease in Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction (LVEF) Compared with Baseline

		Cardiac Dysfunction n=12	No Cardiac Dysfunction n=25		
Time to onset of	CRS, median (range), d	3 (1-7)	6 (1-12)	0.052	
	1, n (%)	1 (8.3%)	13 (52%)		
CRS Max	2, n (%)	7 (58.3%)	7 (28%)	0.43**	
Grade^	3, n (%)	2 (16.7%)	4 (16%)	0.43	
	4, n (%)	2 (16.7%)	1 (4%)		

	4 (64)	4 (0.54)	1 = (50.00)	1	
	1, n (%)	1 (8.3%)	15 (60%)		
ASTCT CRS	2, n (%)	3 (25%)	6 (24%)	0.006**	
Max Grade [#]	3, n (%)	6 (50%)	3 (12%)	0.000	
	4, n (%)	2 (16.7%)	1 (4%)		
Duration of fever	> 38, median	5 (2 11)	5 (1 14)	0.10	
	(range), d	5 (3-11)	5 (1-14)		
Duration of fever	> 40, median	4 (1-6)	2 (1-6)	0.19	
	(range), d	4 (1-0)	2 (1-0)		
Duration of	tachycardia [®] ,	7 (2.0)	5 (1-30)	0.75	
med	dian (range), d	7 (2-9)	3 (1-30)		
ICU 1	ransfer, n (%)	11 (91.6%)	10 (40%)	0.004	
Received Tocil	izumab, n (%)	4 (33%)	3 (12%)	0.18	
Received s	steroids, n (%)	3 (25%)	1 (4%)	0.090	
Required	1 agent	4 (33%)	2 (8%)		
vasopressor	1 ugent	1 (3370)	2 (0 %)	0.11	
support	>1 agent	1 (8.3%)	2 (8%)		
Required mi	lrinone, n (%)	1 (8.3%)	0	0.32	
Requir	ed mechanical	2 (2501)	1 (40/)	0.000	
ven	tilation, n (%)	3 (25%)	1 (4%)	0.090	

Cardiac dysfunction is defined as a ≥ 10% absolute decrease in left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) compared with baseline, new onset left ventricular systolic dysfunction ≥ grade 2, LVEF < 50%, or >15% relative reduction in left ventricular global longitudinal strain (GLS) compared with baseline. Intensive care unit, ICU; ^CRS Max Grade as per Lee, et al. Blood 2014; "American Society for Transplantation and Cellular Therapy (ASTCT) CRS grading was retrospectively incorporated; "n=36; *The p value is comparing treatment course characteristics of those with and without cardiac dysfunction. **CRS grading compared mild CRS, grade 1/2 vs severe CRS, grade 3/4; *p value compared requiring any pressor support vs none in those with and without cardiac dysfunction.

Supplemental Table 3: Characteristics of Patients with Cardiac Dysfunction including those that had > 15% Relative Change in Global Longitudinal Strain

Patien t	Prior Anthracycli ne Exposure (mg/m²)	Baselin e LVEF	Lowes t LVEF	Baseline LVGLS	Lowes t LVGL S	Max CRS grad	Vasoacti ve support?	Troponin Elevation ?	Peak Troponi n (ng/mL)
14	360	64%	20%	Not performe d\$	7.6%	4	Yes	Yes	6.23
16	110	70%	45%	18.7%	14.1%	3	No	Yes	0.117
22	210	55%	50%	15.9%	10.3%	2	Yes	Not performe d	
25	238	58%	65%	18.8%	12.1%	2	No	Not performe d	
32	270	65%	60%	19.5%	15.2%	2	No	Not performe d	
38	100	65%	60%	22.2%	14.3%	1	No	Not performe d	

39	195	60%	25%	14.6%	5.9%	3	No	Yes	0.113
45	570	55%	10%	14.1%	5.3%	4	Yes	No*	<0.010
46	181	60%	64%	21.8%	17.9%	2	No	No*	<0.010
49	100	65%	65%	17.8%	13.9%	2	Yes	Not performe d	
51	355	50%	40%	11.6%	12.5%	2	No	No*	<0.010
52	180	61%	45%	Not performe d#	14%	2	Yes	Yes	0.016

Cardiac dysfunction is defined as a ≥ 10% absolute decrease in left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) compared with baseline, new onset left ventricular systolic dysfunction ≥ grade 2, LVEF < 50%, or >15% relative reduction in left ventricular global longitudinal strain (GLS) compared with baseline; Global longitudinal strain (GLS) is presented in absolute numbers |%| Soutside baseline echo; GLS was not able to be performed due to image quality on baseline echo; CRS Max Grade as per Lee, et al. Blood 2014. *Troponin levels were drawn and undetectable, lower limit of detection 0.010 ng/mL