

1 Additional file 2. Cumulative hazard of death and institutionalisation after Mycosis fungoides
2 or Sézary syndrome diagnosis.

3

4 **Data:** The Opioid Patient Trends in Finland OPTI dataset includes full data on social and health
5 care use, prescribed medications, and deaths for all inhabitants in Finland with reimbursed
6 opioid medication in 2009-2017 (n = 1 761 584).

7 **Methods:** The OPTI dataset was investigated for patients who had secondary health care
8 outpatient visits or inpatient stays where the primary or secondary diagnosis was ICD-10
9 C84.0 (mycosis fungoides MF) or C84.1 (Sézary syndrome SS) for the first time in 2012-2014.
10 The patients had a three-year wash-out period, during which they could not have MF/SS
11 related health care use. These incident patients were followed up for three years after the
12 initial MF/SS diagnosis to inspect the cumulative hazard of death and institutionalisation,
13 which was defined as moving to a nursing home or a similar social care institution.

14 **Results:** 102 individuals with a MF or SS diagnosis were identified. The cumulative hazard for
15 death or institutionalisation is presented in table 1.

16

17 Supplementary Table 3. Cumulative hazard of death and institutionalisation in a sample of
18 102 incident MF/SS patients.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Death % (n)	10.8% (11)	14.7% (15)	21.6% (22)
Institutionalisation % (n)	2.9% (3)	3.9% (4)	4.9% (5)
Death or institutionalisation % (n)	13.7% (14)	18.6% (19)	26.5% (27)

19