

Supplementary material

Table S1. Patients' demographics and clinical characteristics at diagnosis of myelofibrosis

| Variables | N. non missing | Values |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| Age, years, mean (SD) | 1,010 | 63.7 (12.7) |
| Male sex, n (%) | 1,010 | 605 (59.9) |
| Country, n (%) | 1,010 | |
| Italy | | 877 (86.8) |
| Spain | | 82 (8.1) |
| Sweden | | 51 (5.0) |
| Year of diagnosis, n (%) | 1,010 | |
| 2001-2004 | | 237 (23.5) |
| 2005-2008 | | 371 (36.7) |
| 2009-2012 | | 402 (39.8) |
| Type of MF, n (%) | 1,010 | |
| PMF | | 584 (57.8) |
| PET-MF | | 207 (20.5) |
| PPV-MF | | 219 (21.7) |
| IPSS score, n (%) | 969 | |
| Low | | 167 (17.2) |
| Intermediate-1 | | 322 (33.2) |
| Intermediate-2 | | 277 (28.6) |
| High | | 203 (20.9) |
| MYSEC-PM score (only for secondary MF), n (%) | 346 | |
| Low | | 131 (37.9) |
| Intermediate-1 | | 155 (44.8) |
| Intermediate-2 | | 51 (14.7) |
| High | | 9 (2.6) |
| Palpable spleen, n (%) | 821 | 665 (81.0) |
| Spleen length \geq 20cm (cm below costal margin), n (%) | 623 | 33 (5.3) |
| Symptomatic disease at diagnosis, n (%) | 922 | 451 (48.9) |
| Driver mutations, n (%) | 1,010 | |
| JAK2 V617F | | 541 (69.4) |
| MPL W515 | | 37 (7.1) |
| CALR | | 81 (30.6) |
| Triple negative | | 26 (10.1) |
| Laboratory values, n (%) | | |
| Presence of peripheral blood blasts, n (%) | 928 | 231 (23.0) |
| Blood blasts, median (IQR) $>$ 1%, n (%) | 922 | 145 (15.7) |
| Hemoglobin, median (IQR) $<$ 10 g/dl, n (%) | 973 | 284 (29.2) |
| WBC count, median (IQR) $>$ 25 $\times 10^9/L$, n (%) | 969 | 103 (10.6) |
| Platelets, median (IQR) $<$ 100 $\times 10^9/L$, n (%) | 969 | 120 (12.4) |
| Support therapy, n (%) | | |

| | | |
|--|-----|-----------|
| Splenic radiation | 750 | 2 (0.3) |
| Corticosteroids | 744 | 70 (9.4) |
| Immunomodulator (thalidomide) | 730 | 10 (1.4) |
| ESA (Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agent) | 734 | 28 (3.8) |
| Androgens | 723 | 28 (3.9) |
| Other | 953 | 77 (8.1) |
| Transfusion | 649 | 71 (10.9) |
| Chelation therapy | 36 | 2 (5.6) |

Table S2. Characteristics of patients treated with Hydroxyurea and Ruxolitinib before and after Propensity Score (PS) matching

| | BEFORE 1:1 PS-MATCHING | | | AFTER 1:1 PS-MATCHING | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------------|------|
| | Hydroxyurea N=487 | Ruxolitinib N=108 | P | Hydroxyurea N=50 | Ruxolitinib N=50 | P |
| Age at first administration | 67.0 (57.0-74.0) | 64.5 (56.0-70.5) | 0.022 | 63.0 (53.0-69.0) | 62.5 (56.0-69.0) | 0.96 |
| Male gender | 292 (60.0) | 62 (57.4) | 0.63 | 30 (60.0) | 29 (58.0) | 0.84 |
| Type of MF | | | | | | |
| PMF | 273 (56.1) | 61 (56.5) | 0.96 | 21 (42.0) | 27 (54.0) | 0.46 |
| PET-MF | 91 (18.7) | 21 (19.4) | | 10 (20.0) | 7 (14.0) | |
| PPV-MF | 123 (25.3) | 26 (24.1) | | 19 (38.0) | 16 (32.0) | |
| History of thrombosis | | | | | | |
| None | 346 (75.1) | 75 (78.9) | 0.77 | 35 (70.0) | 36 (81.8) | 0.38 |
| Arterial | 91 (19.7) | 16 (16.8) | | 12 (24.0) | 7 (15.9) | |
| Venous | 21 (4.6) | 4 (4.2) | | 3 (6.0) | 1 (2.3) | |
| Cardiovascular risk factors** | 181 (63.7) | 67 (72.8) | 0.11 | 22 (66.7) | 29 (70.7) | 0.71 |
| DIPSS at first administration | | | | | | |
| Low | 64 (13.6) | 12 (11.4) | 0.36 | 3 (6.0) | 6 (12.0) | 0.40 |
| Intermediate-1 | 188 (40.1) | 48 (45.7) | | 19 (38.0) | 20 (40.0) | |
| Intermediate-2 | 145 (30.9) | 35 (33.3) | | 23 (46.0) | 16 (32.0) | |
| High | 72 (15.4) | 10 (9.5) | | 5 (10.0) | 8 (16.0) | |
| Year of diagnosis | | | | | | |
| 2001-2004 | 140 (28.7) | 9 (8.3) | <0.001 | 5 (10.0) | 3 (6.0) | 0.83 |
| 2005-2008 | 190 (39.0) | 32 (29.6) | | 18 (36.0) | 19 (38.0) | |
| 2009-2012 | 157 (32.2) | 67 (62.0) | | 27 (54.0) | 28 (56.0) | |
| Spleen palpable at first administration | 368 (88.2) | 93 (98.9) | 0.002 | 50 (100.0) | 49 (98.0) | 0.31 |
| Time from diagnosis to first administration | | | | | | |
| Start within 2yrs from diagnosis | 383 (78.6) | 26 (24.1) | <0.001 | 22 (44.0) | 24 (48.0) | 0.69 |
| Start over 2yrs after diagnosis | 104 (21.4) | 82 (75.9) | | 28 (56.0) | 26 (52.0) | |

*Chi-square test for categorical variables, Wilcoxon rank-sum test for continuous variables; **At least one among active smoking, hypertension, diabetes mellitus or hypercholesterolemia