Volumetry based biomarker speed of growth: Quantifying the change of total tumor volume in whole-body magnetic resonance imaging over time improves risk stratification of smoldering multiple myeloma patients

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Supplementary Figure 1: Overview over biomarkers during the complete follow-up and clinical outcome for all patients showing focal lesions. On the left side, a timeline for each patient displays all performed wb-MRIs. Symbols above the corresponding MRI indicate which biomarker was positive at which MRI. Additionally, the event terminating the observation period is laid out. On the right side, the mean and maximum values for SOG and dev-nFL, the maximal TTV and the nFL at first and last MRI are given for each patient.
## Supplementary Table 1: Correlation between initial TTV and baseline disease parameters

| Parameter             | N  | rho  | p-value |
|-----------------------|----|------|---------|
| M-Protein             | 32 | 0.21 | 0.2571  |
| Plasmacell count      | 40 | 0.02 | 0.9173  |
| Lactate dehydrogenase | 48 | -0.02| 0.8711  |
| Creatinin             | 57 | -0.08| 0.5757  |
| Calcium               | 55 | -0.12| 0.3773  |
| Platelets             | 48 | 0.00 | 0.9993  |
| Leukocytes            | 48 | -0.00| 0.9821  |
| B2MG                  | 38 | 0.23 | 0.1632  |
| Hemoglobin            | 57 | 0.02 | 0.8662  |
| Albumin               | 52 | -0.11| 0.4440  |
| C-reactive protein    | 36 | -0.13| 0.4352  |