Supplementary material to article by D. Michonneau et al. "Subcutaneous Panniculitis-like T-cell Lymphoma: Immunosuppressive Drugs Induce Better Response than Polychemotherapy"

## Table SI. Baseline patient characteristics

Patients	n=27 (%)
Age at the time of diagnosis, years (median), years	31.1
<5, n (%)	3 (11)
6–15, n (%)	2 (7)
16–20, n (%)	0 (0)
21–40, n (%)	12 (44)
41–60, n (%)	7 (26)
>60, n (%)	3 (11)
Sex ratio, female/male	22/5
Time from first symptom to diagnosis, months (median)	4.6
Autoimmune medical past <sup>a</sup> , n (%)	11 (40)
Lupus	6 (22)
Antiphospholipid syndrome	4 (14)
Alopecia areata	1 (4)
Granulomatous mastitis	2 (7)
Autoimmune cytopaenia	1 (4)
Erythema nodosum	1 (4)
Panniculitis medical past <sup>b</sup> , n (%)	6 (22)
LP	2 (7)
LP followed by histiocytic and cytophagic panniculitis	2 (7)
Histiocytic and cytophagic panniculitis	2 (7)
Trigger factors, n (%)	6 (22)
Pregnancy	3 (11)
Infectious diseases	3 (11)

 $^{a}$ Sum of autoimmune subset is superior to 11 as some patients could associate 2 or more entities.  $^{b}$ Patients with lupus panniculitis (LP) are also included with patients with lupus in the previous section.

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