

Table SI. Patients and their tumour characteristics

Patient	Sex, age at onset of KMP (months)	Time between tumour apparition and KMP onset (months)	Localization, depth (imaging)	Histology
1	M, 3.5	3	Left lumbar, flank, and pubic region. Muscular, superficial (MRI)	TA
2	F, 12	12	Right inferior limb. Subcutaneous	KHE
3	M, 5	0.5	Bi-focal: right shoulder and leg, subcutaneous (MRI)	Leg: KHE; Shoulder: TA; TA-KHE
4	M, 1	1	Left superior limb (circumferential). Partial muscular involvement (MRI)	TA
5	M, Birth	Birth	Neck and left shoulder. Deep muscular involvement (MRI)	TA-KHE
6	F, 3	3	Right forearm. Bone involvement (MRI)	TA
7	F, 2	2	Left leg. Subcutaneous (MRI)	TA
8	M, Birth	Birth	Right buttock, groin and thigh	KHE-TA
9	M, Birth	Birth	Buttocks, genitals. Pelvic involvement (MRI)	KHE
10	M, Birth	Birth	Left hemi-thorax	KHE
11	F, 8	5	Left inferior limb	Lymphatic and capillary proliferation
12	F, 0.75	0.75	Left inferior limb. Muscular involvement; exophytic tumour (MRI)	KHE
13	M, 1.5	1.5	Left arm	
14	M, 5	2.5	Right thigh	
15	F, 3.5	0.5	Neck. Deep muscular involvement	
16	F, 4	3	Neck	
17	M, 1.5	1.5	Right cheek	
18	M, 7	4	Trunk and inferior limbs. Visceral involvement (MRI)	TA
19	M, 0.75	0.75	Left thigh and knee. Muscle involvement (MRI)	
20	M, 24	16	Neck and left shoulder. Bone involvement (MRI)	TA
21	M, Birth	Birth	Trunk. Muscle involvement (TDM)	
22	F, Birth	Birth	Right arm. Muscle involvement (MRI)	
23	F, Birth	Birth	Thoracic cavity (TDM)	KHE
24	F, 7	Unknown	Thoracic and medullar cavities (MRI)	

KMP: Kasabach-Merritt phenomenon; MRI: magnetic resonance imaging; TDM: thoracic depth measurements; TA: tufted angioma; KHE: kaposiform haemangioendothelioma.