

Supplemental table: Correlation between epidemiological, pathological and clinical features and fistula development during lenvatinib treatment in the subgroup of patients with tumor infiltration

	Tumoral Infiltration		p
	Fistula : Yes No. of patients 9 (%)	Fistula : No No. of patients 20 (%)	
F	6 (66.7)	6 (30.0)	0.06
M	3 (33.3)	14 (70.0)	
Age at screening			0.1
< 55	1 (11.1)	0 (0)	
≥ 55	8 (88.9)	20 (100)	
Histology			0.04
PTC	8 (88.9)	8 (40.0)	
PDTC	1 (11.1)	6 (30.0)	
FTC	0 (0)	6 (30.0)	
Liver metastases			0.5
Yes	1 (11.1)	4 (20.0)	
No	8 (88.9)	16 (80.0)	
Lung metastases			0.4
Yes	6 (66.7)	16 (80.0)	
No	3 (33.3)	4 (20.0)	
Lymph node metastases			0.1
Yes	6 (66.7)	18 (90.0)	
No	3 (33.3)	2 (10.0)	
Bone metastases			0.7
Yes	3 (33.3)	8 (40.0)	
No	6 (66.7)	12 (60.0)	
Previous EBRT			0.2
Yes	6 (66.7)	8 (40.0)	
No	3 (33.3)	12 (60.0)	
EBRT dose*			0.3
< 30 Gy	0 (0.0)	1 (14.3)	
≥ 30 Gy	6 (100)	6 (85.7)	
Lenvatinib initially daily/dose			0.8
≤ 14 mg	3 (33.3)	6 (30.0)	
> 14 mg	6 (66.7)	14 (70.0)	
Previous TKIs treatment			0.8
Yes	3 (33.3)	6 (30.0)	
No	6 (66.7)	14 (70.0)	
Duration of lenvatinib treatment			0.6
<12 months	6 (66.7)	13 (65.0)	
12-36 months	3 (33.3)	5 (25.0)	
>36 months	0 (0)	2 (10.0)	

* A total of 14 patients underwent EBRT. In 1 patient the information about the EBRT dose was not available.