

**Supplementary Table S1. Recent studies evaluating the anticoagulant treatment of solid-cancer-associated splanchnic vein thrombosis.**

| <i>Author (year)</i>                 | <i>Study design</i> | <i>N. patients with SVT and cancer</i> | <i>Patient characteristics</i>  | <i>Management</i>   | <i>Recurrent VTE</i>   | <i>Major bleeding</i>  | <i>Mortality</i>  |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| <b>Regnault H. et al, 2018 [28]</b>  | Retrospective       | 118                                    | Patients with PVT and digestive cancers (other than hepatocellular carcinoma) | 82/118 (69.5%) pts received anticoagulant treatment (not further specified)   | NR   | 22/118 (18.6%) pts had gastrointestinal bleeding (severity not specified): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13/82 (15.9%) anticoagulated pts</li> <li>• 9/36 (25.0%) non-anticoagulated pts</li> </ul> | 70/118 (59.3%) pts died (not separately reported for treated vs. non-treated)   |
| <b>Sule A.A. et al, 2018 [27]</b>    | Retrospective       | 13                                     | Patients with PVT and malignancy  | 6/13 (46.2%) pts received anticoagulant treatment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LMWH n=5</li> <li>• VKA n=1</li> <li>• Mean duration 75 days</li> </ul>                     | No events  | Not separately reported for cancer-patients  | 8/13 (61.5%) pts died: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4/6 (66.7%) anticoagulated pts</li> <li>• 4/7 (57.1%) not anticoagulated</li> </ul> |
| <b>Afzal A. et al, 2020 [29]</b>     | Retrospective       | 122                                    | Patients with SVT and advanced pancreatic cancer                              | 51/122 (41.8%) pts received anticoagulant treatment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LMWH n=37</li> <li>• VKA n=11</li> <li>• Fondaparinux n=3</li> </ul>                      | NR   | 12/122 (9.8%) pts had major bleeding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7/51 (13.7%) anticoagulated pts</li> <li>• 5/71 (7.0%) non-anticoagulated pts</li> </ul>  | SVT doubled 1-year mortality (compared to pts without SVT). No significant difference between patients who did vs. did not receive anticoagulation. |
| <b>Valeriani E. et al, 2021 [14]</b> | Prospective         | 132                                    | Patients with SVT and solid cancer  | 91/132 (68.9%) pts received anticoagulant treatment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parenteral n=61</li> <li>• VKA n=30</li> <li>• Median duration 6 m</li> </ul>             | 6/132 (4.5%) pts had recurrent VTE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4/91 (4.4%) anticoagulated pts</li> <li>• 2/41 (4.9%) non-anticoagulated pts</li> </ul> | 3/132 (2.3%) pts had major bleeding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3/91(3.3%) anticoagulated pts</li> <li>• 0/41 (0%) non-anticoagulated pts</li> </ul>   | 55/132 (41.7%) pts died (not separately reported for treated vs. non-treated)   |
| <b>Kang M. et al, 2022 [30]</b>      | Prospective         | 51                                     | Patients with SVT and gastrointestinal cancer                                 | 9/51 (17.6%) pts received anticoagulant treatment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LMWH n=6</li> <li>• VKA n=1</li> <li>• DOAC n=2</li> <li>• Median duration 4.7 m</li> </ul> | 2/51 (3.9%) pts had recurrent VTE (not separately reported for treated vs. non-treated)  | 2/9 (22.2%) anticoagulated pts had major bleeding (NR for the non-anticoagulated group)  | 23/51 (45.1%) pts died (not separately reported for treated vs. non-treated)  |

Legend: DOAC = direct oral anticoagulants, LMWH = low molecular weight heparin, m = months, NR = not reported, pts = patients, PVT = portal vein thrombosis, SVT = splanchnic vein thrombosis, VKA = vitamin K antagonist, VTE = venous thromboembolism.

**Supplementary Table S2. Studies evaluating the epidemiology of ovarian vein thrombosis in cancer patients.**

| <i>Author (year)</i>                 | <i>N. patients enrolled</i> | <i>Population characteristics</i>  | <i>Years of enrolment</i> | <i>Anticoagulant prophylaxis</i> | <i>Imaging and timing</i>   | <i>N. patients with OVT</i> | <i>OVT symptoms</i> | <i>OVT treatment</i>                                    | <i>OVT outcome</i>   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| <b>Yassa N. et al, 1999 [37]</b>     | 50                          | Pts who underwent total abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy with retroperitoneal lymph node dissection, due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cervical ca (n=15)</li> <li>• endometrial ca (n=5)</li> <li>• ovarian ca (n=30)</li> </ul> | 1992-1996                 | NR                               | Contrast-enhanced CT scan every 3 months, up to 2 years after surgery | 40/50 (80%)                 | All asymptomatic    | None  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thrombosis unchanged at 3-24 months in 20 out of 20 OVT pts (100%) with available CT scan</li> <li>• None of OVT pts developed signs or symptoms of PE</li> </ul> |
| <b>Mantha S. et al, 2015 [38]</b>    | 159                         | Pts who underwent debulking surgery, due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ovarian ca (n=159)</li> </ul>  | 2001-2010                 | NR                               | Contrast-enhanced CT scan within 12 weeks after surgery               | 41/159 (25.8%)              | All asymptomatic    | Only 5 patients were anticoagulated (LMWH n=5)          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VTE at 1 year: 17.1% in OVT pts, vs. 15.3% in non-OVT pts (p=0.78)</li> <li>• Survival at 1 year: 95.1% in OVT pts, vs. 93.2% in non-OVT pts (p=0.84)</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Takahashi Y. et al, 2021 [36]</b> | 417                         | Pts who underwent bilateral adnexectomy, due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cervical ca (n=60)</li> <li>• endometrial ca (n=188)</li> <li>• ovarian ca (n=169)</li> </ul>  | 2013-2017                 | 387 (92.8%)                      | Contrast-enhanced CT scan within 6 months after surgery               | 55/417 (13.2%)              | All asymptomatic    | Only 6 patients were anticoagulated (VKA n=3, DOAC n=3) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VTE at 1 year: 1.8% in OVT pts, vs. 2.8% in non-OVT pts (p=1.0)</li> <li>• Survival at 3 years: 92.6% in OVT pts, vs. 83.3% in non-OVT pts (p=0.17)</li> </ul>    |

Legend: ca = cancer; CT = computed tomography; DOAC = direct oral anticoagulants; LMWH = low molecular weight heparin; NR= not reported; OVT = ovarian vein thrombosis; PE = pulmonary embolism; pts = patients; VKA = vitamin K antagonists.