

SUPPLEMENTAL DIGITAL CONTENT

SDC Table 1

Table 1. Clinical and anatomical characteristics of patients diagnosed with Kaposiform Hemangioendothelioma and Kasabach-Merritt Phenomenon				
PATIENT	AGE*	SEX	COMORBIDITIES	TUMOR LOCALIZATION
1	4 months	Male	West Syndrome	Right costal region
2	3 months	Male	None	Medial region of left quadriceps
3	4 months	Female	None	Medial region of left thigh
4	4 months	Male	None	Right axillary region

*Refers to the age at the moment of first transarterial embolization.

SDC Table 2

Table 2: Serum Hemoglobin and Platelets' Patient Follow Up After Transarterial Embolization					
Case	1	2	3	4	
Number of completed procedures	2 embolizations and 1 resection	2 embolizations	1 embolization	1 embolization	
g/dL	Hb in admission	04/03/19: 7	12/03/19: 8.8	24/05/19: 7.3	19/02/19: 8.8
	Hb after 48hrs	10/06/19: 7.9	15/05/19: 11.1	29/05/19: 6.2	24/02/19: 6.8
	Hb after 1 week	18/06/19: 13.1	No record.	14/06/19: 11.4	28/02/19: 11.5
	Hb after 1 month	17/08/19: 13.8	12/06/19: 12.4	11/07/19: 9.2	13/03/19: 10.2
	Hb after 3 months	30/09/19: 13	08/08/19: 13	20/08/19: 9.1	No record.
	Hb after 6 months	No record*	01/11/19: 13.6	04/12/19: 10.5	No record*
plaq / mcL	Plat. in admission	04/03/19: 15,000	12/03/19: 10,000	24/05/19: 23,000	19/02/19: 7,000
	Plat. after 48 hrs	10/06/19: 239,000	15/05/19: 131,000	29/05/19: 49,000	24/02/19: 128
	Plaq. after 1 week	18/06/19: 572,000	No hay registro	14/06/19: 25,000	28/02/19: 220
	Plat. after 1 month	17/08/19: 340,000	12/06/19: 311,000	11/07/19: 99,000	13/03/19: 673
	Plat. after 3 months	30/09/19: 541,000	08/08/19: 369,000	20/08/19: 51,000	No record.
	Plat. after 6 months	No record*	01/11/19: 292,000	04/12/19: 314,000	No record*
<p>Hb: hemoglobin. Plat: platelets. Dates are in DD/MM/YY format.</p> <p>*There is no laboratory record of this patient after 1 month of last intervention due to treatment abandonment. The first hospital admission laboratory results were taken into account and for 48hrs, 1 week, 1 month, 3 months and 6 months follow-up the laboratory results after the last intervention were registered.</p>					

SDC Figure 1

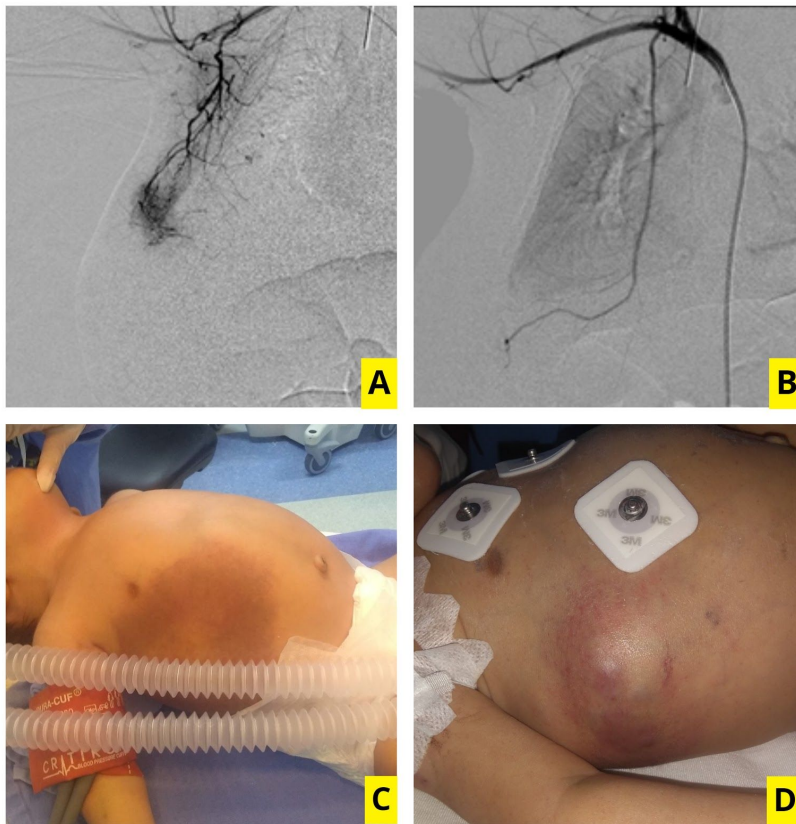


Figure 1: Upper images
A) First diagnostic arteriography in patient 1.
B) Blood supply reduction in the majority of tumoral area in first transarterial embolization.
Lower images:
C) An erythematous lesion can be observed in right costal region that although it did not protrude it has a wide diameter.
D) Tumor after two embolizations and previous to total resection. A site induration can be observed but there is a reduction in the diameter.

SDC Figure 2

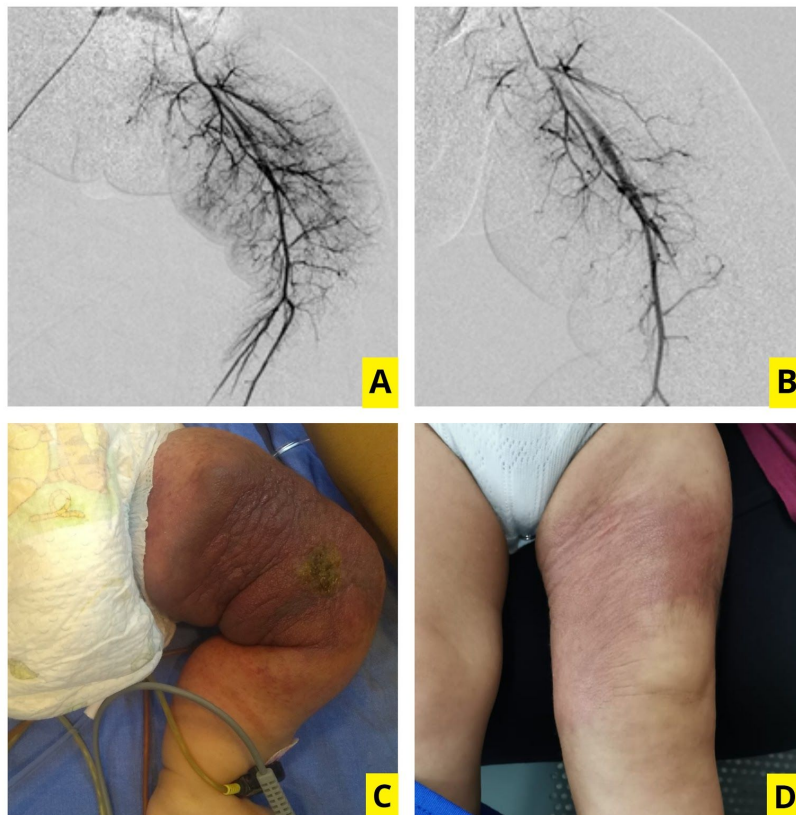


Figure 2: In the upper images a significant blood supply reduction can be observed comparing image **A** with respect to image **B**. In the lower images a major clinical improvement can be observed due to a complete tumor remission in size an induration as well as redness decrease.

SDC Figure 3

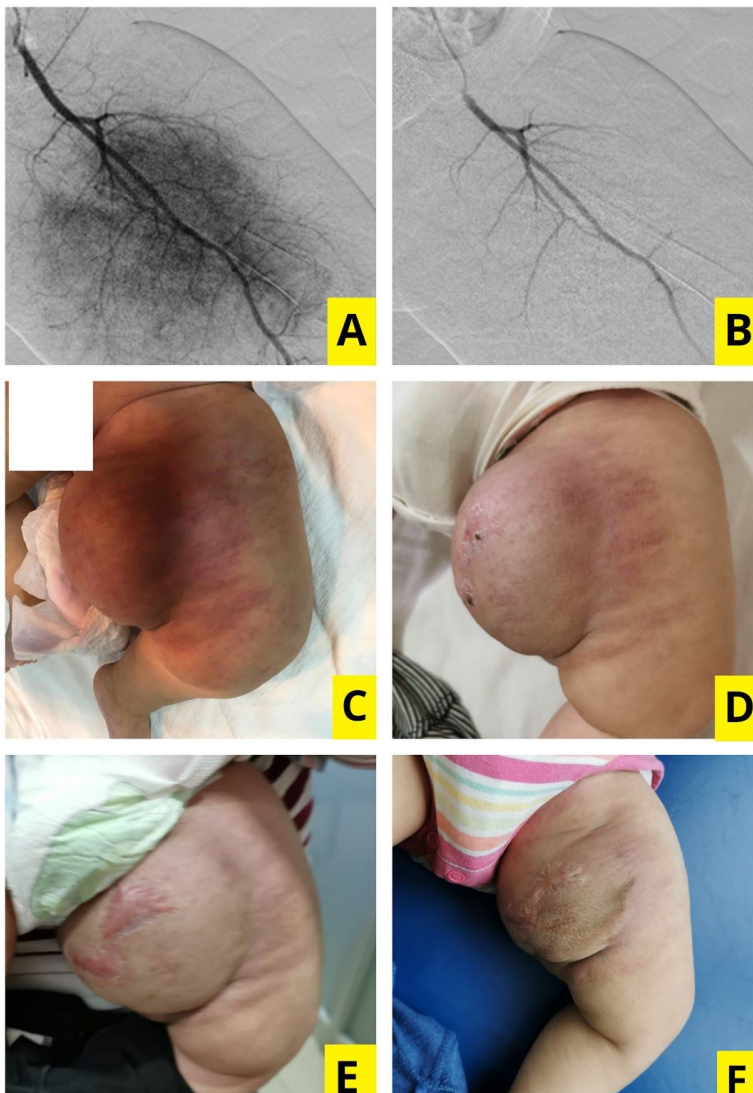


Figure 3: **A)** Diagnostic arteriography shows a hypervascularized tumor with flow supply from profound and superficial femoral arteries. **B)** A significant blood flow reduction after embolization can be observed regarding image A. In image **C** there is a clear compromise of full left leg adduction due to protruding tumoral mass. Images **D**, **E** and **F** show a gradual reduction of tumoral size, redness as well as complete cicatrization of central ulceration.

SDC Figure 4

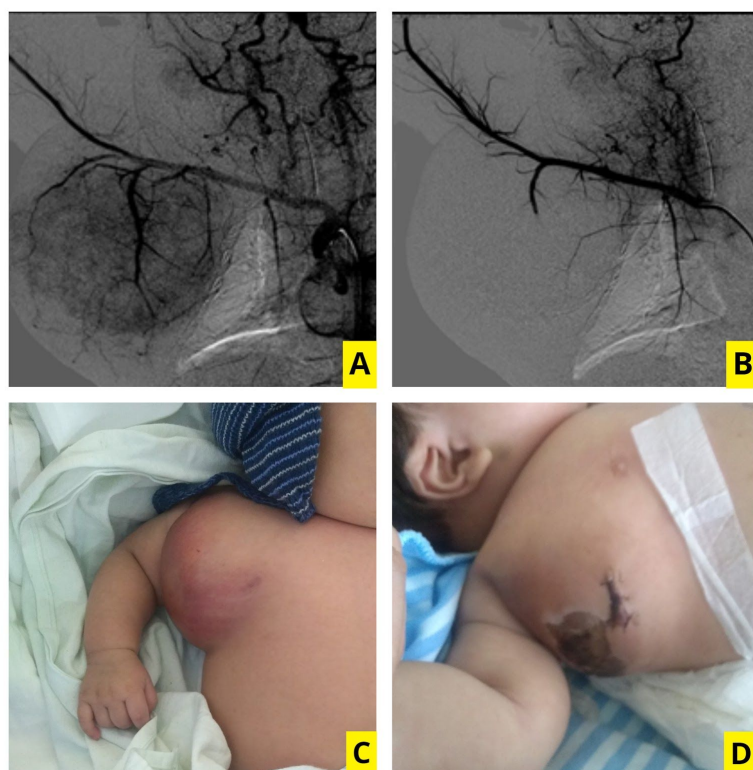


Figure 4: Image **A** shows a diagnostic arteriography with branches from feeding arteries to the tumoral site. Image **B** demonstrates blood supply reduction in main arteries and its branches after transarterial embolization. Clinically, the tumor in image **C** shows redness and a mass that limited full axillar adduction with size reduction and redness decrease after one month of embolization follow-up in image **D**.