**Supplemental Data**

**High-sensitivity cardiac troponin T** **determines all-cause mortality in cancer patients – a single-center cohort study**

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**Supplemental Figure 1**

**(A)** Pie charts of LV-function, measured via echocardiography at the first three consultations. Patients numbers and distribution of preserved LVEF (LVEF > 50%), mid-range reduced LVEF (LVEF 40-50%) und reduced LVEF (LVEF < 40%) as indicated.

**(B)** Distribution of elevated NT-proBNP (> rule out criterion, 300ng/l) in patients with preserved and reduced LVEF (LVEF >/≤50%).

**(C)** Distribution of elevated hs-cTnT (> 99 percentile, 14 ng/l) in patients with preserved and reduced LVEF.

**(D)** Distribution of elevated hs-cTnT with a cutoff of 7 ng/l in patients with preserved and reduced LVEF.



**Supplemental Figure 2**

**(A)** Univariate logistic regression analysis of elevated hs-cTnT (≥ 7ng/l). Odds Ratio (OR), confidential interval and p-value as indicated.

**(B)** Multivariate logistic regression analysis for all-cause mortality including the significant factors (Gender, Breast cancer, Upper GI Tumor, hs-cTnT ≥ 7ng/l) from the univariate analysis. Odds Ratio (OR), confidential interval and p-value as indicated.



**Supplemental Figure 3**

Kaplan Meier curves on all-cause mortality (ACM). Patients are divided into three groups according to their hs-cTnT level (< 5ng/l, 5-14ng/l, > 14 ng/l). Adjustments of hs-cTnT were performed to left ventricular function, the occurrence of diabetes or arterial hypertension, body mass index (BMI), NT-proBNP levels, GFR, age and gender. Logrank-Test p-value as indicated.



**Supplemental Figure 4**

ROC curves to test for the prediction of all-cause mortality. Single curves are shown for hs-cTnT, NT-proBNP, LVEF as continuous variables and hs-cTnT, NT-proBNP, LVEF together. Area under the curve (AUC) as indicated.



**Supplemental Figure 5:**

Kaplan Meier curves on all-cause mortality (ACM). Patients are divided into four groups according to a palliative and non-palliative treatment and their hs-cTnT level (</≥ 7 ng/l), respectively. Patient numbers per group as indicated. Logrank-Test p-value for the comparison of ACM in non-palliative and palliative patients as indicated.



**Supplemental Figure 6:**

Kaplan Meier curves on all-cause mortality (ACM). Patients are divided into two groups according to the change of hs-cTnT between the first and the second measurement (n=213). Patients whose hs-cTnT was below 14ng/l at the first visit and above 14ng/l at the second visit are shown in turquoise. Patients with no increase from below to above 14 ng/l are shown in red. Logrank-Test p-value as indicated.