

*Supplementary file 2: The demographic and clinical characteristics of cancer patients (N=1512) visiting the ED in 2018 (1).*

	n	%
Total number of patients with cancer at the ED in 2018	1512	100 %
Age (years)		
≤65	571	37.8%
>65	941	62.2%
Sex		
Male	754	49.9%
Female	758	50.1%
Time of admission		
Regular clinic hours (weekdays/non-holidays 8-16h)	659	43.6%
Off-clinic hours/holidays	853	56.4%
Tumor type		
Colorectal	243	16.1%
Breast	194	12.8%
Urogenital (excepting prostate)	193	12.8%
Respiratory	184	12.2%
Non-melanoma skin cancer	169	11.2%
Prostate	125	8.3%
Hematological	93	6.2%
Pancreas. Small intestine. Liver. Gallbladder and biliary tract	75	5%
Head and neck	62	4.1%
Gastroesophageal	57	3.8%
Melanoma	37	2.4%
Other	80	5.3%
Number of comorbidities		
None	250	16.5%
1	353	23.3%
≥2	909	60.1%
Prior oncological care		
No	207	13.7%
Yes	1305	86.3%
Surgery	422	27.9%
Chemotherapy	298	19.7%
Radiotherapy	209	13.8%
Hormone therapy	165	10.9%
Immune/Biological therapy	69	4.6%
BSC*/palliative care	82	5.4%
Hospice care	60	4%
Frequency of ED visits		
1x	1024	67.7%
≥2x	488	32.3%
New cancer diagnosis-related ED visit	115	7.6%
Treatment requirement following ED presentation		
Admission to inpatient care	685	45.3%

Discharged home	827	54.7%
Residence type		
Home	1462	96.7%
Nursing home	50	3.3%
<b>Death</b>		
<30 days	252	16.7%
30 days-36 months	640	42.3%
>36 months	620	41%
Preventability of ED visits		
Preventable	296	19.6%
Non-preventable	1216	80.4%

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1. Koch M, Varga C, Soós V, Prenek L, Porcsa L, Szakáll A, et al. Main reasons and predictive factors of cancer-related emergency department visits in a Hungarian tertiary care center.