

	Consecutive patients eligible for screening	Patients eligible to be asked for IC	Patients with no IC on file <sup>†</sup>	Patients enrolled into the trial
Number of patients	441 (100%)	369 (100%)	100 (100%)	269 (100%)
Age at screening, median (IQR)	7 (4,13)	7 (4,13)	7 (4,13)	8 (4,13)
Sex				
Female	179 (41%)	151 (41%)	46 (46%)	105 (39%)
Male	262 (59%)	218 (59%)	54 (54%)	164 (61%)
Type of malignancy				
Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia	170 (39%)	157 (43%)	42 (42%)	115 (43%)
Acute myeloid leukaemia	15 (3%)	13 (4%)	6 (6%)	7 (3%)
Hodgkin lymphoma	30 (7%)	25 (7%)	5 (5%)	20 (7%)
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	35 (8%)	29 (8%)	9 (9%)	20 (7%)
Central nervous system tumour	58 (13%)	47 (13%)	16 (16%)	31 (12%)
Other solid tumours	133 (30%)	98 (27%)	22 (22%)	76 (28%)
Centre*				
1	56 (13%)	46 (14%)	26 (26%)	20 (7%)
2	95 (22%)	87 (24%)	9 (9%)	78 (29%)
3	34 (8%)	34 (9%)	3 (3%)	31 (12%)
4	114 (25%)	93 (25%)	58 (58%)	35 (13%)
5	20 (5%)	15 (4%)	0 (0%)	15 (6%)
6	122 (28%)	94 (25%)	4 (4%)	90 (33%)
Data are presented as number (%) unless otherwise stated. IQR=interquartile range. *There were no significant differences between the groups except for centre (p <0·001). Percentages may not total 100 because of rounding. IC=informed consent. <sup>†</sup> not distinguishable whether patients were asked for informed consent or not.				
<b>Table 1: Patient characteristics</b>				

	All periods*	39·0°C periods	38·5°C periods
Number of randomization periods*	2547 (100%)	1210 (100%)	1337 (100%)
Age at screening (years), median (IQR)	7 (4, 12)	7 (4, 12)	7 (4, 12)
Sex			
Female	1058 (42%)	495 (41%)	563 (42%)
Male	1489 (58%)	715 (59%)	774 (58%)
Type of malignancy			
Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia	1488 (58%)	698 (58%)	790 (59%)
Acute myeloid leukaemia	50 (2%)	16 (1%)	34 (3%)
Hodgkin lymphoma	106 (4%)	53 (4%)	53 (4%)
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	147 (6%)	72 (6%)	75 (6%)
Central nervous system tumour	271 (11%)	137 (11%)	134 (10%)
Other solid tumours	485 (19%)	234 (19%)	251 (19%)
Centre†			
1	221 (9%)	96 (8%)	125 (9%)
2	765 (30%)	321 (27%)	444 (33%)
3	290 (11%)	201 (17%)	89 (7%)
4	432 (17%)	241 (20%)	191 (14%)
5	63 (2%)	29 (2%)	34 (3%)
6	776 (30%)	322 (27%)	454 (34%)
Chemotherapy intensity (expected neutropenia)			
1 (none)	1103 (43%)	525 (43%)	578 (43%)
2 (≤10 days)	1356 (53%)	649 (54%)	707 (52%)
3 (>10 days)	61 (2%)	26 (2%)	35 (3%)
4 (myeloablative)	27 (1%)	10 (1%)	17 (1%)
Time since diagnosis (months), median (IQR)	8 (3, 16)	8 (3, 16)	7 (3, 16)
Bone marrow involvement	115 (5%)	50 (4%)	65 (5%)
Type of central venous access device			
None	110 (4%)	55 (5%)	55 (4%)
Port-type	2379 (93%)	1132 (94%)	1247 (93%)
Tunneled	55 (2%)	22 (2%)	33 (2%)
Non-tunneled	3 (0%)	1 (0%)	2 (0%)
Relapsed malignancy	180 (7%)	92 (8%)	88 (7%)
Data are presented as number (%) unless otherwise stated. IQR=interquartile range. * Periods referring to monthly randomization of centres with all their study patients. † There were no significant differences between the groups except for centre (p <0·001). Percentages may not total 100 because of rounding.			
<b>Table 2: Patient characteristics and risk factors for fever in neutropenia in randomization periods</b>			

Data are presented as number (annual rate) unless otherwise stated. FN=fever in neutropenia. MDI=Microbiologically documented infection. ICU=intensive care unit. SIRS=systemic inflammatory response syndrome. \* Adjusted for chemotherapy intensity, time since diagnosis, bone marrow involvement, type of central venous access device, and past FN; † one-sided 95% upper confidence bound / one-sided p-value; ‡ Multiple outcomes per FN episode may apply.

**Table 3: Safety related outcomes, analysis of fever limit 39.0°C versus 38.5°C per chemotherapy year**

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