***Supplementary data***

***Unravelling the mystery of Polyvalent Immunoglobulins in Belgium: do we have an indication?***

**Databases**

Healthcare reimbursement data: In Belgium, residents, must in principle, have a compulsory health insurance provided through one of the seven national sickness funds and funded by social security contributions and general taxation. Healthcare reimbursement data from claims are available at IMA – AIM (Intermutualistisch Agentschap – Agence Intermutualiste), which is a non-profit organisation that manages and analyses information on all reimbursements related to the compulsory health insurance, collected by the Belgian sickness funds. These data cover all ambulatory and in hospital services (consultations, pharmaceuticals, diagnostic and therapeutic procedures), and some patient socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

TCT database: In Belgium, all general hospitals are required to submit twice a year a large set of data on all inpatient and day-care hospital stays and emergency room contacts, including diagnostic information to the Federal Public Service (FPS) for Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment: the Minimal Hospital Data. These are linked by a separate cell to claims data from the Sickness Funds to become the TCT data set

More details on databases and on methodology are available at <https://kce.fgov.be/sites/default/files/atoms/files/KCE_336_Immunoglobulins_Part%202_use_in_Belgium_Report_0.pdf>

Table S1: ICD-10-BE procedure and diagnostic codes used to identify the relevant selected Ig indications in Belgium

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| Indication | ICD-10-BE | Details |
| Official reimbursed indications in Belgium |
| 1. Primary Immunodeficiency (PID)
 | D80 | Immunodeficiency with predominantly antibody defects |
| D81 | Combined immunodeficiencies |
| D82 | Immunodeficiency associated with other major defects |
| D83 | Common variable immunodeficiency |
| D84 | Other immunodeficiencies |
| 1. Secondary Immunodeficiency (SID):-Multiple Myeloma (Kahler's disease)-Chronic Lymphatic leukaemia

- B cell malignancies with Bcell depletion due to chemo or monoclonal antibodies-(Allogenic) stem cell transplantation/ hematopoietic stem cell transplantation | C900 | Multiple myeloma |
| C911 | Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia of B-cell type |
| T860 | Complications of bone marrow transplant  |
| T865 | Complications of stem cell transplant |
| Z9484 | Stem cells transplant status |
| Z9481 | Bone marrow transplant status |
| T8603 | Bone marrow transplant infection |
| C81 | Hodgkin lymphoma |
| C82 | follicular lymphoma |
| C83 | Non-follicular lymphoma |
| C85 | Other specified and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma |
| C88 | Malignant immunoproliferative diseases and certain other B-cell lymphomas  |
| C901 | malignant plasma cell neoplasms |
| C902 | Extramedullary plasmacytoma |
| C903 | Solitary plasmacytoma |
| C910 | Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia |
| C913 | Prolymphocytic leukaemia of B-cell type |
| C914 | Hairy cell leukaemia |
| C919 | Lymphoid leukaemia, unspecified |
| 1. Primary immune thrombocytopenia (PIT)
 | D693 | Immune thrombocytopenic purpura |
| 1. Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuritis (CIDP)
 | G6181 | Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuritis |
| 1. Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS)
 | G610 | Guillain-Barre syndrome |
| 1. Kawasaki Disease
 | M303 | Mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome [Kawasaki] |
| 1. Multifocal Motor Neuropathy (MMN)
 | G6182 | Multifocal motor neuropathy |
| 1. Streptococcus toxic shock syndrome
 | A483 (+B950, +B951, +B952, +B953, +B954, +B955) | Toxic shock syndrome (+Streptococcus, and Enterococcus as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere) |
| A40 | Streptococcal sepsis |
| A41 | Other sepsis |
| P36  | Bacterial sepsis of newborn |
| Off-label Indications commonly reimbursed in other countries\* |
| 1. Solid Organ transplant complications
 | T86 |  Complications of transplanted organs and tissue |
| D8981  | graft-versus-host disease |
| 1. Haemolytic disease in newborns
 | P55 | Haemolytic disease of newborn |
| 1. Myasthenia gravis
 | G700 | Myasthenia gravis |
| G708 | Other specified myoneural disorders |
| G731  | Lambert-Eaton syndrome in neoplastic disease |
| P940 | Transient neonatal myasthenia gravis |
| 1. FNAIT: Fetal and Neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia
 | O3682 | Fetal anemia and thrombocytopenia |
| P610 | Transient neonatal thrombocytopenia |
| 1. Von Willebrand's disease
 | D680 | Von Willebrand's disease |
| 1. Inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis ,polymyositis inclusion body myositis, immune-mediated necrotizing myopathy)
 | M33 | Dermatopolymyositis |
| M360 | Dermato(poly)myositis in neoplastic disease |
| G724 | Inflammatory and immune myopathies, (inclusion body myositis and other inflammatory and immune myopathies) |
| 1. Stiff-person syndrome
 | G2582 | Stiff-person syndrome |
| 1. Red cell aplasia (Erythroblastopenia)
 | D60 (+B976) | Acquired pure red cell aplasia [erythroblastopenia] (+Parvovirus as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere) |
| 1. Pemphigus (vulgaris-foliculae)-immunobullous disease
 | L100 | Pemphigus vulgaris |
| L102 | Pemphigus foliaceous |
| 1. Posttransfusion purpura
 | D6951 | Posttransfusion purpura |
| 1. Antibody-mediated types of encephalitis
 | G0481 |  Other encephalitis and encephalomyelitis |

\* Countries considered included “Australia, Canada, England and France”. These were selected given their recent activities in reviewing this field.