

Supplementary Appendix

This appendix has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

Supplement to: Bissler JJ, McCormack FX, Young LR, et al. Sirolimus for angiomyolipoma in tuberous sclerosis complex or lymphangioleiomyomatosis. *N Engl J Med* 2008;358:140-51.

On Line Supplemental Data

Table S1. Relationship between angiomyolipoma size and response to sirolimus.

Angiomyolipomas	N	Percent of baseline at 12 month	95% Confidence Limits	
small < 6.5 cc ³	7	52.9%	40.9%	64.9%
medium (6.5 to 85 cc ³)	6	52.0%	39.0%	64.9%
large > 85 cc ³	7	54.6%	42.6%	66.7%

The angiomyolipoma volumes were divided into 3 categories: small (less 6.5 cc³), medium (6.5-85cc³), and large (greater than 85cc³) and analyzed to determine if the response to sirolimus was associated with baseline AML size. No differences were detected. The table shows that at the 12 month follow-up all three categories were approximately half the original size.

Figure 1S.

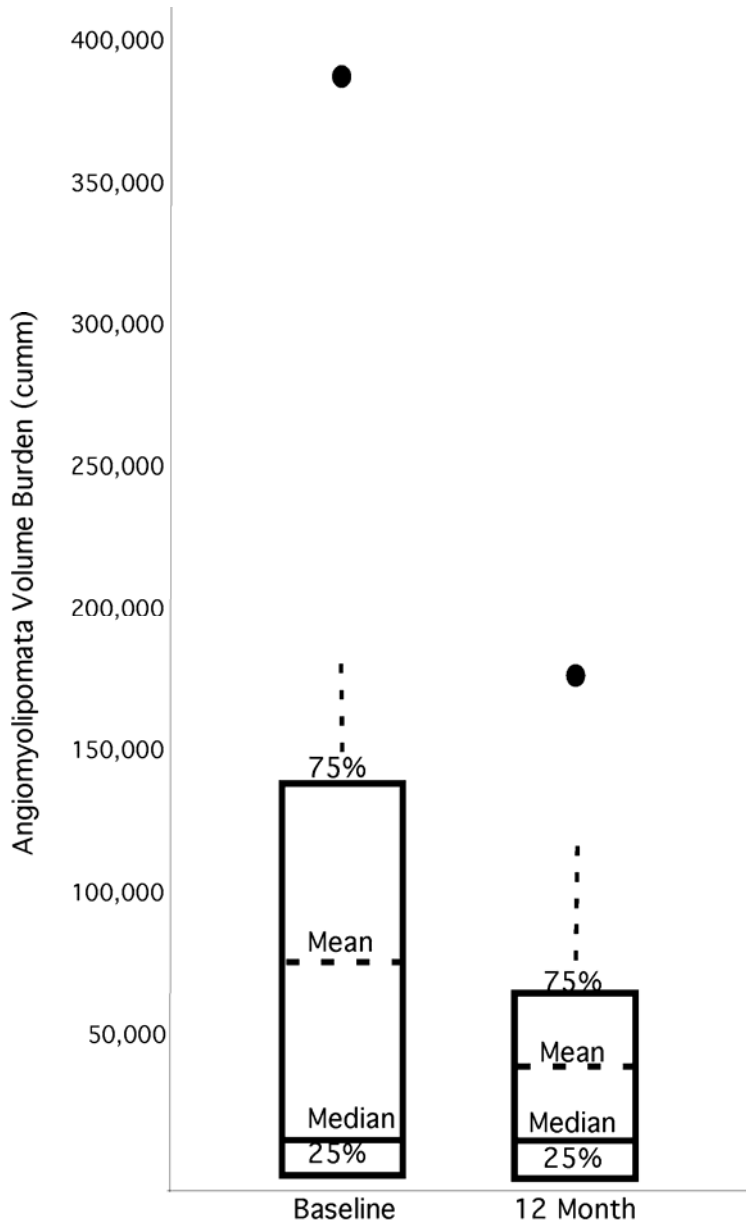


Figure S1 legend. Side-by-side box plot of angiomyolipoma volume burden at baseline and 12 months. Top horizontal line of each box is the 75th percentile, the middle hashed line is the mean of the sample values, lower solid line is the median, and lowest horizontal line of the box is the 25th percentile. The vertical dashed lines, called whiskers, extend from the box as far as the sample values extend, to a maximum distance of 1.5 interquartile ranges; any value more extreme than this is marked with a solid black dot. Note the change between the baseline and 12 month time points.