

Supplementary Table 1. Signalment, diagnosis, clinical and thromboemboli details for the three dogs in which a macrothrombi was identified at post mortem in this prospective study evaluating thromboembolic disease.

	Dog 1	Dog 2	Dog 3
Breed	Boxer	Labrador retriever	Labrador retriever
Age (years)	7	12	4
Sex	Female intact	Female sterilised	Male neutered
Primary tumor	Ossifying peripheral odontogenic fibroma with focal squamous cell carcinoma transformation	Soft tissue sarcoma	Soft tissue sarcoma
Position of primary tumor	Oral gingiva	Lateral abdominal wall	Muscle
Metastatic disease	No	Yes	Yes
Metastatic site	N/A	Diaphragm	Esophagus, skin, myocardium, meninges
Secondary tumor	No	Gastric leiomyosarcoma, pheochromocytoma, subcutaneous lipoma	No

Position of macrothrombi	Portal vein	Portal vein and aorta	Splenic vein
Presence of microthrombi	Distant	No	Intra-tumoral and distant
Position of microthrombi	Hepatic lymph node	N/A	Myocardium, spleen, fat of prepuce, lymph nodes, muscle mass and esophageal mass
Comorbidity	No	No	Overt DIC [#] , benign esophageal <i>Spirocerca lupi</i> nodule
Concurrent treatment	None	None	RLS, prednisolone*, metronidazole, amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, fresh blood transfusion (24hr prior euth)*, packed red blood cell transfusion (12hr prior euth)*

*Treatment known to alter hemostasis, [#]Based on active petechial hemorrhage and ISTH criteria for DIC.

Abbreviations: DIC, Disseminated intravascular coagulation; euth, euthanasia; IMPT, immune mediate thrombocytopenia; RBC, red blood cell; RLS, ringer lactate solution