

animals-2210147 Supplementary Information

Table S1. Signalment of the control dogs.

	Breed	Reproductive status	Age (years)	Body weight (kg)	D-dimer ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)
1	Beagle	Male intact	3.5	10	0.1
2	Beagle	Male castrated	2.0	12	0.1
3	Beagle	Male castrated	4.0	11	0.1
4	Beagle	Female spayed	2.0	9	0.1
5	Beagle	Female spayed	3.8	10	0.1
6	Beagle	Female spayed	4.5	8	0.1
7	Border Collie	Male castrated	2.5	22	0.1
8	Border Collie	Male castrated	3.0	25	0.1
9	Border Collie	Male castrated	4.0	17	0.1
10	Border Collie	Female spayed	3.5	19	0.1
11	Formosan	Male intact	1.8	50	0.1
12	Formosan	Male intact	2.6	55	0.1
13	Formosan	Female intact	1.3	55	0.1
14	Formosan	Female intact	1.3	55	0.1
15	Formosan	Female intact	1.5	52	0.1
16	Formosan	Female intact	3.0	45	0.1
17	Formosan	Female intact	3.5	50	0.1
18	Formosan	Female intact	3.5	50	0.1
19	Formosan	Female intact	4.8	50	0.1
20	Formosan	Female intact	5.5	48	0.1
21	Formosan	Female spayed	6.0	45	0.1
22	Formosan	Female spayed	6.0	43	0.1
23	Golden Retriever	Female spayed	2.0	27	0.1
24	Irish Setter	Male intact	2.5	28	0.1
25	Irish Setter	Male castrated	2.5	30	0.1
26	Mixed	Male castrated	2.5	22	0.1
27	Mixed	Male castrated	4.0	17	0.1
28	Mixed	Female spayed	4.0	22	0.1
29	Mixed	Female spayed	6.0	19	0.1
30	Standard Poodle	Male castrated	2.5	18	0.1

Table S2. Signalment and the results of the hemostatic parameters before and after tumorectomy in dogs with tumors. TEG G, thromboelastography G; aPPT, activated partial thromboplastin time; PT, prothrombin time; PLT, platelet count; MGT, mammary gland tumor; cMCT, cutaneous mast cell tumor; SCC, squamous cell carcinoma; OSA, osteosarcoma; TVT, transmissible venereal tumor; AST, anal sac tumor; FSA, fibrosarcoma; STS, soft tissue sarcoma. .

No.	Breed	Reproductive status	Age (years)	Body weight (kg)	Tumor type	Benign/ Malignant	TNM	WHO stage	D-dimer (µg/mL)		TEG G (dyn/cm ²)		aPTT (sec)		PT (sec)		Fibrinogen (g/L)		PLT (10 ⁹)	
									Pre-treatment	Post-treatment	Pre-treatment	Post-treatment	Pre-treatment	Post-treatment	Pre-treatment	Post-treatment	Pre-treatment	Post-treatment	Pre-treatment	Post-treatment
1	Mixed	Female intact	10	16	MGT	Malignant	T2N0M0	II	2.5	1.4	6.5	7.3	8	8.1	6.3	6.2	7.6	3.2	297	310
2	Mixed	Male intact	11	27.5	Lipoma	Benign	---	---	0.2	0.2	3.2	4.3	9.2	8.2	5.3	4.5	8.1	3.9	277	284
3	Doberman Pinscher	Male castrated	14	43.6	cMCT ¹	High	---	I ²	0.8	0.3	20.4	15.3	11.3	8.9	5.2	5.7	10.3	9.2	378	347
4	Mixed	Male intact	8	26	Melanoma	Malignant	T1N1M0	III	4.0	2.1	10.7	9.2	9.8	5.4	4.5	5.3	11.6	8.2	293	256
5	Mixed	Female spayed	12	22.7	MGT	Benign	---	---	0.8	0.5	16.3	18.4	6.2	8.4	7.6	6.5	7.3	6.9	462	428
6	Mixed	Female intact	13	13	cMCT	Low	---	I	0.2	0.3	9.7	10.3	7.9	9.1	5.4	5.1	8.8	11.3	384	337
7	Mixed	Male intact	10	26.5	SCC	Malignant	T1N0M0	I	0.2	0.2	23.2	22.4	10.7	9.6	3.4	3.7	9.5	7.2	376	257
8	Retrievers (Labrador)	Female spayed	14	41.2	MGT	Benign	---	---	0.3	0.1	15.9	18.2	10.4	8.6	7.6	8	10.2	7.3	392	347
9	Retrievers (Golden)	Male intact	9	27.3	cMCT	High	---	I	4	2.1	29.3	23.2	9.5	9.3	7.3	6.7	8.3	7.4	283	279
10	Mixed	Male castrated	11	21.8	OSA	Malignant	T1N0M0	IA	0.8	0.3	13.3	10.9	10.4	10.7	8.2	6.2	10.7	7.2	356	377
11	Miniature Poodle	Female intact	10	6.3	Melanoma	Malignant	T1N0M0	I	0.5	0.2	32.6	23.6	7.4	6.8	8.1	5.3	3.2	2.1	285	273
12	Mixed	Female intact	11	23.5	cMCT	Low	---	I	0.4	0.1	10.3	11.7	11.1	9.5	6.3	6.9	7.6	5.2	382	362
13	Mixed	Male castrated	15	38.3	TVT	Benign	---	---	1.2	0.5	20.8	17.2	7.6	7.4	4.3	3.7	8.5	7.7	297	301
14	Mixed	Female intact	7	18	MGT	Malignant	T3N1M0	IV	3.2	1.9	8.3	18.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	4.9	6.3	4.2	348	332
15	Mixed	Female castrated	13	23.2	AST	Malignant	T1N0M0	I	0.6	0.2	20.3	22.9	10.2	9.8	8.8	7.9	9.5	7.4	452	421
16	Mixed	Female spayed	10	30	cMCT	Low	---	I	0.5	0.1	17.5	9.3	8.2	7.3	5.4	6.1	6.3	3.5	61	93
17	Mixed	Female intact	8	3.7	MGT	Benign	---	---	0.1	0.1	10.2	6.8	8.3	8.0	7.3	6.6	9.2	6.3	410	616
18	Mixed	Male intact	8	10	Melanoma	Malignant	T2N0M0	II	4.3	2.8	5.3	5.7	9.5	8.7	5.3	4.2	7.3	3.2	361	382
19	Mixed	Female spayed	7	11.9	Lipoma	Benign	---	---	0.1	0.1	18.6	12.3	10.1	9.3	6.3	6.8	5.3	2.1	302	253
20	Mixed	Female spayed	10	5.52	FSA	Malignant	T3N1M1	IV	0.1	0.1	16.3	10.2	9.2	8.3	7.8	8.0	2.3	2.1	89	163
21	Yorkshire Terrier	Male castrated	6	4.28	STS	Malignant	T3N1M1	IV	6.3	3.7	6.3	5.8	8.9	8.4	6.3	6.3	11.2	7.9	356	382

22	Retrievers (Labrador)	Female spayed	11	12.5	Melanoma	Malignant	T1N0M0	I	0.1	0.1	23.7	15.3	6.3	6.6	7.7	8.1	8.7	4.6	513	462
23	Siberian Huskies	Female spayed	14	21.6	cMCT	High	---	II	6.3	3.2	15.3	11.2	8.3	7.2	7.2	7.6	4.3	4.8	386	427
24	Siberian Huskies	Male intact	10	23	AST	Malignant	T2N0M0	II	3.1	1.6	10.1	6.3	7.7	7.2	5.4	6.2	6.8	4.2	378	372
25	Miniature Dachshunds	Female intact	13	6.9	MGT	Malignant	T3N0M0	III	3.8	2.2	14.8	7.4	8.6	8.7	6.3	7.1	8.2	5.7	149	264
26	Siberian Huskies	Female spayed	9	26.7	MGT	Benign	---	---	1.2	0.2	8.7	6.2	9.3	10.2	8.3	8.6	3.2	3.4	319	386
27	Schnauzers	Female spayed	10	21.6	cMCT	Low	---	II	0.1	0.1	9.3	8.4	10.3	9.8	7.6	8.2	5.2	3.7	334	234
28	Siberian Huskies	Male intact	10	23	STS	Malignant	T3N1M0	III	3.2	2.1	12.1	8.3	8.5	8.6	5.5	6.3	3.2	3.1	298	243
29	Mixed	Female spayed	9	19	Thyroid carcinoma	Malignant	T3N1M0	III	4.1	1.7	6.2	7.3	10.3	8.4	9.2	8.5	5.2	3.1	426	344
30	Mixed	Male intact	11	17.3	AST	Malignant	T2N0M0	II	0.1	0.2	14.3	9.6	9.4	10.3	6.7	6.8	7.2	6.1	372	421

¹ Cutaneous mast cell tumors are classified as low-grade or high-grade based on morphological features and proliferative activity [1]; ² The clinical stage of mast cell tumors is according to the rules based on clinical and histological features [2].



Table S3. Distribution of 30 dogs with tumors based on thromboelastography G determined coagulability following tumorectomy.

TEG G ($\times 10^3$ dyn/cm ²)	Before treatment	After treatment
Hyper (> 7.2)	25 (83.3 %)	24 (80.0 %)
Normal (3.2–7.2)	5 (16.7 %)	6 (20.0 %)
Hypo (< 3.2)	0 (0.0 %)	0 (0.0 %)
Total (n)	30 (100 %)	30 (100 %)

Reference

1. Kiupel, M.; Webster, J.D.; Bailey, K.L.; Best, S.; DeLay, J.; Detrisac, C.J.; Fitzgerald, S.D.; Gamble, D.; Ginn, P.E.; Goldschmidt, M.H.; et al. Proposal of a 2-tier histologic grading system for canine cutaneous mast cell tumors to more accurately predict biological behavior. *Vet Pathol* **2011**, *48*, 147–155. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0300985810386469>.
2. Horta, R.S.; Lavalle, G.E.; Monteiro, L.N.; Souza, M.C.C.; Cassali, G.D.; Araújo, R.B. Assessment of Canine Mast Cell Tumor Mortality Risk Based on Clinical, Histologic, Immunohistochemical, and Molecular Features. *Vet Pathol* **2018**, *55*, 212–223. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0300985817747325>.