

Sorysz D, Węgiel M, Wiktorowicz A, et al. Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma as a rare cause of acute de novo heart failure. *Pol Arch Intern Med.* 2023; 133: 16496. doi:10.20452/pamw.16496

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Figure S1.

Transesophageal image of tumor biopsy. Neoplasm and lumen of right atrium are indicated with solid white arrows. Leaflet of vena cava inferior and biopsy needle are indicated with dotted arrows.

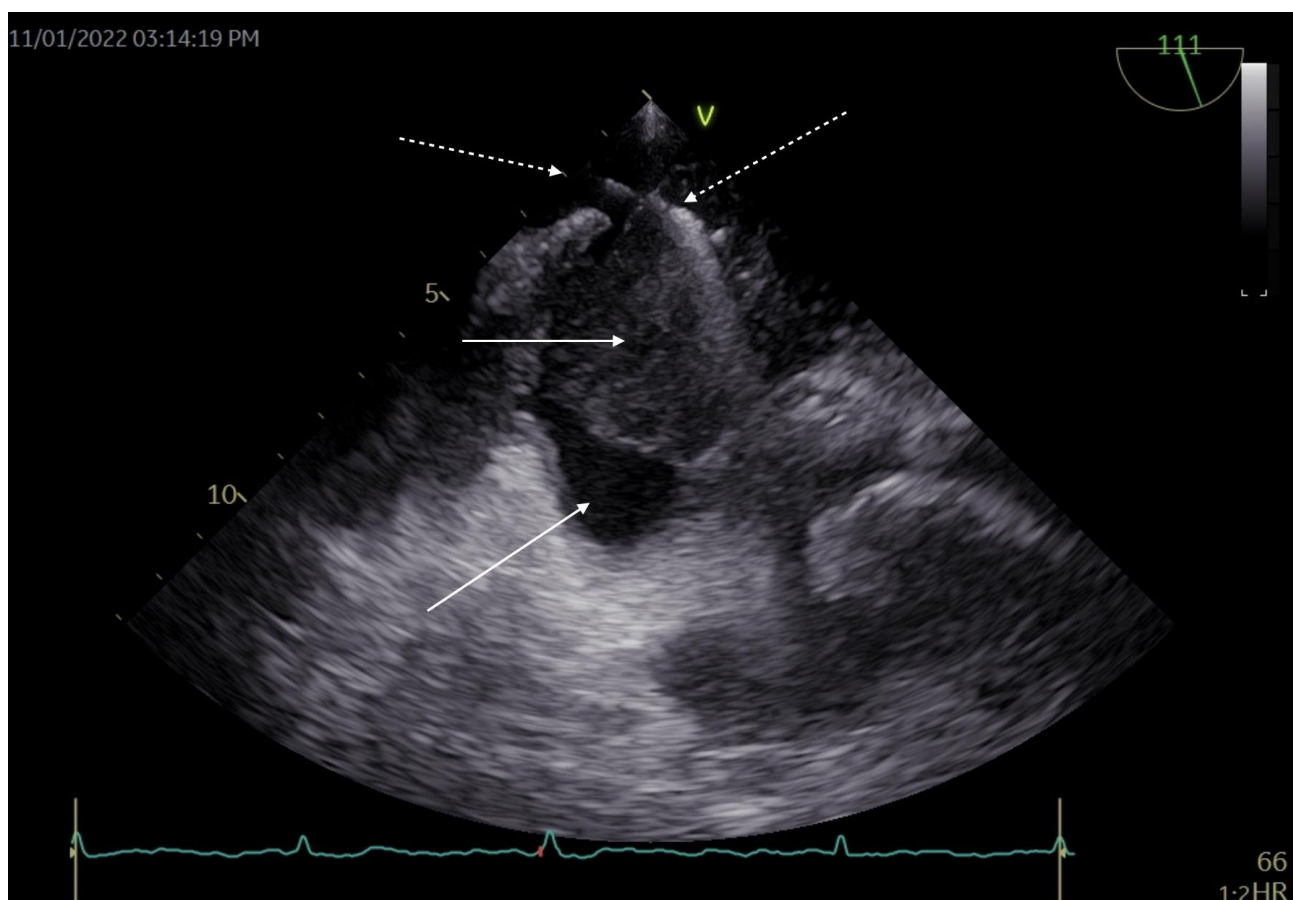


Table S1. Most common cardiac tumors.

	Epidemiology	Frequent location	Morphology in echo
Benign			
Myxoma	Most common benign tumor in adults	Left atrium	Usually attached by a stalk to atrial septum near fossa ovalis, lobulated margins
Rhabdomyoma	Most common benign mass in infants	Ventricles	Bright ventricular mass
Fibroma	Most common in children	Ventricles and intraventricular septum	Bright, homogenous, might have hyper intensive flecks
Fibroelastoma	Most common valvular mass	Valves, especially aortic	Pedunculated mass with independent mobility and homogenous speckled pattern
Lipoma	Rare	Right atrium, but could be in any part of the heart	Homogenous and hyperechoic
Malignant			
Metastases	Much more common than primary tumor	Any heart chamber or pericardium	Great variety of morphological image, sometimes multiple masses
Angiosarcoma	Most common primary malignant neoplasm	Right atrium, pericardium	May be large, dense and irregular masses, non-mobile, broad-based, invasive growth
Rhabdomyosarcoma	Second most common primary malignant tumor	Ventricles	Bulky, invasive, grow rapidly, often pericardial effusion
Lymphoma	More frequent in men than women	Right atrium	Very fast growth, often pericardial effusion