

Supplementary Table 1. Statistical correlation between the variation in the Portuguese Navy Radiation-induced Cystitis scale and different categorical and continuous variables (after categorization).

<i>Variable</i>	<i>PNRC scale variation, n</i>		<i>P value*</i>
	<i>No variation/positive variation (stability/aggravation)</i>	<i>Negative variation (improvement)</i>	
Sex			
Female	5	7	0.021
Male	10	72	
Age			
<65 years	5	19	0.521
≥65 years	10	60	0.467
<75 years (“elderly”)	8	50	
≥75 years (“aged”)	7	29	
Prostate cancer versus other neoplasms			
Prostate cancer	30	50	0.061
Other neoplasms	5	9	
RC + Other LRTI			
Yes	5	14	0.176
No	10	65	
Need for initial transfusion support			
Yes	5	27	0.740
No	6	48	
Need for other therapies than HBOT			
Yes	3	35	0.079
No	12	44	
Time between RT and RC symptoms			
≤ 12 months	2	13	0.221
13 – 24 months	3	5	
> 24 months	10	60	
Time between RC symptoms and HBOT initiation			
≤3 months	3	26	0.434
4 – 12 months	5	29	
>12 months	7	23	
Duration of HBOT			
≤2 months	5	38	0.177
3 – 6 months	4	27	
>6 months	6	14	
Number of HBOT sessions			
≤20 sessions	4	31	0.644
21 – 40 sessions	5	23	
>40 sessions	6	25	
Macroscopic hematuria resolution			
Yes	3	69	<0.001
No	8	6	

*P-value obtained by applying Fisher’s Exact or Chi-square tests.

†Abbreviations: HBOT, hyperbaric oxygen therapy; LRTI, late radiation-induced tissue injury; PNRC, Portuguese Navy Radiation-induced Cystitis; RC, radiation-induced cystitis; RT, radiotherapy.

Supplementary Table 2. Statistical correlation between the major negative variation (improvement of ≥ 3 degrees) in the Portuguese Navy Radiation-induced Cystitis scale for radiation-induced cystitis versus any other variation (1 to 2 degrees improvement; maintenance/no variation; 1 degree aggravation), considering different categorical and continuous variables (after categorization).

Variable	PNRC scale variation for RC (≥ 3 degrees), n		P value*
	No	Yes	
Sex			
Female	10	2	0.200
Male	50	32	
Age			
<65 years	21	3	0.005
≥ 65 years	39	31	Phi=0.288
<75 years (“elderly”)	40	14	0.016
≥ 75 years (“aged”)	20	20	Phi=0.248
Prostate cancer vs other neoplasms			
Prostate cancer	48	32	0.065
Other neoplasms	12	2	
Prostate/endometrial cancer vs other neoplasms			
Prostate/endometrial cancer	50	33	0.053
Other neoplasms	10	1	
RC + Other LRTI			
Yes	15	4	0.125
No	45	30	
Need for initial transfusion support			
Yes	7	25	<0.001
No	45	9	
Need for other therapies than HBOT			
Yes	13	25	<0.001
No	47	9	
Time between RT and RC symptoms			
≤ 12 months	11	4	0.756
13 – 24 months	5	3	
>24 months	44	26	
Time between RT and RC symptoms			
≤ 50 months	30	9	0.034
>50 months	30	24	
Time between RC symptoms and HBOT			
≤ 3 months	12	17	0.005
4 – 12 months	24	10	
>12 months	24	6	
Time between RC symptoms and HBOT			
≤ 6 months	24	24	0.003
>6 months	36	9	
Duration of HBOT			
≤ 2 months	28	15	0.668
3 – 6 months	18	13	
>6 months	14	6	
Number of HBOT sessions			
≤ 20 sessions	23	12	0.399
21 – 40 sessions	20	8	
>40 sessions	17	14	
Number of HBOT sessions			
≤ 40 sessions	43	20	0.203
>40 sessions	17	14	
Macroscopic hematuria resolution			
Yes	38	34	0.001
No	14	0	

*P value obtained by applying Fisher’s Exact or Chi-square tests.

†Abbreviations: HBOT, hyperbaric oxygen therapy; LRTI, late radiation-induced tissue injury; PNRC, Portuguese Navy Radiation-induced Cystitis; RC, radiation-induced cystitis; RT, radiotherapy.

Supplementary Table 3. Association between the Portuguese Navy Radiation-induced Cystitis scale ≥ 2 degrees negative variation (clinical improvement) for radiation-induced cystitis and other variations, considering different categorical and continuous variables (after categorization).

Variable	PNRC scale variation, n		P value*
	Up to 1 degree variation (includes stability/aggravation)	≥ 2 degrees variation (improvement)	
Age			
<65 years	11	13	0.617
≥ 65 years	28	42	
<75 years ("elderly")	23	31	0.801
≥ 75 years ("aged")	16	24	
Prostate cancer <i>versus</i> other neoplasms			
Prostate cancer	31	52	0.047
Other neoplasms	8	3	
Need for initial transfusion support			
Yes	6	26	0.006
No	26	28	
Need for other therapies than HBOT			
Yes	7	31	< 0.001
No	32	24	

*P value obtained by applying Fisher's Exact or Chi-square tests.

†Abbreviations: HBOT, hyperbaric oxygen therapy; PNRC, Portuguese Navy Radiation-induced Cystitis.

Supplementary Table 4. Association between macroscopic hematuria resolution and different categorical and continuous variables (after categorization).

Variable	Macroscopic hematuria, n		P value*
	Resolution	No resolution	
Sex			
Female	8	2	0.663
Male	64	12	
Prostate cancer <i>vs</i> other neoplasms			
Prostate cancer	64	11	0.377
Other neoplasms	8	3	
RC + Other LRTI			
No	57	11	>0.05
Yes	15	3	
Need for initial transfusion support			
Yes	27	5	0.899
No	45	9	
Need for other therapies than HBOT			
Yes	30	7	0.564
No	42	7	
Time between RT and hematuria			
≤ 12 months	12	1	0.489
13-24 months	6	0	
> 24 months	53	13	
Time between hematuria and HBOT			
≤ 3 months	25	4	0.933
4- 12 months	25	5	
>12 months	21	5	
Duration of HBOT			
≤ 2 months	33	4	0.456
3- 6 months	23	6	
> 6 months	16	4	
Number of HBOT sessions			
≤ 20 sessions	28	2	0.204
21-40 sessions	20	6	
> 40 sessions	24	6	

*P value obtained by applying Fisher's Exact or Chi-square tests.

†Abbreviations: HBOT, hyperbaric oxygen therapy; LRTI, late radiation-induced tissue injury; RC, radiation-induced cystitis; RT, radiotherapy.