**Figure S1. Flow chart.**

362,500 patients (age ≥30) with a newly diagnosed cancer during 2006-2014 in Sweden

6,498 cancer patients that had a previous diagnosis of sepsis before cancer diagnosis

356,002 included in the final cohort

22,609 cancer patients with a diagnosis of psychiatric disorders before cancer diagnosis

333,393 patients without a diagnosis of psychiatric disorders before cancer diagnosis

**Figure S2 Hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals of sepsis among cancer patients with psychiatric disorders (defined through clinical diagnosis of psychiatric disorder more than one year before cancer diagnosis) compared to cancer patients without psychiatric disorders, a cohort study in Sweden, 2006-2014.**



Hazard ratios were estimated from flexible parametric survival models, allowing the effect of psychiatric disorders and type of cancer on sepsis to vary over time. A spline with 5 df (4 intermediate knots and 2 knots at each boundary, placed at quintiles of distribution of events) was used for the baseline rate, while a spline with 3 df was used for the time-varying effect. (A) was adjusted for sex, age, calendar period, region of residence, and type of cancer (model 1). (B) was adjusted for sex, age, calendar period, marital status, educational level, region of residence, type of cancer,cancer stage, infection history and Charlson Comorbidity Index score (model 2).