

Supplementary Table 1. Patients in the other causes hypercalcemia group with elevated PTH levels

Age	Sex	PTH	Cr	Ca	P	Alb	Cor-Ca	Type of malignancy
Solid malignancy								
69	M	106.0	1.0	11.6	2.5	4.2	11.6	Thyroid cancer
68	M	107.4	0.7	10.5	2.4	4.0	10.5	Lung cancer
72	M	121.4	0.7	10.5	3.1	3.9	10.6	Gastric cancer
62	M	121.5	0.8	11.7	3.1	4.5	11.7	Esophageal cancer
67	F	123.1	0.8	10.5	3.3	4.4	10.5	Gallbladder cancer
52	F	138.0	0.4	10.5	3.2	4.6	10.6	Appendiceal cancer
73	M	148.1	1.3	11.9	1.7	2.9	12.8	Colorectal cancer
78	M	174.3	1.5	14.2	1.8	3.8	10.7	Prostate cancer
90	F	283.1	0.9	12.1	2.9	2.3	13.5	Liver cancer
69	F	291.9	0.6	11.1	3.0	4.7	11.1	Thyroid cancer
52	F	575.4	1.1	13.3	1.9	4.3	13.3	Parathyroid cancer
21	M	1,596.7	1.5	14.2	1.8	4.2	14.4	Parathyroid cancer
Hematologic malignancy								
63	M	106.1	1.2	12.0	2.5	4.4	12.0	Lymphoma
70	F	110.0	1.2	10.5	3.7	4.7	10.5	Multiple myeloma
59	F	181.7	1.2	10.6	3.5	3.2	11.3	Lymphoma
58	F	188.1	1.0	12.7	2.2	2.3	14.1	Acute lymphocytic leukemia
59	M	281.0	0.9	12.9	2.5	4.7	12.9	Multiple myeloma
75	F	419.5	0.5	10.7	2.2	3.2	11.3	Lymphoma
57	F	439.2	0.2	12.3	3.4	3.8	12.5	Lymphoma
32	F	1,099.0	0.4	11.4	1.9	3.4	11.9	Acute lymphocytic leukemia

Patients in the other causes hypercalcemia group with estimated glomerular filtration rate ≥ 30 mL/min/1.73 m² (calculated using the 2021 CKD-EPI equation) and PTH levels > 97.5 pg/mL (1.5-fold above the upper normal limit of 65 pg/mL).

PTH, parathyroid hormone; Cr, creatinine; Ca, calcium; P, phosphorus; Alb, albumin; Cor-Ca, albumin-corrected calcium; CKD-EPI, Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration.