Table SI. Compliance with modified Su and Liu diagnostic criteria of Sweet syndrome. To make a diagnosis, satisfaction of both major and at least 2 minors modified is required.

Criteria	(%, n/N)
Major criteria	
1. Abrupt onset of typical cutaneous lesions	100 (93/93)
2. Histopathology consistent with Sweet syndrome	100 (93/93)
Minor criteria	
1. Preceded by 1 of the associated infections or vaccinations, accompanied by 1 of the associated malignancies [a] or inflammatory disorders, or associated with drug exposure [b] or pregnancy	69.9 (65/93)
2. Presence of fever >38ºC and/or constitutional signs and symptoms	88.1 (82/93)
3. Abnormal laboratory values at presentation (any three of the following four): erythrocyte sedimentation rate >20 mm/h, positive C-reactive-protein, >8000 leucocytes, >70% neutrophils)	33.7 (29/86)
4. Excellent response to systemic corticosteroids [c] or potassium iodide	73.7 (56/76)

a Associated hematological or solid malignancies had to satisfy the Curth postulates.

b Associated drugs satisfied the modified Walker and Cohen diagnostic criteria for drug induced Sweet syndrome

c All patients who received systemic corticosteroids had a clinical response (complete response 73.3%; partial response 26.7%); 23 patients did not receive systemic corticosteroids, and we could not evaluate the clinical response in 17 patients.

Table SII. NGS panel used for gene mutation analysis.

NGS panel	**Genes and regions studied**
OncomineTM Myeloid Research Panel (ThermoFisher Scientific)	Coding regions: ASXL1, BCOR, CALR, CEBPA, ETV6, EZH2, IKZF1, NF1, PHF6, PRPF8, RB1, RUNX1, SH2B3, STAG2, TET2, TP53, ZRSR2
	Hotspot regions: ABL1, BRAF, CBL, CSF3R, DNMT3A, FLT3, GATA2, HRAS, IDH1, IDH2, JAK2, KIT, KRAS, MPL, MYD88, NPM1, NRAS, PTPN11, SETBP1, SF3B1, SRSF2, U2AF1, WT1
	Genes involved in gene fusions: ABL1, ALK, BCL2, BRAF, CCND1, CREBBP, EGFR, ETV6, FGFR1, FGFR2, FUS, HMGA2, JAK2, KMT2A, MECOM, MET, MLLT10, MLLT3, MYBL1, MYH11, NTRK3, NUP214, PDGFRA, PDGFRB, RARA, RBM15, RUNX1, TCF3, TFE3

Table SIII. Treatment of patients with Sweet syndrome (N = 93)

Treatment	n (%)*
Systemic corticosteroid	70 (75)
Topical corticosteroid	15 (16.3)
Supersaturated potassium iodide	4 (4.3)
Hydroxychloroquine	2 (2.2)
Methotrexate	3 (3.3)
Cyclosporine	2 (2.2)
Other immunomodulatory treatments **	3 (3.3)
NSAID	15 (15.2)
Treatment of concomitant infection	11 (11.9)
No treatment	5 (5.4)
Unknown	5 (5.4)

* Treatments are not mutually exclusive; thus, the total percentage exceeds 100%

** colchicine (1), dapsone (1), tumor necrosis factor-a inhibitor (1)

Table SIV. Comparison of clinical, analytical and histological features of Sweet syndrome across our cohort and previous published case series with >50 patients.

	Current study, 2022 (Spain)	Jung, 2022 (South Korea)	Caroline, 2018 (USA)(14)	Marcoval, 2017 (Spain)(15)	Casarin, 2017 (Brasil)(25)	Amouri, 2016 (Tunisia)(24)	Ghoufi, 2016 (France)(19)	Rochet, 2013 (USA)(20)	Rochael, 2011 (Brazil)(17)	Bourke, 1997 (UK)(18)
Patients (*n*)	93	52	83	138	83	90	62	77	65	87
Sex, M/F (%)	49.5/50.5	52/48	42/58	48/52	18/82	16/84	48/52	56/44	17/83	23/77
Mean age, years	59	57.5	57	51	48	46.5	59	57	73.8% (30-60 y)	51
Etiology (%)										
Idiopathic	30	26.9	30	38	29	69		20		
Infection	18.2	5.7	15	17	24	14.5		23	15	24
Malignancy, H/S	31/3	40/14	44	22/3	5/9	5/1	35/ns	27/8	3/0	14/2
AID	6.4	1.9	33	15	7	4		10	3	5
Drugs	9.6	5.7	26	4	26	1		12	11	
Associated symptoms (%)										
Tender lesions	61	73	38	26	31			43		
Fever	69	79	72	59	32	61		39	27.7	44
Arthralgia	21	29	24	32	18	41.1		27		25
Relapsing SS	28	20		16	23	29		17	12	45
Laboratory findings										
Leukocytosis, %	33			39	60					44
Mean leucocyte count 9 10^9/L	9.2	7.2		10						
Neutrophilia (%)	33			44	39					51
Mean neutrophil count (9*10^9/L)	6.6	4.98		6,6						
Anemia (%)	65		77.1	44	47	7.8				9

Mean hemoglobin (g/L)	111.0	107.5		110.0				116.5		
Thrombocytopenia (%)	29		51.8	18						
Mean platelet count ($9*10^9$/L)	213	172.5		266						309
ESR > 30 mm/h (%)	93			73	94					63
Mean ESR (mm/h)	71.7	66		56						
Elevated AST and/or ALT (%)	14			20						
Malignancy indicators	Male sex, fever, elevated ESR, anemia, thrombocytopenia, absence of neutrophilia	Anemia, thrombocytopenia, leukopenia, relapsing-SS	Leukopenia, anemia, thrombocytopenia, absence of arthralgia, histiocytoid or subcutaneous histopathology	Older age, anemia, thrombocytopenia, absence of arthralgia, thrombocytopenia	Lower Hb levels, higher ESR.	Vesiculobullous lesions, location on the legs, dorsum of hands and forearms	Histiocytoid subtype	Older age, anemia		Older age, anemia, thrombocytopenia

Abbreviations: ALT, alanine aminotransferase; ASD, autoimmune systemic disease; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; F, female; H/S, hematological/solid; Hb, hemoglobin; M, male; SS, sweet syndrome