

Table S1 Potential clinical characteristics, computed tomography features, and laboratory factors of patients with pulmonary infections

	Laboratory findings
Basic information	
Age	Blood leukocyte count, median (IQR), $\times 10^9/L$
Sex	Neutrophil count, median (IQR), $\times 10^9/L$ lasting >10 days (within 60 days)
Time of onset of illness, days	Neutrophil percentage, median (IQR), %
IFI history	Lymphocyte count, median (IQR), $\times 10^9/L$
Comorbidities	Lymphocyte percentage, median (IQR), %
AML/non-AML	Monocyte count, median (IQR), $\times 10^9/L$
Chemotherapy	Monocyte percentage, median (IQR), %
Immunosuppressant	C-reaction protein mg/dL
HSCT	
GVHD	
Relapse or Remission	
Symptoms	
Fever, No. (%)	
Maximum body temperature, °C	
Cough, No. (%)	
Sputum	
Chest pain	
Dyspnea	
Hemoptysis	
Chill	
Headache or dizziness	

IFI, invasive fungal infection; AML, acute myelogenous leukemia; HSCT, hematopoietic stem cell transplant; GVHD, graft-versus-host disease; IQR, interquartile range.

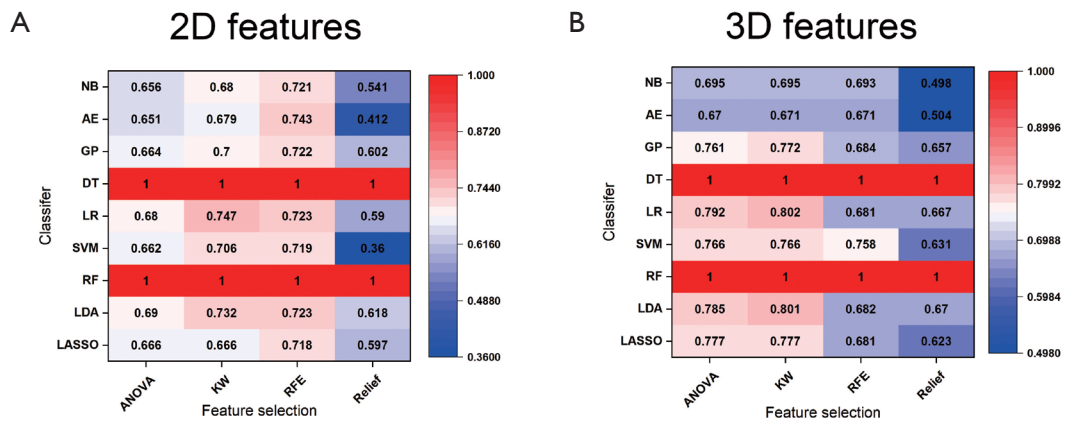


Figure S1 Heatmaps of area under the receiver operator characteristic curves from different combinations of feature selection methods (columns) and classification algorithms (rows) for 2D and 3D radiomics features in the training dataset. ANOVA, analysis of variance; RFE, recursive feature elimination; KW, Kruskal-Wallis rank-sum test; LR, logistic regression; LASSO, least absolute shrinkage and selection operator; SVM, support vector machine; LDA, linear discriminant analysis; DT, decision tree; RF, random forest; GP, Gaussian process; NB, naïve Bayes.