

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Quality of life (QoL) focusing on health was evaluated with the SF-36 self-questionnaire (the Medical Outcome Study Short Form 36 Health Survey), a widely used QoL measure that provides a non-disease-specific measure of adult functioning and well-being, allowing for comparison with a broad range of same-age norm groups.^{2,47,48} SF36 includes 36 items describing eight dimensions. Two summary scores are also calculated from the subscales, a physical component score and a mental component score. All scores range between 0 and 100, with higher scores indicating better QoL.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 20.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Continuous age variables- age at leukemia diagnosis, age at last evaluation and age at first HSCT-, were categorized into quartiles and shown as median [IQR 25-IQR 75] in the main text. Qualitative data were expressed as percentages. Quantitative data were shown as mean±Standard Error of Mean (SEM). Chi2 and Fisher exact tests were used to compare qualitative variables. Quantitative variables were compared using the Student test or the Mann-Whitney test and ANOVA or Kruskal-Wallis test. A pairwise t-test with a Bonferroni correction was used to test the difference between each possible *pair* of means.

The SF 36 scores were compared according to ovarian function and spontaneous pregnancies in our study population. Quality of life scores were also compared with age- and sex-matched controls from the French population.

Cumulative incidence of occurrence of POI in women who had spontaneous menarche over time were estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method. The proportional hazards assumption was assessed *via* examination of the log-minus-log survival plot. For the analysis of cumulative incidence rates of occurrence of POI, patients were censored when there was no POI identified.

ADDITIONAL TABLE

A	General population	Study population		
	M ±ES	N	M ±ES	p
Physical functioning	93.59 ±0.14	131	84.44 ±1.74	< 0.0001
Social functioning	81.22 ±0.15	129	68.02 ±2.3	< 0.0001
Role limitations due to physical health	88.1 ±0.15	126	79 ±2.21	< 0.0001
Role limitations due to emotional problems	83.64 ±0.19	128	66.18 ±1.7	< 0.0001
Emotional well-being	66.36 ±0.14	131	58.69 ±1.65	< 0.0001
Energy/fatigue	60.54 ±0.04	131	49.98 ±1.53	< 0.0001
Pain	79.52 ±0.08	129	69.88 ±2.34	< 0.0001
General health	73.26 ±0.14	131	55.16 ±1.98	< 0.0001
Physical component score	54.04 ±0.06	124	52.39 ±0.87	0.06
Mental component score	46.35 ±0.1	124	38.48 ±0.91	< 0.0001

B	IPOI		SPOI		noPOI		P
	N	M ±ES	N	M ±ES	N	M ±ES	
Physical functioning	85	83.77 ±2.1	23	84.57 ±4.62	32	88.11 ±3.08	0.560
Social functioning	83	68.07 ±2.81	23	69.57 ±5.26	32	71.48 ±4.8	0.815
Role limitations due to physical health	82	77.72 ±2.63	22	85.7 ±4.88	31	79.7 ±4.71	0.393
Role limitations due to emotional problems	83	64.26 ±2.02	22	70.83 ±4.13	32	68.62 ±3.38	0.255
Emotional well-being	85	58.4 ±2.14	23	59.13 ±3.61	32	62.03 ±3.43	0.661
Energy/fatigue	85	49.61 ±1.88	23	51.63 ±4.31	32	52.73 ±3.25	0.682
Pain	84	69.08 ±2.93	23	67.7 ±5.28	31	73.94 ±4.66	0.618
General health	84	55.32 ±2.39	23	51.61 ±5.04	32	60.75 ±4.2	0.314
Physical component score	79	52.3 ±1.05	22	52.5 ±2.11	31	53.23 ±1.77	0.900
Mental component score	79	38.12 ±1.15	22	39.42 ±2.02	31	40.21 ±1.85	0.594

C	Patients with spontaneous pregnancy					
	No			Yes		
	N	M ±ES	N	M ±ES	p	
Physical functioning	119	84.48 ±1.79	21	87.25 ±4.09	0.547	
Social functioning	117	68.8 ±2.35	21	70.83 ±6.18	0.740	
Role limitations due to physical health	114	80.54 ±2.17	21	73.71 ±6.48	0.237	
Role limitations due to emotional problems	116	65.45 ±1.74	21	71.23 ±4.09	0.195	
Emotional well-being	119	58.6 ±1.75	21	63.57 ±4.23	0.275	
Energy/fatigue	119	50.61 ±1.66	21	50.89 ±4.01	0.948	
Pain	117	70.22 ±2.37	21	68.38 ±6.66	0.768	
General health	118	55.92 ±2.09	21	56.14 ±5.09	0.967	

Physical component score	111	52.93 ±0.87	21	50.55 ±2.41	0.293
Mental component score	111	38.33 ±0.95	21	41.42 ±2.25	0.198

Additional Table 1:

A. Comparison of quality of life between the study population and the general French population with age and sex- matching

B. Comparison of quality of life of the study population depending on ovarian status

C. Comparison of quality of life of the study population depending on pregnancy outcome