Supplemental material

Figure S1. Percentage of patients treated with medical and surgical therapy during the study period.
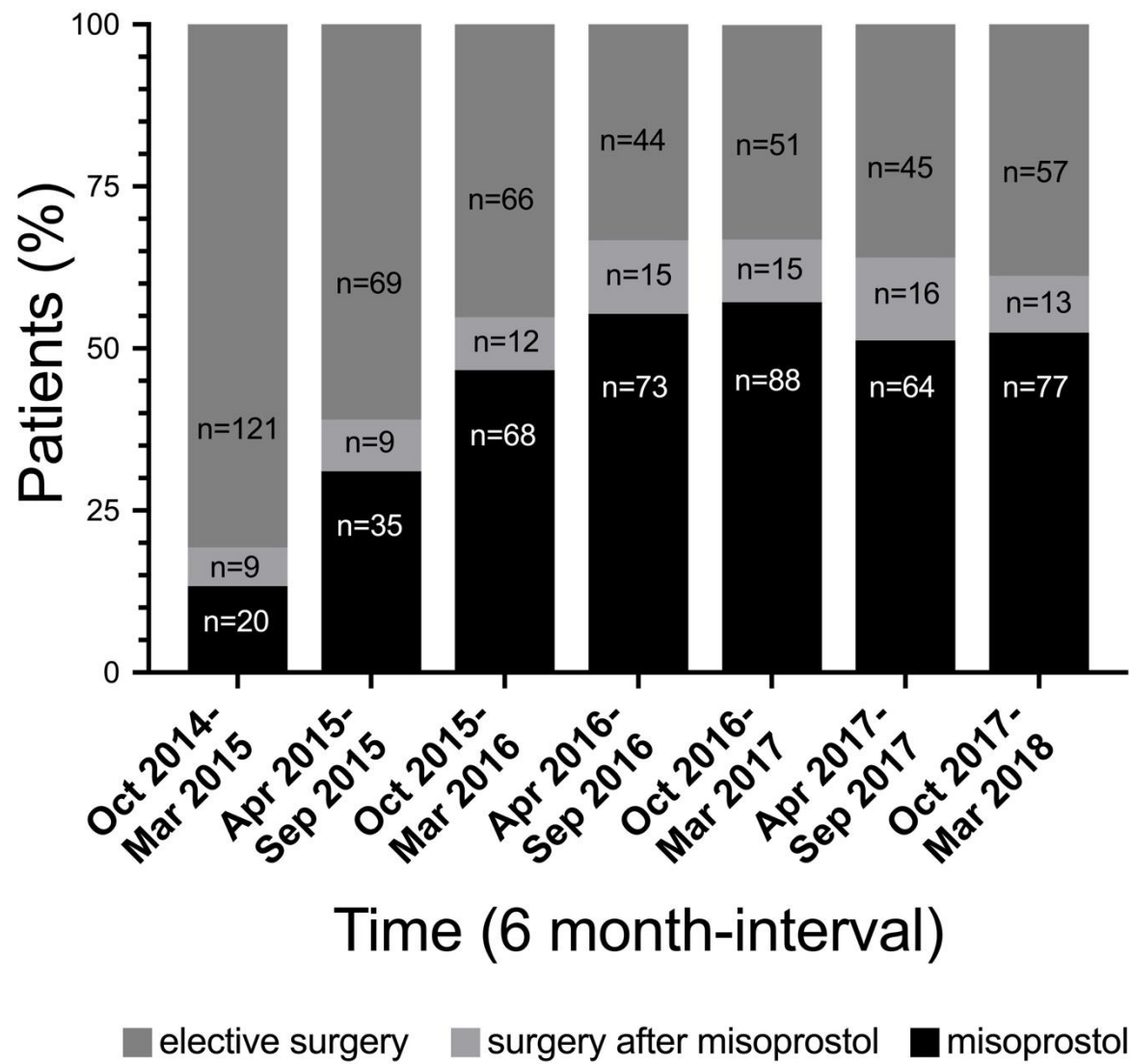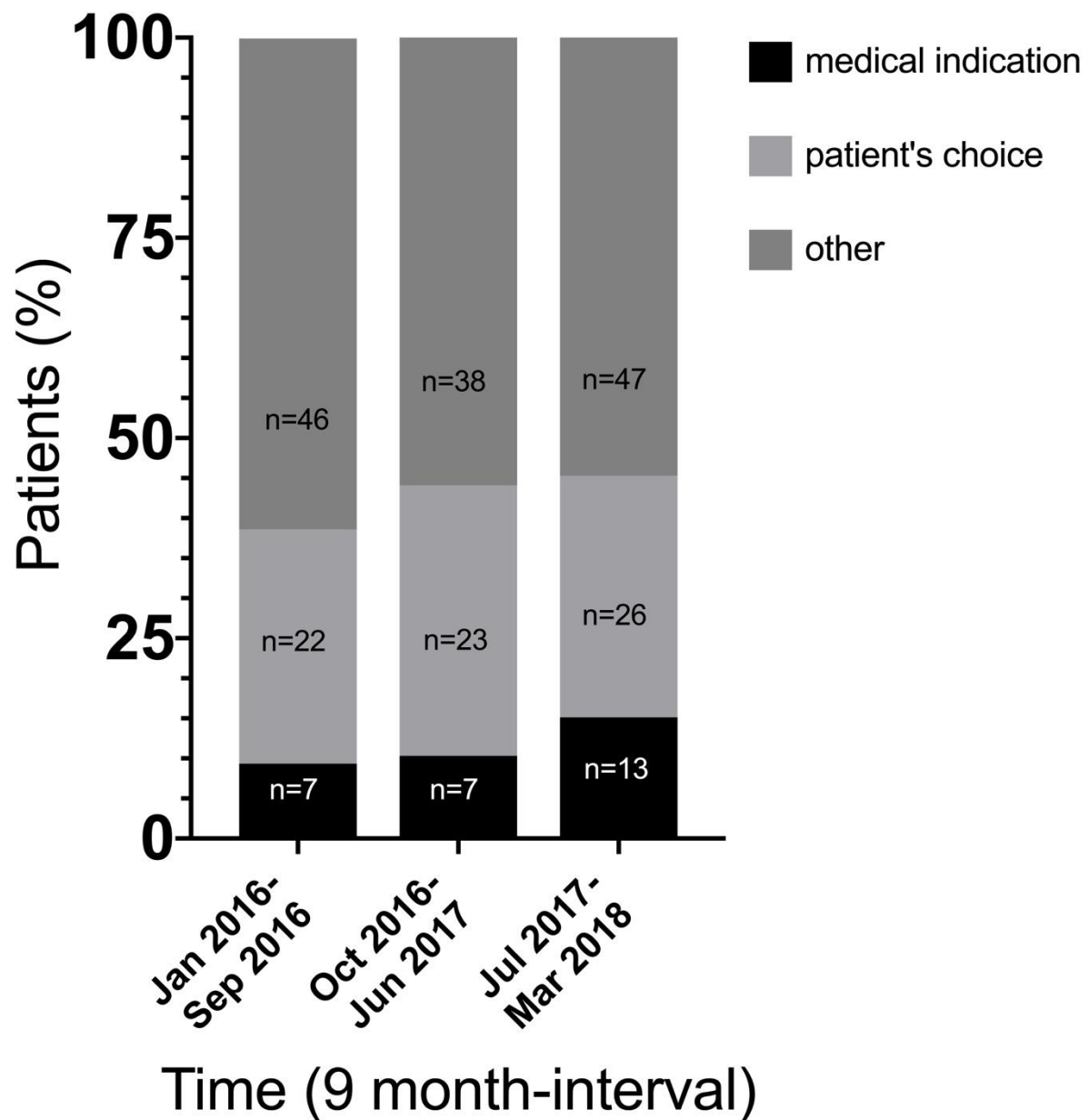
Figure S2. Indications for surgery as first-line treatment option.

Data available form January 2016 to March 2018.

Comorbidities are defined as pre-existing conditions which contraindicate medical therapy: hemoglobin level < 10 g/dL, personal history of clotting disorders, inflammatory bowel diseases, severe asthma, glaucoma, severe kidney and liver diseases.

Other includes: sepsis and/or pelvic inflammatory disease, active bleeding and/or hemodynamic instability, gestational age > $12^{0/7}$ weeks of amenorrhea, gestational sac (GS)

mean diameter ≥ 40 mm and/or crown–rump length (CRL) ≥ 30 mm, suspected molar pregnancy, recurrent miscarriages.

Table S1. Demographic and ultrasonographic characteristics of patients receiving misoprostol treatment.

Age (years)	34.9 ± 5.4
Gestational age (weeks)	9.2 ± 1.4
Nulliparous	302 (58.8)
Uterine scar*	65 (12.6)
Embryonic or fetal death	362 (70.4)
Anembryonic gestation	149 (29.0)
Incomplete spontaneous miscarriage	3 (0.6)
GS mean diameter (mm)§	23.9 ± 6.4
CRL (mm) §	8.9 ± 6.5
GS mean diameter (mm)#	18.6 ± 8.5
Endometrial thickness (mm) $	41.7 ± 7.6

Data are presented as mean ± SD or N (%) of group population (n=514) for continuous and categorical variables, respectively.

GS: Gestational Sac; CRL: Crown-Rump Length;

* hysterotomy due to previous cesarean section or myomectomy. § For cases with embryonic or fetal death. # For cases with anembryonic gestation. $ For cases with incomplete miscarriage.

Table S2. Demographic characteristics and sonographic features according to misoprostol treatment outcome.

	Success (n = 425)	Failure (n = 69) *	p value
GA at diagnosis (weeks)	9.1 ± 1.4	9.3 ± 1.2	0.187
Maternal age (years)	35.0 ± 5.4	34.4 ± 6.2	0.182
Nulliparity	247 (58.1)	43 (62.3)	0.511
Uterine scar	49 (11.5)	11 (15.9)	0.876
Leiomyomas	11 (2.6)	1 (1.4)	0.234
Gestational sac (mm)	21.1 ± 7.6	26.1 ± 9.2	< 0.0001
CRL (mm)	8.8 ± 6.6	9.2 ± 6.5	0.265

Data are presented as mean ± SD or N (%) for continuous and categorical variables, respectively.

* Twenty patients refusing the 2nd dose of misoprostol excluded from the analyses.

GA: Gestational Age; Uterine scar: hysterotomy due to previous cesarean section or myomectomy; CRL: Crown-Rump Length.

Table S3. Complications and side effects of misoprostol therapy

Complications	N (%)
Hemorrhage	24 (4.7)
Antibiotic therapy	8 (1.6)
Beta-hCG persistence/ US suspicion of retained POC	8 (1.6)
Suspected pelvic infection	1 (0.2)
No complications	473 (92.0)

Side effects	N (%)
Nausea / Vomiting / Diarrhea	4 (0.8)
Hypotension	12 (2.3)
Hyperpyrexia	16 (3.1)
No side effects	482 (93.8)

Data are presented as N (%) of group population (n=514). Beta-hCG: Beta-human Chorionic Gonadotropin; US: ultrasound; POC: product of conception. Hyperpyrexia was defined as auricular body temperature > 38°C.