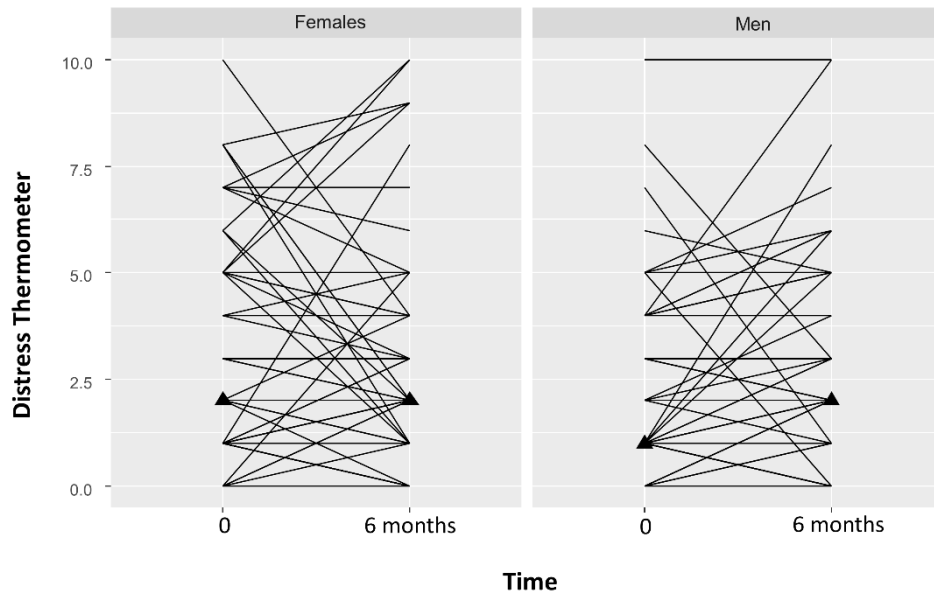
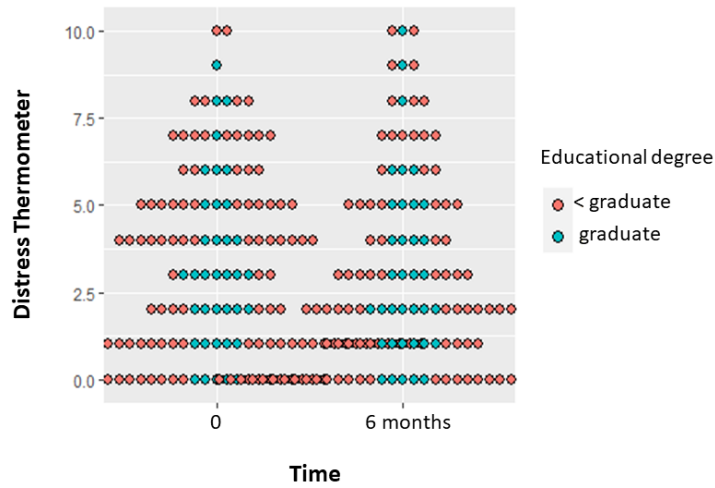


Supplemental Figure S1. Participant flow diagram



Supplemental Figure S2. Pre and post vaccination level of distress according to sex



Supplemental Figure S3. Dotplot of repeated measure analysis of distress according to educational level

Supplemental Table S1. Inclusion criteria

Inclusion Criteria
Patients with malignancy
Aged ≥18 years
Ongoing treatment or treatment completed within the past six months
Lymphocytes count $\geq 0.5 \times 10^9/L$ ($500/\mu L$) based on the risk of infections in subjects on chronic immunosuppressive therapy with lymphopenia $< 0.6 \times 10^9/L$

Supplemental Table S2. Comparison of vaccine non-responders between assay methods

	Dimeric AU¹ (N = 175)	Trimeric BAU² (N = 218)	<i>p value</i>
Non responders	18 (10.2)	31 (14.2)	0.31
Responders	157 (89.8)	187 (85.8)	

n (%)

¹Analytical Ultracentrifugation (AU)²Biophysical Analytical Ultracentrifugation (BAU)**Supplemental Table S3.** Univariable analyses describing the association between high and low psychological symptoms and cancer sites.

	High n (%)	Low n (%)	<i>p value</i>
	80 (30.1)	186 (69.9)	
Anxiety, by Tumor site			0.68
Digestive	7 (41.2)	10 (58.8)	
Lung	17 (32.1)	36 (67.9)	
Breast	10 (25.6)	29 (74.4)	
Genitourinary and gynecologic	46 (29.3)	111 (70.7)	
Other	46 (29.3)	46 (29.3)	
Depressive symptoms, by Tumor site			0.27
Digestive	19 (32.2)	40 (67.8)	
Lung	37 (35.9)	66 (64.1)	
Breast	17 (26.1)	48 (73.9)	
Genitourinary and gynecologic	4 (21.0)	15 (79.0)	
Other	3 (15.0)	17 (85.0)	
Distress, by Tumor site			0.50
Digestive	29 (31.9)	62 (68.1)	
Lung	9 (32.1)	19 (67.9)	
Breast	23 (35.9)	41 (64.1)	
Genitourinary and gynecologic	17 (23.6)	55 (76.4)	
Other	2 (18.2)	9 (81.8)	