Rationale and inputs values for Best-case and Worst-case setting

Factor	**Base-case**	**Best-case**	**Worst-case**
Vial sharing	Not in use, according to routine clinical practice	As base-case	In use, meaning no drug waste and less difference in the number of vials per administration
Emissions for active substance production	Not considered, because of a gap of information at the moment of this analysis	As base-case	3,000 KgCO2eq/Kg, assumed to account for the difference in milligrams of active substance needed per each administration
Emissions saved by use of recycled packaging materials	0.83 gCO2eq/g of glass, 0.45 gCO2eq/g of cardboard/paper, meaning that these materials are completely recycled	No savings, meaning that these materials couldn't be recycled	As base case
Transport	Round trip: vans return empty to the production site	As base-case	One way: vans are subsequently loaded with other goods, which is outside the scope of our analysis
Shipping reduction	43% to Italy and 34% within Italy, according to the internal data	66.7% as directly proportional to the reduced number of packs needed	As base case
Emissions for medical supplies and drugs used in the hospital setting	0.31 and 0.37 KgCO2eq/€ spent, according to data from a Canadian Hospital [Cimprich 2023]	As base-case	0.24 KgCO2eq/€ spent, according to data from a German Hospital [Keil 2023]
Computation of overhead emissions (full costing)	6,65 KgCO2eq saved per administration SC vs IV, due to reduced working intensity	17,7 KgCO2eq saved per administration SC vs IV, due to reduced length of hospital stay	As base case