

# Real-World Data on Treatment Management and Outcomes of Patients with Newly Diagnosed Advanced Epithelial Ovarian Cancer in Greece (the EpOCa Study)

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**Table S1.** Summary of data collected for surgical management and systemic therapy of recruited patients.

	Surgical procedures						
	Before 1 <sup>st</sup> PD (N = 139)			After 1 <sup>st</sup> PD (N = 14)			
	Primary debulking	Interval debulking	Debulking Surgery following NACT only	Secondary debulking			
				At 1 <sup>st</sup> PD	At 2 <sup>nd</sup> PD		
				n <sub>pt</sub> (%)	n <sub>pt</sub> (%)		
<b>Surgical outcomes</b>	81 (58.3%)	53 (38.1%)	5 (3.6%)	12 (85.7%)	2 (14.3%)		
Complete resection of all macroscopic visible disease	18 (22.2%)	14 (26.4%)	1 (20.40%)	1 (8.3%)	1 (50.0%)		
Optimal but visible residual disease (0.1-1.0 cm in maximal diameter)	7 (8.7%)	4 (7.6%)	-	-	-		
Suboptimal debulking (residual disease >1.0cm)	7 (8.7%)	5 (9.4%)	-	1 (8.3%)	-		
Unknown	49 (60.4%)	30 (56.6%)	4 (80.0%)	10 (83.3%)	1 (50.0%)		
Systemic therapy							
	1 <sup>st</sup> line (N = 154)	2 <sup>nd</sup> line (N = 109)	3 <sup>rd</sup> line (N = 74)	4 <sup>th</sup> line (N = 48)	5 <sup>th</sup> line (N = 31)	6 <sup>th</sup> line (N = 15)	7 <sup>th</sup> line (N = 3)
	n <sub>pt</sub> (%)	n <sub>pt</sub> (%)	n <sub>pt</sub> (%)	n <sub>pt</sub> (%)	n <sub>pt</sub> (%)	n <sub>pt</sub> (%)	n <sub>pt</sub> (%)
Platinum-based CT	81 (52.7%)	49 (45.0%)	33 (44.6%)	11 (22.9%)	7 (22.6%)	4 (26.7%)	1 (33.3%)
Platinum-based CT + angiogenesis inhibitor	73 (47.3%)	9 (8.3%)	1 (1.4%)	-	-	-	-

Platinum-based CT + PARP inhibitor	-	9 (8.3%)	1 (1.4%)	1 (2.1%)	-	1 (6.7%)	-
Non-platinum-based CT	-	31 (28.4%)	35 (47.2%)	33 (68.7%)	22 (71.0%)	8 (53.3%)	1 (33.3%)
Non-platinum-based CT + angiogenesis inhibitor	-	4 (3.7%)	2 (2.7%)	2 (4.2%)	1 (3.2%)	-	-
Other*	-	7 (6.3%)	2 (2.7%)	1 (2.1%)	1 (3.2%)	2 (13.3%)	1 (33.3%)

CT: chemotherapy; N: total number of patients; n<sub>pt</sub>: number of patients per subgroup; NACT: neo-adjuvant chemotherapy; PD: progression of disease; PARP: poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase.\*In the 2nd line, 4 patients received platinum-based chemotherapy + angiogenesis inhibitor + PARP inhibitor, 1 patient received platinum compound + antiestrogen therapy, 1 patient received antiestrogen therapy, and 1 patient was treated with an aromatase inhibitor; in the 3rd line, 1 patient received non-platinum-based chemotherapy + PARP inhibitor and 1 patient was treated with PARP inhibitor monotherapy; in the 4th line, 1 patient received progesterone; in the 5th line, 1 patient received platinum-based chemotherapy + angiogenesis inhibitor + PARP inhibitor; in the 6th line, 1 patient received antiestrogen therapy and 1 patient was treated with angiogenesis inhibitor monotherapy; in the 7th line, 1 patient received aromatase inhibitor.

**Table S2.** Univariable and multivariable logistic regression analysis for the association of first-line treatment (platinum-based chemotherapy + bevacizumab versus platinum-based chemotherapy only) with factors of interest.

Univariable logistic regression analysis							
Eligible patients receiving Platinum-based CT + bevacizumab and platinum-based CT first-line treatment: N=148							
Parameter	Category vs. reference	n <sub>pt</sub>	n <sub>GroupB</sub>	OR	95% CI		p-value
					Lower limit	Upper limit	
Age at aEOC diagnosis (N=148)	<65 vs ≥ 65 years	86 vs 62	51 vs 20	3.06	1.54	6.07	0.001
FIGO stage at aEOC diagnosis (N = 148)	III vs IV	110 vs 38	59 vs 12	2.51	1.15	5.47	0.021
Tumor grade at aEOC diagnosis (N = 127)	G3 vs G1/G2	102 vs 25	51 vs 8	2.12	0.84	5.36	0.111
Tumor histology at aEOC diagnosis (N = 126)	Serous vs Non-serous	106 vs 20	57 vs 6	2.71	0.97	7.60	0.057
BRCA1/BRCA2 status between aEOC diagnosis and first disease progression (N = 35)	Positive vs Negative	13 vs 22	9 vs 18	0.50	0.10	2.48	0.396
ECOG PS at first-line treatment onset (N = 83)	≥1 vs 0	23 vs 60	2 vs 32	0.08	0.02	0.39	0.002
Presence of ascites at first-line treatment onset (N=116)	Yes vs No	46 vs 70	19 vs 32	0.84	0.39	1.77	0.640
Presence of symptoms at first-line treatment onset (N = 102)	Yes vs No	30 vs 72	14 vs 32	1.09	0.47	2.57	0.837

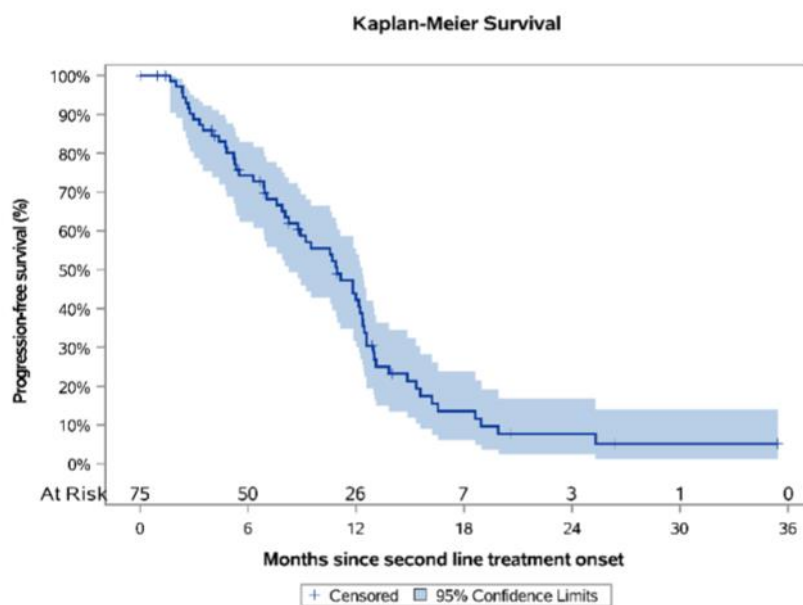
<b>Presence of comorbidities at first-line treatment onset (N = 137)</b>	Yes vs No	84 vs 53	34 vs 28	0.61	0.30	1.21	0.158
<b>At least one site of disease localization at first-line treatment onset (N = 127)</b>	Yes vs No	67 vs 60	27 vs 34	0.52	0.25	1.05	0.067
<b>Lymph nodes metastases at first-line treatment onset (N = 127)</b>	Yes vs No	22 vs 105	11 vs 50	1.10	0.44	2.76	0.839
<b>Peritoneum metastasis at first-line treatment onset (N = 127)</b>	Yes vs No	35 vs 92	16 vs 45	0.88	0.40	1.92	0.748
<b>Malignant pleural effusion/lung/pleura metastasis at first-line treatment onset (N = 127)</b>	Yes vs No	22 vs 105	4 vs 57	0.19	0.06	0.59	0.004
<b>Extra-abdominopelvic metastases at first-line treatment onset (N = 127)</b>	Yes vs No	25 vs 102	6 vs 55	0.27	0.10	0.73	0.010
<b>Residual disease status following cytoreductive surgery prior to first-line treatment onset (N = 54)</b>	Yes vs No	23 vs 31	7 vs 18	0.32	0.10	0.99	0.047

#### Multivariable logistic regression analysis\*\*

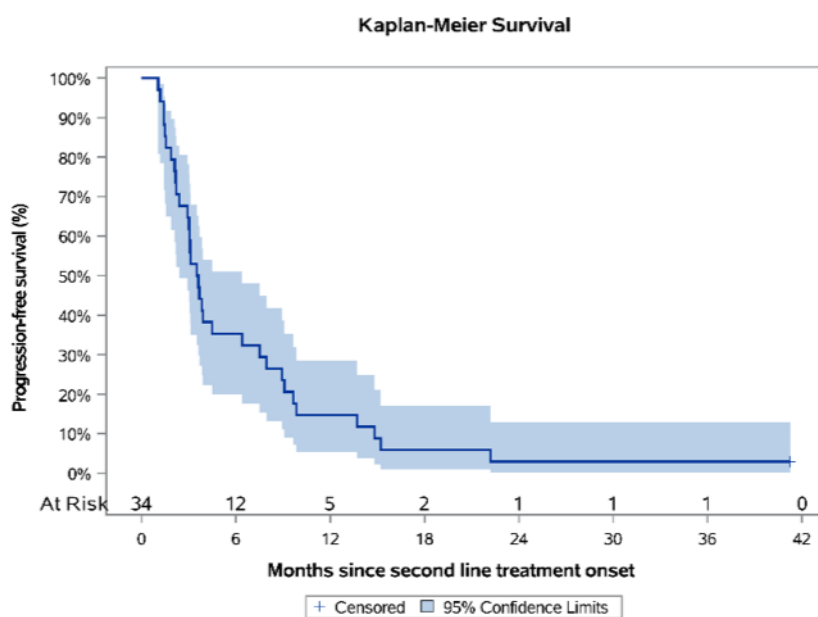
Eligible patients receiving Platinum-based CT + bevacizumab and platinum-based CT first-line treatment: N=148  
95% CI

Parameter	Category vs. reference	OR	Lower limit	Upper limit	p-value
Number of observations used in model: N = 137					
FIGO stage aEOC diagnosis	III vs IV	4.01	1.56	10.28	0.004
Presence of comorbidities at first-line treatment onset	Yes vs No	0.54	0.26	1.11	0.095

aEOC: advanced epithelial ovarian cancer; CI: confidence interval; CT: chemotherapy; ECOG PS: eastern cooperative oncology group performance status FIGO: International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics; N: total number of patients; n<sub>pt</sub>: number of patients per subgroup; n<sub>GroupB</sub>: number of patients per subgroup of Group B; OR: odds ratio. \*\*The modeled probability was 'Platinum-based CT + bevacizumab (Group B)' vs. 'Platinum-based CT (Group A)' first line treatment regimen. \*The following factors were included in the initial step of the stepwise procedure: age at aEOC diagnosis, FIGO stage at aEOC diagnosis, presence of comorbidities at first-line treatment onset. Factors examined in univariable analyses with a missing rate exceeding 10% were not included in the initial step of the stepwise procedure.



**Figure S1.** Kaplan-Meier progression-free survival curve of patients with platinum-sensitive relapse in the second-line setting.



**Figure S2.** Kaplan-Meier progression-free survival curve of patients with platinum-resistant/refractory relapse in the second-line setting. .