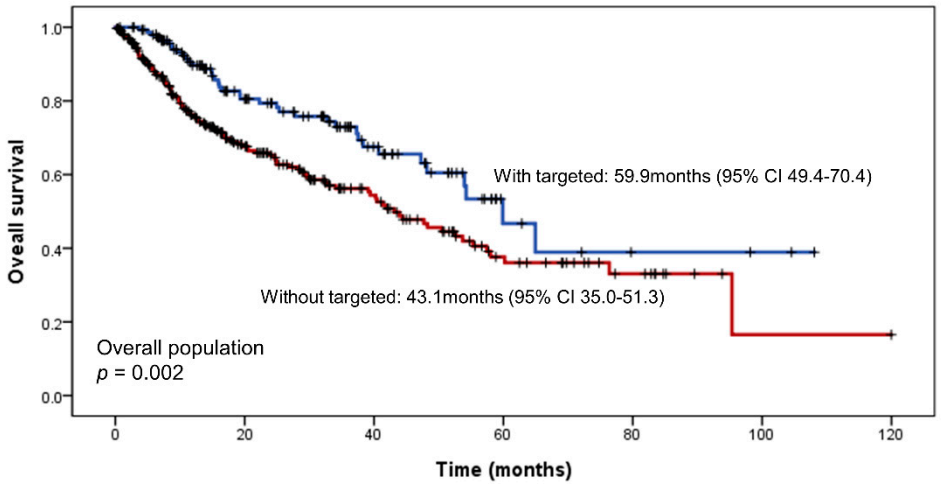


Figure S1. Survival benefits of next-generation sequencing and mutation-targeted treatment in the overall population.

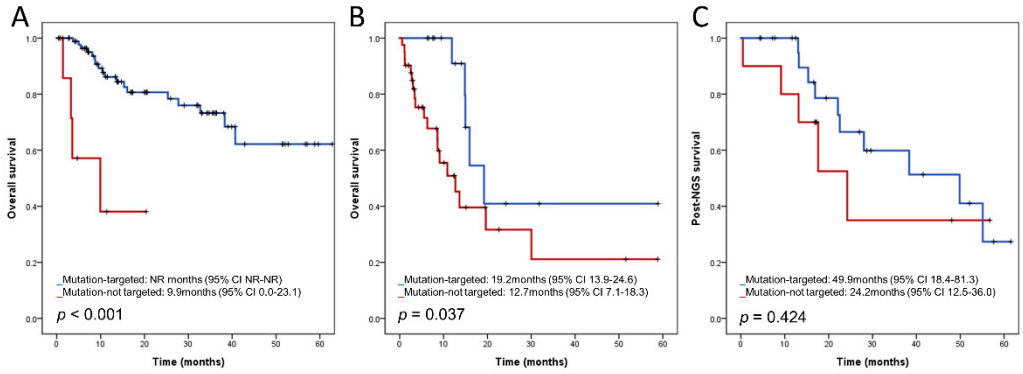


Figure S2. Subgroup survival analysis of (A) Group 1, (B) Group 2, and (C) Group 3 patients among those with targetable mutation(s).

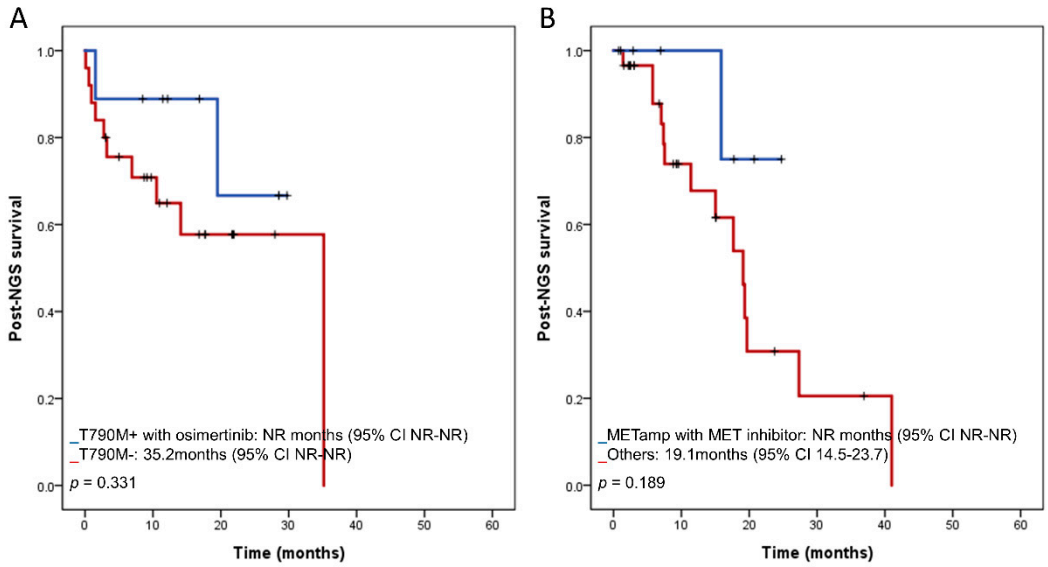


Figure S3. Subgroup survival analysis of Group 4 patients with progression on first- or second-generation EGFR-TKI (A) and progression on osimertinib (B)

Supplemental Table S1. Comparison of baseline characteristics between patient groups

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	P value*
Age, ≥ 65 years, n (%)	43 (33.6)	67 (53.2)	42 (46.7)	21 (26.3)	<0.001
Gender, female, n (%)	68 (53.1)	48 (38.1)	42 (46.7)	50 (62.5)	0.005
Smoking, smokers, n (%)	44 (34.4)	75 (59.5)	39 (43.3)	25 (31.3)	<0.001
Tumor stage, IV, n (%)	123 (96.1)	121 (96.0)	85 (94.4)	79 (98.8)	0.526
ECOG PS, 0-1, n (%)	117 (91.4)	95 (75.4)	85 (94.4)	74 (92.5)	<0.001
Specimen, blood, n (%)	61 (47.7)	32 (25.4)	76 (84.4)	43 (53.8)	<0.001

ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status

*By Fisher's exact test.

Supplemental Table S2. Next-generation sequencing platform used in the present study

Specimen types	NGS platforms	Patient number (%)
Tumor tissue	FoundationONE® CDx	96 (22.6%)
	Oncomine™ Focus Assay	45 (10.6%)
	ACTDrug®+	39 (9.2%)
	ACTOnco®+	31 (7.3%)
Liquid	GUARDANT360®	181 (42.7%)
	ACTMonitor® Lung	13 (3.1%)
	ACT Cerebra™	8 (1.9%)
	FoundationONE® LIQUID CDx	6 (1.4%)
	TruSight™ Oncology 500 ctDNA	4 (0.9%)
	SOFIVA Cancer Monitor	1 (0.2%)