ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Relationship Between Severity and Duration of Chemotherapy-Induced Neutropenia and Risk of Infection Among Patients With Nonmyeloid Malignancies

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Online Resource 1

Details of the six clinical trials included in the current analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amgen Study No./Publication</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Cancer Type</th>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>No. of Patients in Control Arm</th>
<th>Chemotherapy Regimen&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Chemotherapy FN Risk Category&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>990118 [1]</td>
<td>Pegfilgrastim</td>
<td>NHL</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21-day CHOP</td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
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<td>20020106 [2]</td>
<td>Pegfilgrastim</td>
<td>Breast cancer</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>FEC 100 every 3 weeks</td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
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<tr>
<td>8801 [3]</td>
<td>Filgrastim</td>
<td>SCLC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>CAE</td>
<td>High</td>
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<tr>
<td>8806</td>
<td>Filgrastim</td>
<td>Head and neck cancer</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>21-day CF</td>
<td>Low</td>
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<td>8816 [4]</td>
<td>Filgrastim</td>
<td>SCLC</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>CDE</td>
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<tr>
<td>8919</td>
<td>Filgrastim</td>
<td>NHL</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>21-day ACVBP or VIM3/ACVBP</td>
<td>High</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>Chemotherapy regimens: CHOP = cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisolone; FEC 100 = 5-fluorouracil, epirubicin, and cyclophosphamide; CAE = cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and etoposide; CF = cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil; CDE = cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, and etoposide; ACVBP = doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, vindesine, bleomycin, methylprednisolone, and intrathecal methotrexate; VIM3 = mitoxantrone, ifosfamide, mitoguazone, teniposide, folinic acid, methylprednisolone, and intrathecal and intravenous methotrexate.

<sup>b</sup>FEC 100 was classified as “intermediate risk” regimen by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) guideline [20]. For the rest of the regimens, FN incidence among patients treated with the regimen but with no G-CSF prophylaxis reported either in the literature or in Amgen-sponsored clinical trials was used to determine FN risk category.

FN = febrile neutropenia; NHL = non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma; SCLC = small cell lung cancer

References

