M. Piezzo, P. Chiodini, M. Riemma, S. Cocco, R. Caputo, D. Cianniello, V. Di Lauro, F. Nuzzo, M. Pensabene and M. De Laurentiis*: **Progression free survival and overall survival of CDK 4/6 inhibitors plus endocrine therapy in metastatic breast cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis**

Supplemental Data (online only)

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Figure S1: PRISMA diagram

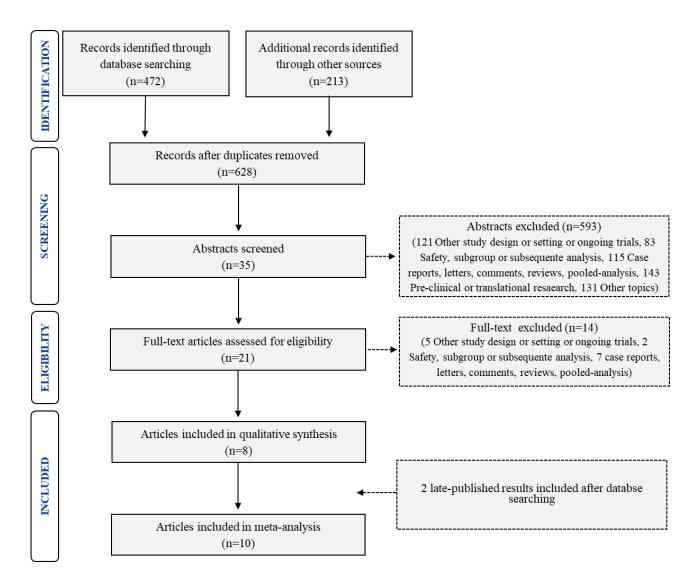
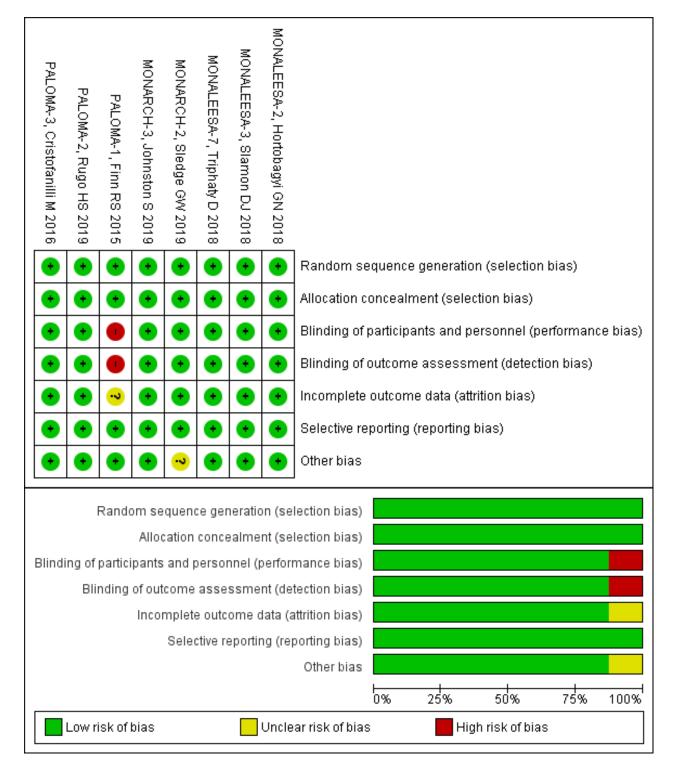


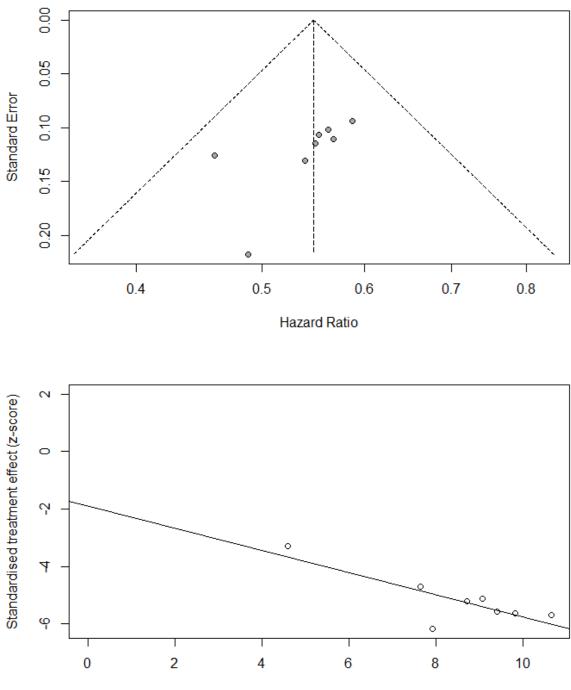
Table S1: Full search strategy

Search ID	Search Details
#1	(advanced[All Fields] OR ("secondary"[Subheading] OR "secondary"[All Fields] OR "metastatic"[All Fields])) AND ("breast neoplasms"[MeSH Terms] OR ("breast"[All Fields] AND "neoplasms"[All Fields]) OR "breast neoplasms"[All Fields] OR ("breast"[All Fields] AND "cancer"[All Fields]) OR "breast cancer"[All Fields])
#2	((((((((((((((((k[All Fields] AND inhibitor[All Fields]) OR (cdk[All Fields] AND 4/6[All Fields])) OR (cdk4[All Fields] AND 6[All Fields])) OR (cdk4[All Fields]) OR (cdk4[All Fields])) OR (cdk4/6[All Fields])) OR (cdk4[All Fields]) OR (cdk4[All Fields]) OR (cdk4[All Fields])) OR (cdk4[A
#3	#1 AND #2
#4	#3 AND ("2010/01/01"[Date - Publication] : "2019/06/30"[Date - Publication])
#5	#4 NOT "review"[Publication Type]

Figure S2. Risk of bias for selected studies: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study







Inverse of standard error

 Table S2. Sensitivity analysis

Trial	HR	Zval	Pval	CI low 95%	CI upp 95%	Q	Qp
Hortobagyi GN, 2018 (MONALEESA-2)	0.539	-4.732	0.000	0.418	0.697	0.351	0.999
Slamon DJ, 2018 (MONALEESA-3)	0.535	-4.725	0.000	0.413	0.694	0.296	1.000
Tripathy D, 2018 (MONALEESA-7)	0,542	-4.707	0.000	0.420	0.700	0.370	0.999
Sledge GW, 2017 (MONARCH-2)	0,542	-4.678	0.000	0.419	0.700	0.680	0.999
Johnston S, 2019 (MONARCH-3)	0,544	-4.729	0.000	0.422	0.700	0.371	0.999
Finn RS, 2015 (PALOMA-1)	0,547	-4.792	0.000	0.428	0.700	0.315	0.999
Rugo HS, 2019 (PALOMA-2)	0,540	-4.695	0.000	0.417	0.698	0.570	0.999
Cristofanilli M, 2016 (PALOMA-3)	0,555	-4.553	0.000	0.431	0.715	0.123	1.000

Abbreviations: HR, hazard ratio; Zval, value of z-statistic; Pval, p-value related to z statistic; CI low 95%, confidence interval lower limit at 95%; CI upp 95%, confidence interval upper limit at 95%; Q, Q-statistic; Qp, p-value related to Q statistic.

The sensitivity analysis was performed using the leave-one-out method and shows that the estimated pooled HRs, obtained excluding one study at time, are still consistent.

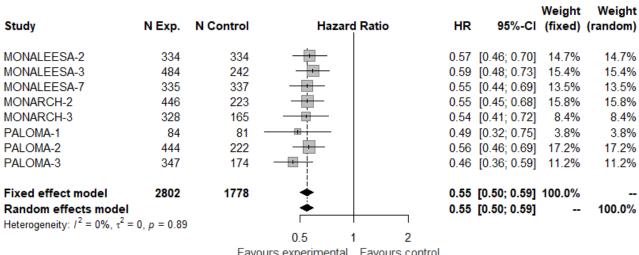


Figure S4. Meta-analysis of progression free survival (PFS) in overall population

Favours experimental Favours control

Abbreviations: N exp, number of patients randomized in experimental arm (CDK 4/6 inh + ET); N control, number of patients randomized in control arm (Placebo + ET or ET alone); HR, hazard ratio; 95%-CI, confidence intervals at 95%; Weight (fixed), weight of each study in a fixed effect model; Weight (random), weight of each study in a random effect model.

Studies are ordered by alphabetical order and by year of reporting; squares on the hazard ratio plot are proportional to the weight of each study; weighting is based on the inverse variance method.

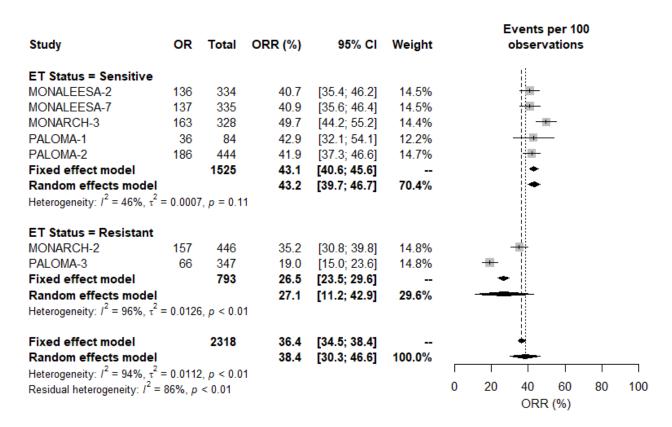
Figure S5. Meta-analysis of progression free survival (PFS) in peri/premenopausal and postmenopausal patients

Study	N Exp.	N Control	Hazard Ratio	HR	95%-CI	Weight (fixed)	Weight (random)
,						(()
Post-menopausal							
MONALEESA-2	334	334	- a -	0.57	[0.46; 0.70]	13.0%	13.0%
MONALEESA-3	484	242	- <u></u> -	0.59	[0.48; 0.73]	13.6%	13.6%
MONARCH-2	371	180	- -	0.58	[0.46; 0.73]	12.0%	12.0%
MONARCH-3	328	165	- 	0.54	[0.42; 0.70]	9.2%	9.2%
MONARCH-3	328	165	- 	0.54	[0.42; 0.70]	9.2%	9.2%
PALOMA-1	84	81		0.49	[0.32; 0.75]	3.3%	3.3%
PALOMA-2	444	222	- 	0.56	[0.46; 0.69]	15.3%	15.3%
PALOMA-3	275	138	- ••	0.45	[0.34; 0.59]	8.0%	8.0%
Fixed effect model	2648	1527	+	0.55	[0.51; 0.60]	83.8%	
Random effects model				0.55	[0.51; 0.60]		83.8%
Heterogeneity: $l^2 = 0\%$, $\tau^2 =$	= 0, <i>p</i> = 0.86						
Pre/Peri-menopausal							
MONALEESA-7	335	337	- <u>-</u>	0.55	[0.44; 0.69]	12.0%	12.0%
MONARCH-2	72	42		0.42	[0.25; 0.70]	2.2%	2.2%
PALOMA-3	72	36		0.50	[0.29; 0.87]	2.0%	2.0%
Fixed effect model	479	415	+	0.52	[0.43; 0.63]	16.2%	
Random effects model			+	0.52	[0.43; 0.63]		16.2%
Heterogeneity: $l^2 = 0\%$, $\tau^2 =$	= 0, <i>p</i> = 0.61						
Fixed effect model	3127	1942	↓	0.55	[0.51; 0.59]	100.0%	
Random effects model			♦		[0.51; 0.59]		100.0%
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 0\%$, $\tau^2 = 0\%$	= 0, p = 0.93						
Residual heterogeneity: /2 =		0	0.5 1 2				
		Fav	ours experimental Favours control				

Abbreviations: N exp, number of patients randomized in experimental arm (CDK 4/6 inh + ET); N control, number of patients randomized in control arm (Placebo + ET or ET alone); HR, hazard ratio; 95%-CI, confidence intervals at 95%; Weight (fixed), weight of each study in a fixed effect model; Weight (random), weight of each study in a random effect model.

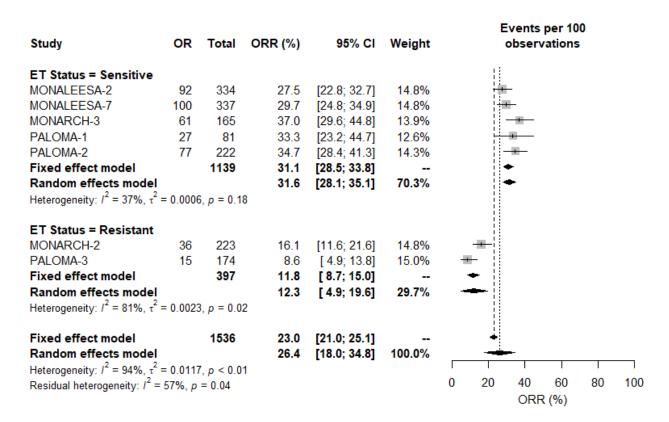
Studies are ordered by alphabetical order and by year of reporting; squares on the hazard ratio plot are proportional to the weight of each study; weighting is based on the inverse variance method.

Figure S6. Meta-analysis of objective response rate (ORR) in patients treated with CDK 4/6 inhibitor plus endocrine therapy according AI-sensitivity

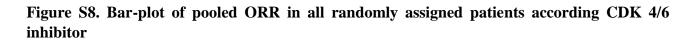


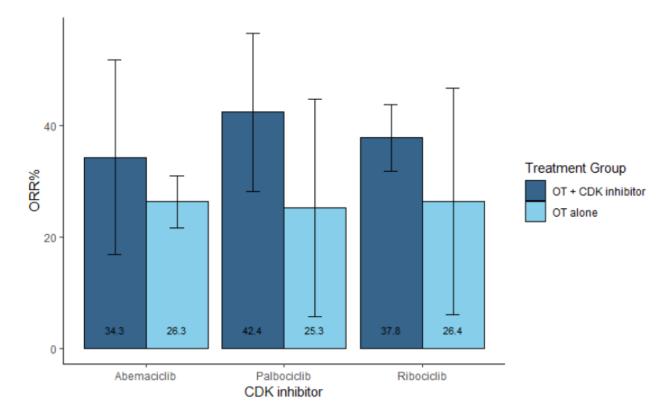
A meta-analysis of single proportions was carried out to obtain the pooled estimate of ORR in patients treated with CDK 4/6 inhibitor plus endocrine therapy according their AI-sensitivity.

Figure S7. Meta-analysis of objective response rate (ORR) in patients treated with endocrine therapy alone according AI-sensititvity



A meta-analysis of single proportions was carried out to obtain the pooled estimate of ORR in patients treated with endocrine therapy alone according their AI-sensitivity.





Abbreviations: OT, hormonal therapy (i.e. aromatase inhibitor, tamoxifene, fulvestrant); ORR, objective response rate.

Figure S9. Meta-analysis of overall survival (OS) in overall population

Study	N Exp.	N Control	Hazard Ratio	HR		Weight (fixed)	Weight (random)
MONALEESA-2	334	334		0.75	[0.52; 1.08]	9.0%	9.0%
MONALEESA-3	484	242		0.72	[0.57; 0.92]	20.5%	20.5%
MONALEESA-7	335	337		0.71	[0.54; 0.94]	15.2%	15.2%
MONARCH-2	446	223		0.76	[0.61; 0.95]	24.6%	24.6%
PALOMA-1	84	81		0.90	[0.62; 1.29]	9.1%	9.1%
PALOMA-3	347	174		0.81	[0.64; 1.03]	21.5%	21.5%
Fixed effect model Random effects model Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 0\%$, $\tau^2 =$		1391	*		[0.68; 0.85] [0.68; 0.85]		 100.0%
Helelogeneity. 7 - 070, 1 -	- υ, μ - υ.32		0.75 1 1.5				

Favours control Favours experimental

Table S3. PRISMA 2009 checklist

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both.	1
ABSTRACT			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary including, as applicable: background; objectives; data sources; study eligibility criteria, participants, and interventions; study appraisal and synthesis methods; results; limitations; conclusions and implications of key findings; systematic review registration number.	2
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known.	3
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of questions being addressed with reference to participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design (PICOS).	5, 7
METHODS	<u> </u>		
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate if a review protocol exists, if and where it can be accessed (e.g., Web address), and, if available, provide registration information including registration number.	6
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify study characteristics (e.g., PICOS, length of follow-up) and report characteristics (e.g., years considered, language, publication status) used as criteria for eligibility, giving rationale.	6
Information sources	7	Describe all information sources (e.g., databases with dates of coverage, contact with study authors to identify additional studies) in the search and date last searched.	6
Search	8	Present full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	6, Table S1
Study selection	9	State the process for selecting studies (i.e., screening, eligibility, included in systematic review, and, if applicable, included in the meta-analysis).	7
Data collection process	10	Describe method of data extraction from reports (e.g., piloted forms, independently, in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	7
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought (e.g., PICOS, funding sources) and any assumptions and simplifications made.	7
Risk of bias in individual studies	12	Describe methods used for assessing risk of bias of individual studies (including specification of whether this was done at the study or outcome level), and how this information is to be used in any data synthesis.	8
Summary measures	13	State the principal summary measures (e.g., risk ratio, difference in means).	8
Synthesis of results	14	Describe the methods of handling data and combining results of studies, if done, including measures of consistency (e.g., I ²) for each meta-analysis.	8

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
Risk of bias across studies	15	Specify any assessment of risk of bias that may affect the cumulative evidence (e.g., publication bias, selective reporting within studies).	8
Additional analyses	16	Describe methods of additional analyses (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression), if done, indicating which were pre-specified.	8
RESULTS			
Study selection	17	Give numbers of studies screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally with a flow diagram.	9-10
Study characteristics	18	For each study, present characteristics for which data were extracted (e.g., study size, PICOS, follow-up period) and provide the citations.	9-10
Risk of bias within studies	19	Present data on risk of bias of each study and, if available, any outcome level assessment (see item 12).	10
Results of individual studies	of individual studies 20 For all outcomes considered (benefits or harms), present, for each study: (a) simple summary data for each intervention group (b) effect estimates and confidence intervals, ideally with a forest plot.		Table 1
Synthesis of results	21	Present results of each meta-analysis done, including confidence intervals and measures of consistency.	10
Risk of bias across studies	22	Present results of any assessment of risk of bias across studies (see Item 15).	Fig-S2, Table S3
Additional analysis	23	Give results of additional analyses, if done (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression [see Item 16]).	10-13, Fig. S4-S8
DISCUSSION			
Summary of evidence	24	Summarize the main findings including the strength of evidence for each main outcome; consider their relevance to key groups (e.g., healthcare providers, users, and policy makers).	14-16
Limitations	25	Discuss limitations at study and outcome level (e.g., risk of bias), and at review-level (e.g., incomplete retrieval of identified research, reporting bias).	14-16
Conclusions	26	Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence, and implications for future research.	16
FUNDING			
Funding	27	Describe sources of funding for the systematic review and other support (e.g., supply of data); role of funders for the systematic review.	NA

From: Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med 6(7): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed1000097