

Supplementary Material

Nationwide Study of Real-World Treatment Patterns and Clinical Outcomes in Patients With Metastatic Urothelial Carcinoma in Hungary

Anikó Maráz,¹ Bence Nagy,² Tamara Macher,² József Jeskó,² Erika Tischler,³ Csaba Csongvai,³ Mairead Kearney⁴

¹Department of Oncotherapy, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary; ²Healthware Consulting Ltd., Budapest, Hungary; ³Merck Kft., Budapest, Hungary, an affiliate of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany; ⁴ Global Value Demonstration, Market Access and Pricing (GVAP), the healthcare business of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany

Corresponding author: Anikó Maráz, Department of Oncotherapy, University of Szeged, Korányi Fásor 12, H-6720 Szeged, Hungary. Email: dr.aniko.maraz@gmail.com.

Table S1. Patient characteristics at the index date (start date of 1L systemic treatment) in 2L treatment subgroups

	Any 2L systemic treatment (n=298)	2L ICI after 1L PBC treatment subgroups (n=237)			2L ICI after 1L non-PBC (n=50)
		2L ICI after any 1L PBC (n=237)	2L ICI after 1L cisplatin + gemcitabine (n=165)	2L ICI after 1L carboplatin + gemcitabine (n=72)	
Sex, n (%)					
Male	215 (72.1)	180 (75.9)	126 (76.4)	54 (75.0)	29 (58.0)
Female	83 (27.9)	57 (24.1)	39 (23.6)	18 (25.0)	21 (42.0)
Age, years					
Median	68	67	66	70	68
IQR	63-72	62-72	62-71	64-74	64-73
Mean	66.8	66.6	65.8	68.8	66.9
SD	8.2	7.9	7.4	8.8	10.2
Charlson Comorbidity Index score					
Median	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
Mean	1.87	1.93	1.89	2.01	1.68
SD	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6

1L, first line; 2L, second line; ICI, immune checkpoint inhibitor; IQR, interquartile range; PBC, platinum-based chemotherapy; SD, standard deviation.