

Title: 2-^[18F]FDG-PET/CT in cancer of unknown primary tumour – a retrospective register-based cohort study

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Authors: Heidi Rimer*, Melina S. Jensen*, Sara E. Dahlsgaard-Wallenius, Lise Eckhoff, Peter Thye-Rønn, Charlotte Kristiansen, Malene G. Hildebrandt, Oke Gerke

*Shared co-first authorship

Corresponding author: Oke Gerke; University of Southern Denmark, Department of Clinical Research, Odense, Denmark and Odense University Hospital, Department of Nuclear Medicine, Odense, Denmark

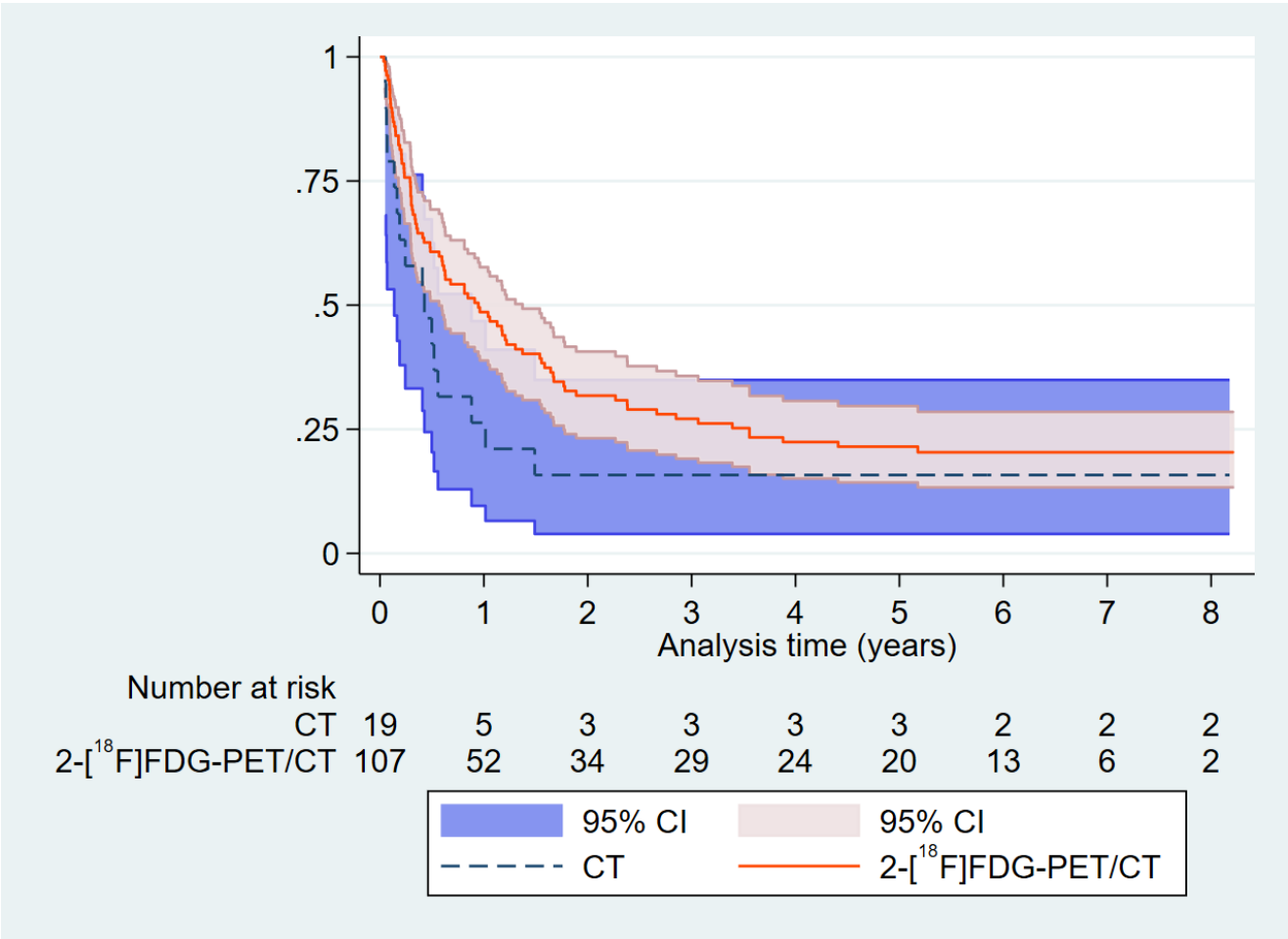
Corresponding author E-mail: Oke.Gerke@rsyd.dk

Online Resource 3: Survival (subgroup analysis on the impact of a definitive diagnosis)

Variable	Crude univariable model			Multivariable model 1: adjusted for propensity score			Multivariable model 2: adjusted for age, sex, treatment and propensity score		
	HR	95% CI	P-value	HR	95% CI	P-value	HR	95% CI	P-value
PET/CT	0.65	0.38- 1.12	0.12	0.92	0.51- 1.64	0.77	0.74	0.41- 1.36	0.33
Age							1.01	1.00- 1.03	0.13
Sex (Male)							1.06	0.71- 1.60	0.78
Treatment (yes)							0.34	0.21- 0.54	<0.001
Treatment (unknown)							0.40	0.05- 3.06	0.38
Propensity score				0.11	0.03- 0.46	0.003	0.32	0.06- 1.69	0.18

Supplemental Table 4 Cox-regression regarding survival in a subgroup of CUP patients who received a definitive diagnosis,

presenting the hazard ratio of patients who received a 2-^[18F]FDG-PET/CT with patients who received a CT as baseline. CUP: Cancer of unknown primary tumour. CT: Computed tomography. 2-^[18F]FDG: 2-deoxy-2-^[18F]fluoro-D-glucose. PET: Positron emission tomography.

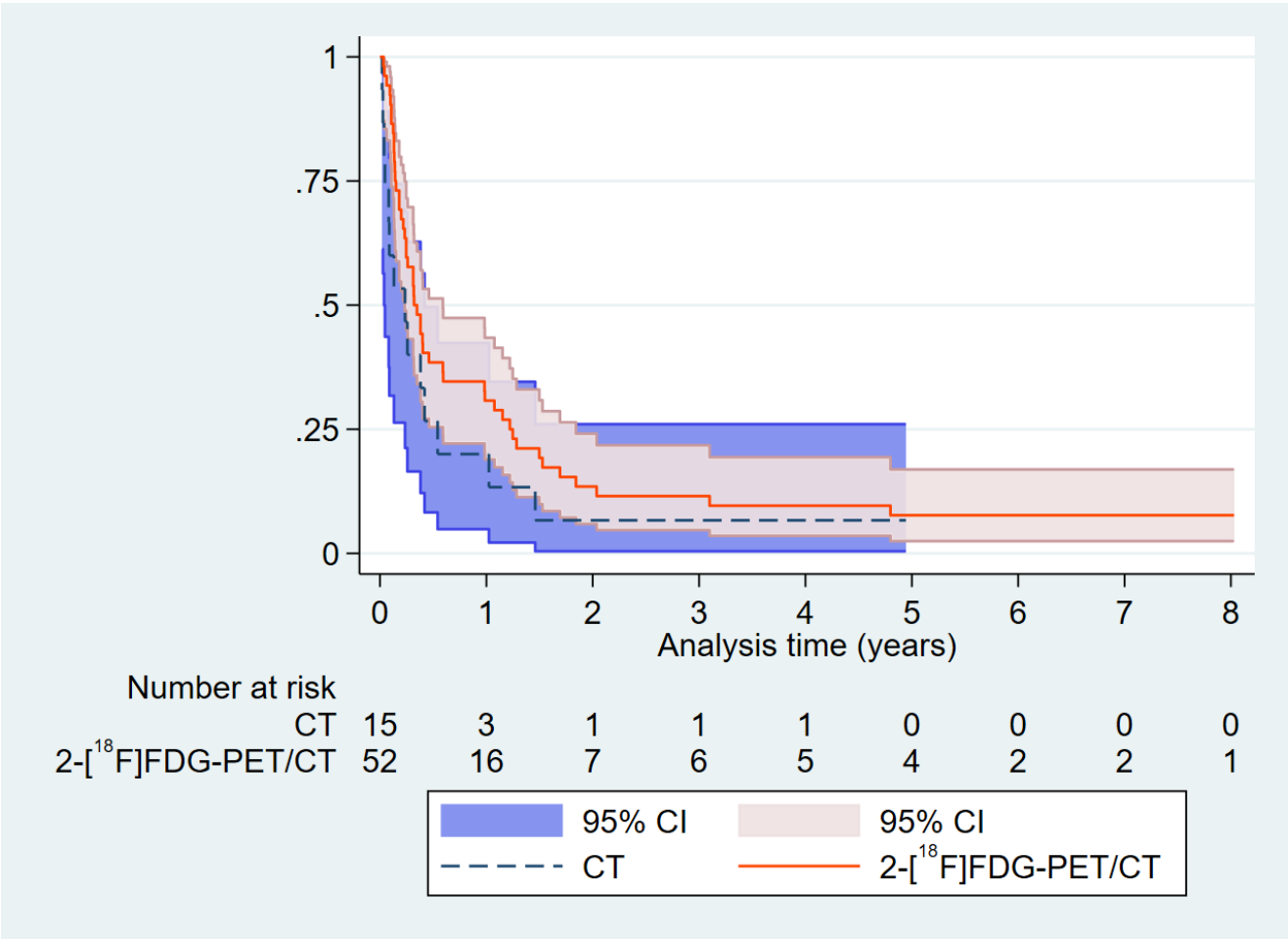


Supplemental Fig. 2 Kaplan-Meier survival estimates in a subgroup of CUP patients who received a final diagnosis, comparing patients who received a 2-¹⁸F]FDG-PET/CT with patients who received a CT. CUP: Cancer of unknown primary tumour. CT: Computed tomography. 2-¹⁸F]FDG: 2-deoxy-2-¹⁸F]fluoro-D-glucose. PET: Positron emission tomography.

The number of patients at risk decreased from 19 to 5 in the CT group and from 107 to 52 in the 2-¹⁸F]FDG-PET/CT group within one year. Within two years, this number further decreased to 3 in the CT group and 34 in the 2-¹⁸F]FDG-PET/CT group, while the numbers after five years were 3 in the CT group and 20 in the 2-¹⁸F]FDG-PET/CT group, respectively. Although survival in the 2-¹⁸F]FDG-PET/CT group was consistently higher than in the CT group, none of this proved statistically significant due to overlapping 95% confidence intervals

Variable	Crude univariable model			Multivariable model 1: adjusted for propensity score			Multivariable model 2: adjusted for age, sex, treatment and propensity score		
	HR	95% CI	P-value	HR	95% CI	P-value	HR	95% CI	P-value
PET/CT	0.67	0.37-1.22	0.19	0.80	0.43-1.46	0.46	0.61	0.32-1.20	0.13
Age							1.02	0.99-1.05	0.18
Sex (Male)							1.68	0.89-3.18	0.11
Treatment (yes)							0.39	0.20-0.74	0.004
Treatment (unknown)							<0.001	N/A	1.00
Propensity score				0.06	0.01-0.57	0.015	0.16	0.01-1.79	0.14

Supplemental Table 5 Cox-regression regarding survival in a subgroup of CUP patients who did not receive a definitive diagnosis, presenting the hazard ratio of patients who received a 2-[¹⁸F]FDG-PET/CT with patients who received a CT as baseline. CUP: Cancer of unknown primary tumour. CT: Computed tomography. 2-[¹⁸F]FDG: 2-deoxy-2-[¹⁸F]fluoro-D-glucose. PET: Positron emission tomography.



Supplemental Fig. 3 Kaplan-Meier survival estimates in a subgroup of CUP patients who did not receive a final diagnosis, comparing patients who received a 2-¹⁸F]FDG-PET/CT with patients who received a CT. CUP: Cancer of unknown primary tumour. CT: Computed tomography. 2-¹⁸F]FDG: 2-deoxy-2-¹⁸F]fluoro-D-glucose. PET: Positron emission tomography.

The number of patients at risk decreased from 15 to 3 in the CT group and from 52 to 16 in the 2-¹⁸F]FDG-PET/CT group within one year. Within two years, this number further decreased to 1 in the CT group and 7 in the 2-¹⁸F]FDG-PET/CT group, while the numbers after five years were 0 in the CT group and 4 in the 2-¹⁸F]FDG-PET/CT group, respectively. Although survival in the 2-¹⁸F]FDG-PET/CT group was consistently higher than in the CT group, none of this proved statistically significant due to overlapping 95% confidence intervals