Supplemental for:

**Effectiveness of modified dose dense paclitaxel in recurrent cervical cancer**

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**Supplemental Table S1. Treatment regimens of cervical cancer patients (n=70).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Regimen | Number (%) |
| Paclitaxel doublet | 18 (100%) |
| Carboplatin + paclitaxel | 5 (27.8%) |
| Cisplatin + paclitaxel | 4 (22.2%) |
| Cisplatin + paclitaxel + bevacizumab | 4 (22.2%) |
| Paclitaxel + bevacizumab | 2 (11.1%) |
| Paclitaxel + 5-fluorouracil | 2 (11.1%) |
| Gemcitabine + docetaxel | 1 (5.6%) |
| Non-paclitaxel regimen | 52 (100%) |
| Cisplatin + gemcitabine | 25 (48.1%) |
| Cisplatin + topotecan | 4 (7.7%) |
| Cisplatin + pemetrexed | 4 (6.8%) |
| Cisplatin + vinorelbine | 4 (6.8%) |
| Topotecan alone | 3 (5.8%) |
| Cisplatin alone | 3 (5.8%) |
| Capecitabine only | 2 (3.8%) |
| Cisplatin + cetuximab | 2 (3.8%) |
| Pemetrexed alone | 1 (1.7%) |
| Carboplatin + gemcitabine | 1 (1.7%) |
| Others | 3 (5.8%) |

Number (%) is shown.

**Supplemental Table S2. Effects of dose-dense paclitaxel in gynecologic cancers: systematic review of literature**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author** | **Year** | **Type\*** | **Design** | **No** | **Regimen** | **Cycle** | **Prior chemo** | **RR (%)** | **PFS** | **OS** |
| Chan JK  (GOG0262) | 2016 | OVCA II-IV | Phase III | 55 57 | PTX (80 mg/m2 weekly) + CBDCA (AUC 6 q21) PTX (175 mg/m2 q21) + CBDCA (AUC 6 q21) | 6 | ≤ 1 | na | 14.2 10.3 | na |
| Becker DA | 2016 | OVCA  III-IV | Retro  NAC | 21  40 | PTX (NA day 1, 8, and 15) + CBDCA (NA q21) PTX (NA q21) + CBDCA (NA q21) | 3  3 | No | 85%  86% | na | na |
| Pignata S  (MITO7) | 2014 | OVCA IC-IV | Phase III | 406 404 | PTX (60 mg/m2 weekly) + CBDCA (AUC 2 weekly) PTX (175 mg/m2 q21) + CBDCA (AUC 6 q21) | 18 6 | No | 56% 59% | 18.3 17.3 | na |
| van der Burg ME | 2014 | OVCA IIB-IV | Phase III | 133 134 | PTX (90mg/m2) + CDDP (70mg/m2) or CBDCA (AUC 4), weekly PTX (175mg/m2) + CDDP (75mg/m2) or CBDCA (AUC 6), q21 | 6 | No | 86% 85% | 18.5 16.4 | 44.8 41.1 |
| Katsumata  (JGOG-3016) | 2013 | OVCA II-IV | Phase III | 312 319 | PTX (80 mg/m2 day 1, 8, and 15) + CBDCA (AUC 6 q21) PTX (180 mg/m2 q21) + CBDCA (AUC 6 q21) | 6 | No | 56% 53% | 28.2 17.5 | 100.5 62.2 |
| McCormack M | 2013 | OVCA IB2-IV | Phase II  NAC | 46 | PTX (80 mg/m2) + CBDCA (AUC 2) weekly | 6 | No | 69% | na | na |
| Abaid LN | 2013 | OVCA  III-IV | Phase II | 88 | PTX (80 mg/m2 day 1, 8, and 15) + CBDCA (AUC 6 q28) | 6 | No | 84% | na | na |
| Sharma R | 2009 | OVCA Rec/M | Retro | 21 | PTX (70 mg/m2) + CBDCA (AUC 3), day 1,8, and 15 q28 | 6 | ≤ 2 | 60% | 7.9 | 13.3 |
| Cadron et al | 2007 | OVCA Rec/M | phase II | 33 | PTX (90mg/m2) + CBDCA (AUC 4), day 1,8 q21 | 6 | ≤ 2 | 66% | 9.0 | 18.0 |
| Vandenput I | 2009 | EMCA Rec/M | Retro | 42 | PTX (90 mg/m2) + CBDCA (AUC 4), day 1,8 q21 | 6 | ≤ 4 | 71% | 10.0 | na |
| Benedetti Panici P | 2015 | CXCA  IIA-IIIB | Phase II  NAC | 22 | PTX (60 mg/m2) + CDDP (60mg/m2) every 10 days | 5 | ≤ 1 | 53% | na | na |
| IVergote I | 2015 | CxCA Rec/M | Retro | 34 | PTX (60mg/m2 weekly) + CBDCA (AUC 2.7 weekly) + G-CSF | 18 | ≤ 1 | 51% | 7 | na |
| Singh RB | 2013 | CXCA IIB-VIA | Pilot  NAC | 28 | PTX (60 mg/m2) + CBDCA (AUC 2) weekly | 6 | No | 68% | na | na |
| Torfs S | 2012 | CXCA Rec/M | Retro | 43  22 | PTX (90mg/m2) + CBDCA (AUC 4), day1.8 q 21  PTX (60mg/m2) + CBDCA (AUC 2.7), weekly | 6 | No | 58%  36% | 5.0  na | 11.0  10.0 |

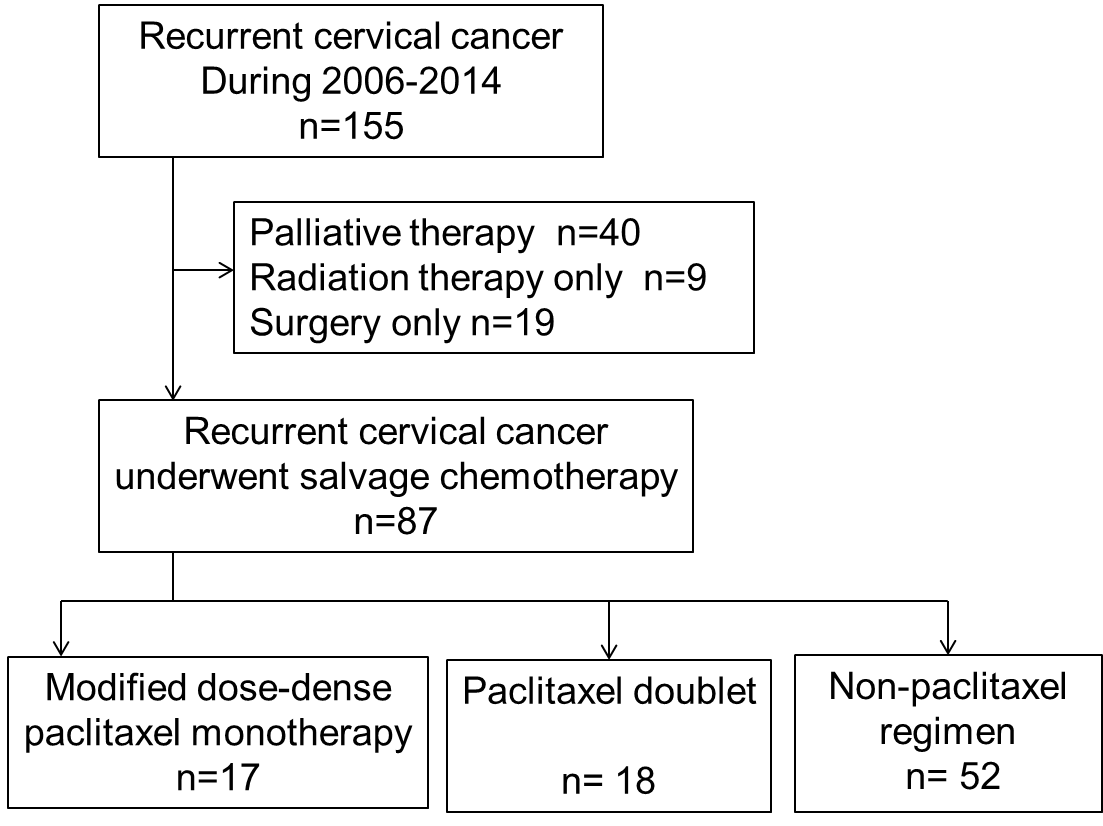
Abbreviation; Type\*, type of cancer and stage; OVCA, ovarian cancer; EMCA, endometrial cancer; CXCA, cervical cancer; RR, response rate; PFS, progression-free survival (months); OS, overall survival (months); Rec, recurrent cervical cancer; M, metastasis cervical cancer; Retro, retrospective; Pilot, pilot study; NAC, neoadjuvant chemotherapy; PTX, paclitaxel; CBDCA, carboplatin; CDDP, cisplatin; AUC, area under the curve; and na, not available. References are listed in page 8.

**Supplemental Table S3. Frequency of grade 3-4 toxicity in dose-dense paclitaxel with gynecologic cancers: systematic review of literature**

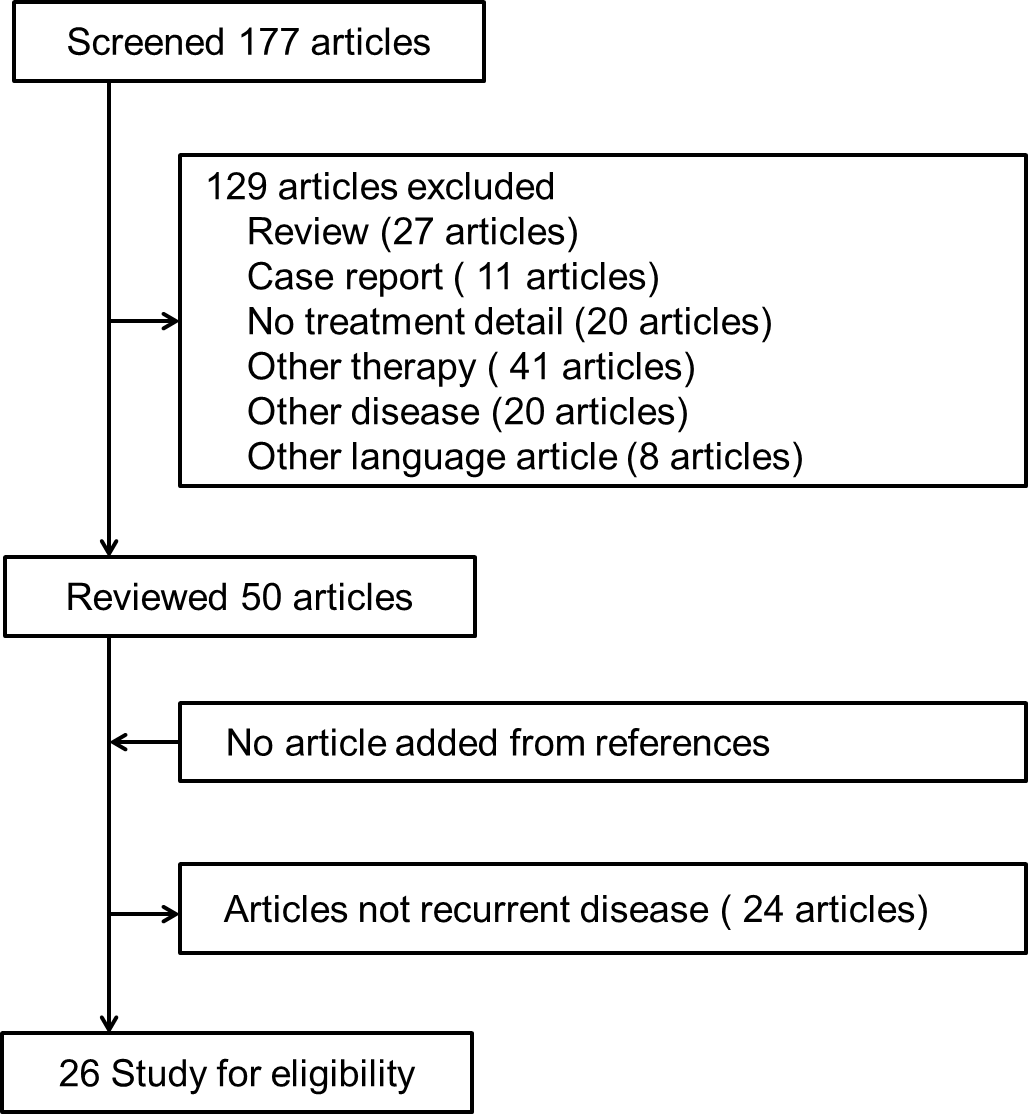
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author** | **Hematologic\*** | **Neutropenia** | **Thrombocytopenia** | **Neurotoxicity** | **hypersensitivity** | **Liver toxicity** |
| Chan JK  (GOG0262) | 36% 16% | 72% 83% | 20% 16% | sensory 26%, motor 3%  sensory 2%, motor 1% | na | na |
| Becker DA | 42%  28% | 19%  13% | 19%  3% | 0  3% | na | na |
| Pignata S  (MITO7) | 6% 8% | 42% 50% | 1% 7% | 0 2% | 4% 4% | < 1% < 1% |
| van der Burg ME | 11% 11% | 61% 66% | 40% 16% | 29% 9% | na | na |
| Katsumata (JGOG3016) | 69% 44% | 92% 88% | 44% 38% | sensory 21%, motor 15% sensory 20%, motor 12% | na | na |
| McCormack M | 2% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 4% | na |
| Abaid LN | 1% | 23% | 8% | 1% | na | na |
| Cadron et al | 5% | 34% | 3% | 3% | 9% | na |
| Sharma R | 5% | 34% | 0 | 14% | na | na |
| Vandenput I | 14% | 81% | 26% | na | na | na |
| Benedetti Panici P | 4% | 14% | 0 | 4% | na | 9% |
| IVergote I | 81% | 38% | 19% | na | na | na |
| Singh RB | 14% | 32% | 3.5% | na | na | na |
| Torfs S | 42% 55% | 63% 50% | 42%  46% | 0 0 | 14% 10% | 42% 55% |

\*anemia, Abbreviation: na, not available. References are listed in page 8.

**Supplemental Figure S1. Selection criteria for chemotherapy treatment in recurrent cervical cancer**

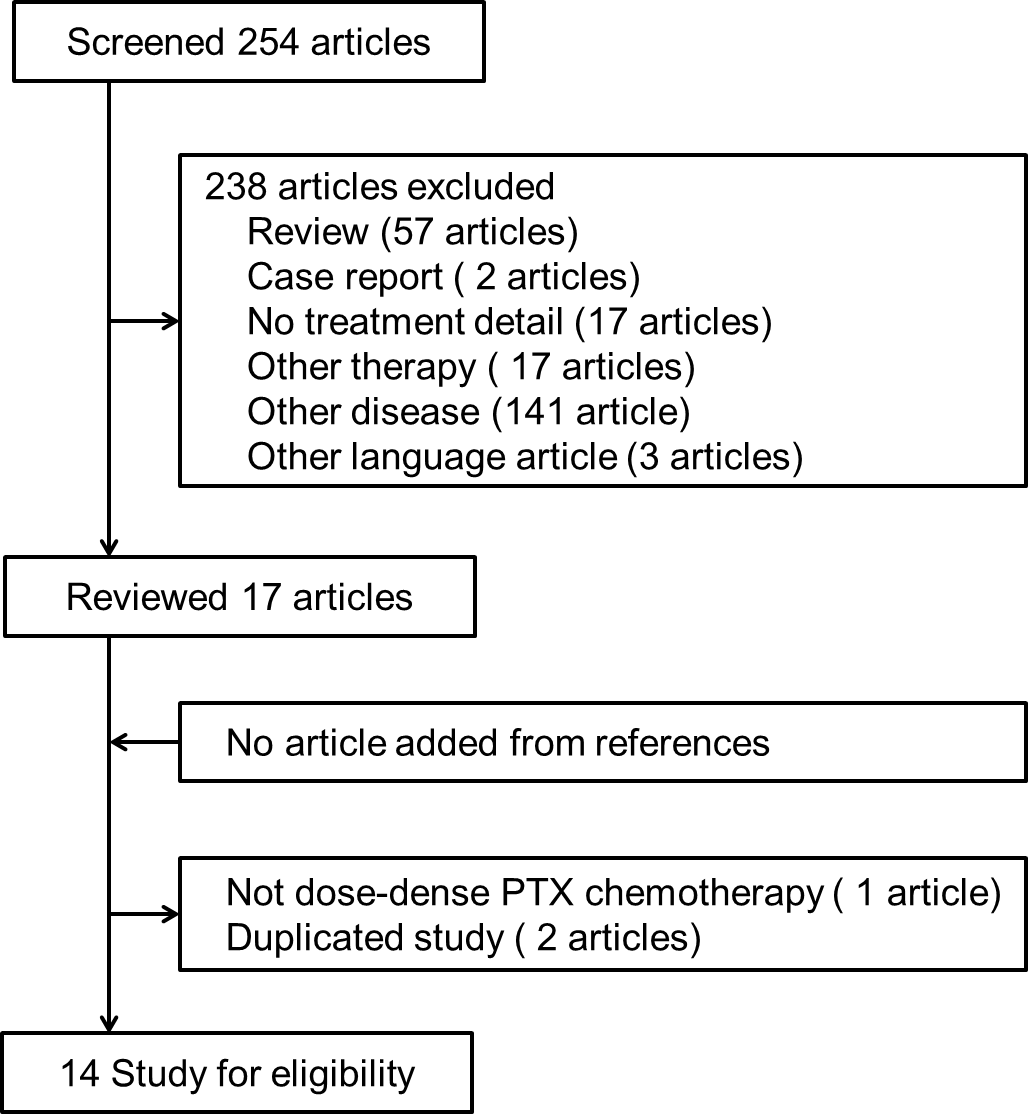


**Supplemental Figure S2. Selection schema for systematic review: paclitaxel for recurrent cervical cancer.**

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Abbreviations: PTX, paclitaxel

**Supplemental Figure S3. Searching criteria for dose-dense paclitaxel chemotherapy with gynecologic cancers.**



Abbreviation: PTX, paclitaxel.

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