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** | **Priorchemo** | **RR (%)** | **PFS** | **OS** |
| Chan JK(GOG0262) | 2016 | OVCAII-IV  | Phase III | 5557 | PTX (80 mg/m2 weekly) + CBDCA (AUC 6 q21)PTX (175 mg/m2 q21) + CBDCA (AUC 6 q21) | 6 | ≤ 1 | na | 14.210.3 | na |
| Becker DA | 2016 | OVCAIII-IV | RetroNAC | 2140 | PTX (NA day 1, 8, and 15) + CBDCA (NA q21)PTX (NA q21) + CBDCA (NA q21) | 33 | No | 85%86% | na | na |
| Pignata S(MITO7) | 2014 | OVCAIC-IV  | Phase III | 406404 | PTX (60 mg/m2 weekly) + CBDCA (AUC 2 weekly)PTX (175 mg/m2 q21) + CBDCA (AUC 6 q21) | 186 | No | 56%59% | 18.317.3 | na |
| van der Burg ME | 2014 | OVCAIIB-IV  | Phase III | 133134 | PTX (90mg/m2) + CDDP (70mg/m2) or CBDCA (AUC 4), weeklyPTX (175mg/m2) + CDDP (75mg/m2) or CBDCA (AUC 6), q21 | 6 | No | 86%85% | 18.516.4 | 44.841.1 |
| Katsumata (JGOG-3016) | 2013 | OVCAII-IV  | Phase III | 312319 | 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% | 28.217.5 | 100.562.2 |
| McCormack M | 2013 | OVCAIB2-IV  | Phase IINAC | 46 | PTX (80 mg/m2) + CBDCA (AUC 2) weekly | 6 | No | 69% | na | na |
| Abaid LN | 2013 | OVCAIII-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 | OVCARec/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 | OVCARec/M | phase II | 33 | PTX (90mg/m2) + CBDCA (AUC 4), day 1,8 q21 | 6 | ≤ 2 | 66% | 9.0 | 18.0 |
| Vandenput I | 2009 | EMCARec/M | Retro  | 42 | PTX (90 mg/m2) + CBDCA (AUC 4), day 1,8 q21  | 6 | ≤ 4 | 71% | 10.0 | na |
| Benedetti Panici P | 2015 | CXCAIIA-IIIB | Phase IINAC | 22 | PTX (60 mg/m2) + CDDP (60mg/m2) every 10 days | 5 | ≤ 1 | 53% | na | na |
| IVergote I | 2015 | CxCARec/M | Retro | 34 | PTX (60mg/m2 weekly) + CBDCA (AUC 2.7 weekly) + G-CSF | 18 | ≤ 1 | 51% | 7 | na |
| Singh RB | 2013 | CXCAIIB-VIA | Pilot NAC | 28 | PTX (60 mg/m2) + CBDCA (AUC 2) weekly | 6 | No | 68% | na | na |
| Torfs S | 2012 | CXCARec/M | Retro | 4322 | PTX (90mg/m2) + CBDCA (AUC 4), day1.8 q 21PTX (60mg/m2) + CBDCA (AUC 2.7), weekly | 6 | No | 58%36% | 5.0na | 11.010.0 |

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% | 03% | na | na |
| Pignata S(MITO7) | 6%8% | 42%50% | 1%7% | 02% | 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% | 00 | 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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