

Supplemental Table S1: Representativeness of Study Participants

Cancer type	Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS)
Considerations related to:	
Sex	RMS occurs slightly more commonly in males than females, with a male to female ratio reported to be between 1.3-1.5.
Age	<p>Most RMS occurs in children and adolescents, with a majority of new diagnoses arising in children less than 6 years of age.</p> <p>Embryonal (fusion-negative) RMS is more common in early childhood, while alveolar (fusion-positive) RMS is more common in older children.</p>
Race/ethnicity	There is no known predilection for RMS by race or ethnicity. The incidence in Black patients has been reported as both similar to or slightly higher than in White adolescent patients, while incidence is lower in Hispanic and Asian patients compared to White patients.
Geography	There is no known pattern of geographic distribution for RMS within the United States.
Other considerations	Due to the rarity of this disease, demographic statistics for patients specifically with relapsed RMS are not reported. However, given the known prognostic impact of age and RMS subtype, the population with relapse would be expected to have a greater proportion of patients with high-risk features, including older age, alveolar (fusion-positive) histology, and metastatic disease.
Overall representativeness of this study	<p>Due to the small number of patients in this study, it would be difficult to match the accrued population with the expected population.</p> <p>However, compared to the demographics and disease characteristics of a newly diagnosed population, the study population overall reflects a group of patients with increased representation of features of higher risk disease including older age, alveolar (fusion-positive) histology, and metastatic disease.</p>