

Supplementary Table S5. Representativeness of Study Participants.

Cancer type(s)/subtype(s)/stage(s)/condition	HR+, HER2+ advanced breast cancer
Considerations related to:	
Sex	HR+, HER2+ breast cancer is predominately diagnosed in women. Approximately 1% of all breast cancers are diagnosed in men. ^{a,b}
Age	Median age at diagnosis of HR+, HER2+ breast cancer amongst females from 2016-2020 was 58 years (across all races/ethnicities). ^c
Race/Ethnicity	SEER 5-Year Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (2016-2020) for HR+, HER2+ breast cancer per 100,000 were 12.6 for all races/ethnicities, 12.8 for black (including Hispanic), 12.5 for white (including Hispanic) and 10.5 for Hispanic (any race). ^c
Geography	In 2020, the highest incidence rates of breast cancer were observed in Australia/New Zealand, Western Europe, Northern America and Northern Europe, while lower rates were observed in Central America, Eastern and Middle Africa, and South Central Asia. ^d
Other considerations	Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in females globally, with the HR+, HER2+ subtype making up an estimated 10% of all breast cancer subtypes in the US. ^{e,f}
Overall Representativeness of this study	The median age in this study was 55, 54, and 57 years for Arms A, B, and C, respectively. ^g This study also modeled a global approach with patients

	<p>enrolled in Europe, North America, Asia Pacific, and South America.[§] Of the ITT population (237 patients), 163 were Caucasian, 35 were Asian, 9 were Black or African American, 2 were American Indian or Alaska Native, 1 was multiple, and 27 were missing/not reported.[§] Male participants were not eligible for the study.</p>
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^a Gucalp A, Traina TA, Eisner JR, Parker JS, Selitsky SR, Park BH, *et al.* Male breast cancer: a disease distinct from female breast cancer. *Breast Cancer Research and Treatment* **2019**;173(1):37-48.

^b Giordano SH. Breast cancer in men. *N Engl J Med* **2018**;378(24):2311-20.

^c SEER*Explorer: An interactive website for SEER cancer statistics [Internet]. Surveillance Research Program, National Cancer Institute; 2023 Apr 19. [updated: 2023 Jun 8; cited 2023 Aug 1]. Available from: <https://seer.cancer.gov/statistics-network/explorer/>. Data source(s): SEER Incidence Data, November 2022 Submission (1975-2020), [SEER 22 registries](#).

^d Sung H, Ferlay J, Siegel RL, Laversanne M, Soerjomataram I, Jemal A, *et al.* Global cancer statistics 2020: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries. *CA Cancer J Clin* **2021**;71(3):209-49.

^e Winters S, Martin C, Murphy D, Shokar NK. Breast cancer epidemiology, prevention, and screening. *Prog Mol Biol Transl Sci* **2017**;151:1-32.

^f Howlader N, Altekruse SF, Li CI, Chen VW, Clarke CA, Ries LA, *et al.* US incidence of breast cancer subtypes defined by joint hormone receptor and HER2 status. *J Natl Cancer Inst* **2014**;106(5)

[§] Tolaney SM, Wardley AM, Zambelli S, Hilton JF, Troso-Sandoval TA, Ricci F, *et al.* Abemaciclib plus trastuzumab with or without fulvestrant versus trastuzumab plus standard-of-care chemotherapy in women with hormone receptor-positive, HER2-positive advanced breast cancer (monarchHER): a randomised, open-label, phase 2 trial. *Lancet Oncol* **2020**;21(6):763-75.