

Supplementary Table S2. Representativeness of study participants

Cancer type(s) / subtype(s) / stage(s) / condition	Treatment-naïve extensive-stage small-cell lung cancer (ES-SCLC)
Considerations related to:	
Sex	A greater incidence of SCLC has previously been reported in males than females (10.9 per 100,000 vs 7.6 per 100,000, respectively, in the US in 2000) (1), but the incidence in males has been declining over the last two decades, and the male:female ratio is now around 1:1 (2). In 2019, the respective incidence rates in males and females were 5.5 and 5.0 per 100,000 (1). In a recent retrospective analysis of the SEER database, 50.7% of 26,221 patients diagnosed with SCLC between 2010 and 2015 were male (3).
Age	The median age of patients with SCLC is approximately 65 years (4,5); >50% of 26,221 patients in the SEER database diagnosed with SCLC between 2010 and 2015 were ≥65 years old (3). Most large studies report an average age of 60–70 years (6,7); SCLC incidence peaks at 75–79 years of age in men and women (8).
Race/ethnicity	SCLC is more common in White people than those of other ethnicities (2). Of 26,221 patients diagnosed with SCLC in the US between 2010 and 2015, 82% were White (3). Black women are twice as likely as black men to develop SCLC (9). Rates of SCLC have declined across all races over the last two decades in the US (1).
Geography	An estimated 238,340 adults will be diagnosed with lung cancer in the US in 2023 (10). SCLC accounts for approximately 14% of all lung cancers (8). Approximately 30,000–35,000 people are diagnosed with SCLC in the US each year (9).
Other considerations	Most patients with SCLC present with advanced disease, with only approximately 5% diagnosed at an early stage (stage I–II) (3). Almost all cases of SCLC are attributable to cigarette smoking, which has been identified as the most important risk factor in SCLC tumorigenesis (6,11). No significant differences in survival were observed between White and Black patients with SCLC treated between 1983 and 2012 (2). Median survival is approximately 4–8 months (2,7).
Overall representativeness of this study	The median age of patients in the CASPIAN study (62–63 years across treatment arms in the ITT population) is consistent with reports in the literature (4,5). The ratio of males to females is aligned with historical observations (1), with higher percentage of men (68.4–75.4%). The majority (80.2–85.4%) of patients in our study were White. This is reflective of real-world observations in the US, where most prevalence data originates: 82% of 26,221 SCLC patients in the US SEER database were White (3). Almost all patients in our study were current or former smokers (only 5.6–8.2% of patients were never smokers), consistent with literature reports (6,11).
References	
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