

Supplemental Table 1 Treatment modalities among patients with resectable disease at the first 3 disease progressions

Treatment modalities	First progression		Second progression		Third progression	
	CRS (n=127)	No CRS (n=7)	CRS (n=64)	No CRS (n=28)	CRS (n=47)	No CRS (n=23)
Chemotherapy/targeted therapy regimens						
Platinum with taxane doublet	45 (35)	3 (43)	16 (25)	5 (18)	7 (15)	1 (2)
Platinum with non-taxane doublet	6 (5)	0 (0)	2 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2)
BEP	17 (13)	0 (0)	4 (6)	1 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Chemotherapy with bevacizumab	1 (1)	2 (3)	3 (5)	2 (7)	3 (6)	1 (2)
Other combination chemotherapy without bevacizumab	5 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2)	0 (0)
Single-agent bevacizumab	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (6)	2 (4)
Single-agent chemotherapy	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (5)	3 (11)	3 (6)	2 (4)
Other targeted therapy	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (4)
Hormonal therapy						
Aromatase inhibitor	17 (13)	1 (1)	9 (14)	9 (32)	11 (23)	6 (13)

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	CRS (n=127)	No CRS (n=7)	CRS (n=64)	No CRS (n=28)	CRS (n=47)	No CRS (n=23)
Progesterone	1 (1)	0 (0)	2 (3)	1 (4)	4 (9)	1 (2)
SERM	3 (2)	0 (0)	6 (9)	3 (11)	6 (13)	1 (2)
GnRH agonist	11 (9)	2 (3)	6 (9)	5 (18)	6 (13)	9 (19)
Other	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)
None	37 (29)	0 (0)	26 (41)	0 (0)	14 (30)	0 (0)

Patients may have received chemotherapy/targeted therapy followed by hormonal therapy, and therefore percentages may not add up to 100%.

BEP, bleomycin, etoposide, cisplatin; **CRS**, cytoreductive surgery; **GnRH**, gonadotropin-releasing hormone; **SERM**, selective estrogen receptor modulator.

How. Serial cytoreduction in recurrent adult granulosa cell tumors. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2024.