Supplemental Table 2 Surgical characteristics among patients who underwent cytoreductive surgery

Characteristic	Secondary CRS (N=127)	Tertiary CRS (N=64)	Quaternary CRS (N=47)
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Surgical approach			
Laparotomy	98 (87)	53 (95)	39 (89)
Laparoscopic	10 (9)	3 (5)	2 (4)
Robotic	5 (4)	0 (0)	3 (7)
Unknown	14 (NA)	8 (NA)	3 (NA)
Procedures performed[a]			
Small/large bowel resection	18 (14)	10 (16)	9 (19)
Appendectomy	14 (7)	3 (5)	4 (9)
Pelvic lymphadenectomy	16 (13)	2 (3)	4 (9)
Para-aortic lymphadenectomy	9 (7)	0 (0)	4 (9)
Hepatic resection	1 (1)	4 (6)	5 (11)
Omentectomy	36 (28)	9 (14)	4 (9)
Splenectomy	5 (4)	2 (3)	1 (2)

Characteristic	Secondary CRS (N=127)	Tertiary CRS (N=64)	Quaternary CRS (N=47)
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Urinary procedures	9 (7)	5 (8)	4 (9)
Tumor resection	127 (100)	64 (100)	47 (100)
Residual disease			
R0	51 (68)	28 (72)	18 (67)
R≤1 cm	19 (25)	9 (23)	7 (26)
R>1 cm	5 (7)	2 (5)	2 (7)
Unknown	52 (NA)	25 (NA)	20 (NA)

***CRS*, cytoreductive surgery; *NA*, not applicable; *R0*, no gross residual disease present at end of cytoreduction; *R≤1*, gross residual disease ≤1 cm present at end of cytoreduction; *R>1 cm*, gross residual disease >1 cm present at end of cytoreduction.**

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

a Percentages may not add up to 100%.