

Supplementary Appendix

This appendix has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

Supplement to: Swain SM, Jeong J-H, Geyer CE Jr, et al. Longer therapy, iatrogenic amenorrhea, and survival in early breast cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2010;362:2053-65.

Supplemental Table 1. Disease-Free Outcomes Based on Hormone Receptor Status

Characteristic	Sequential-ACT Group (N = 1753)*	Doxorubicin-Docetaxel Group (N = 1753)*	Concurrent-ACT Group (N = 1758)*
	<i>no. of events (no. of patients)</i>		
Estrogen receptor [†]			
Positive	242 (1321)	291 (1324)	285 (1322)
P-value	0.03 vs. Concurrent ACT	0.82 vs. Concurrent ACT	
	0.02 vs. Doxorubicin-Docetaxel		
Negative	146 (432)	177 (429)	172 (436)
P-value	0.13 vs. Concurrent ACT	0.40 vs. Concurrent ACT	
	0.02 vs. Doxorubicin-Docetaxel		

*Patients with follow-up.

[†]Assessment of estrogen receptor (ER) and progesterone-receptor status was required before randomization. ER-positive tumors were defined by a finding of ≥ 10 fmol/mg cytosol protein per milligram by the dextran-coated charcoal or sucrose-density gradient method, or as positive by the enzyme immunoassay method or by immunocytochemical assay. Patients without definitive negative results (e.g., those with results deemed to be marginal or borderline) were considered to have positive results.