Did the reporting of prognostic studies of tumour markers improve since the introduction of REMARK guideline? A comparison of reporting in published articles. Sekula P, Mallett S, Altman DG, Sauerbrei W <Supporting Information >

## S2 Doc: Eligibility criteria for selection of studies

Criteria:	
1	"examines the impact of a prognostic marker on a clinical outcome"
	focus on prognostic value of a marker on an outcome of clinical importance in humans
2	"outcome is overall and/or disease-free survival"
	considered outcome is time between diagnosis, study entry or similar and an event such as
	death, disease-related death, progression, recurrence analysis based on survival techniques (Kaplan-Meier, log-rank, Cox/proportional hazard,)
	analysis based on survival techniques (Kapian-Weier, log-rank, Cox proportional hazard,)
3	"study analysis is NOT DNA microarray, gene profiling or proteomic study
	i.e we EXCLUDE DNA microarray"
	excluding any marker study that is related to the analysis of high-dimensional data (discovery study)
	(discovery study)
4	"single marker is focus of paper"
	focus on analysis of prognostic value of single markers
	excluding studies that try to develop signatures or scores
5	"biological marker"
	Including: any lab measurement, immunohistochemistry, DNA/RNA measurements, already
	developed scores (e.g. staging scores)
	Excluding: weight (kg), BMI, angiogenesis (ultrasound), any clinical tests such as of reflexes,
	lymph drainage pattern (Scan), ethnical origin
6	"two or more variables included in the model"
7	"multivariate analysis performed"
	besides biomarker other variable(s) such as known prognostic factors (e.g. age) should be
	considered in multivariate analysis
8	"cancer"
	any form of cancer in humans, except in-situ cancer