

Supplementary Appendix

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

Supplement to: Francis PA, Pagani O, Fleming GF, et al. Tailoring adjuvant endocrine therapy for premenopausal breast cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2018;379:122-37. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1803164

Tailoring Adjuvant Endocrine Therapy for Premenopausal Breast Cancer

Francis, Pagani et al.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Contents

I. TEXT and SOFT Investigators and the International Breast Cancer Study Group Participants	1
II. Funding: Grant Support for Cooperative Groups	13
III. Supplemental Methods, Figures and Tables	14
III. A. Methods	14
III. B. Efficacy of Ovarian Suppression in SOFT Figures and Tables.....	18
III. C. Efficacy of Exemestane Compared with Tamoxifen when Treated with Ovarian Suppression Figures and Tables.....	30
III. D. Confidence Intervals for Targeted Adverse Events	44
III. E. SOFT + TEXT Combined Analysis and ABCSG-12.....	45

I. TEXT and SOFT Investigators and the International Breast Cancer Study Group Participants

Steering Committee: P.A. Francis (Chair, SOFT Co-Chair), G.F. Fleming (SOFT Co-Chair), O. Pagani (TEXT Co-Chair), B. A. Walley (TEXT Co-Chair), M. Regan (Trial Statistician), L. Blacher, H. Bonnefoi, E. Ciruelos, A. Coates, M. Colleoni, A. Di Leo, R. Gelber, A. Goldhirsch, A. Hiltbrunner, R. Kammler, S. Loibl, R. Maibach, J. Martinez, M. Rabaglio-Poretti, B. Ruepp, K. Scott, H. Shaw, V. Stearns, R. Torrasi, K. Tryfonidis, G. Viale, V. Katkade (Pfizer) , J. Amauri Soares (Ipsen)

IBCSG Scientific Committee: M. Colleoni, A. Di Leo (Co-Chairs)

IBCSG Scientific Executive Committee: M. Colleoni, A. Di Leo, F. Boyle, G. Jerusalem, M. Regan, G. Viale

IBCSG Foundation Council: R. Stahl (President), S. Aebi, F. Boyle, A. Coates, M. Colleoni, A. DiLeo, R. Gelber, A. Goldhirsch, G. Jerusalem, P. Karlsson, I. Kössler, I. Láng

IBCSG Coordinating Center, Bern, Switzerland: A. Hiltbrunner (Director), S. Fournarakou, R. Kammler, R. Maibach, M. Rabaglio-Poretti, H. Roschitzki, S. Roux, B. Ruepp

IBCSG Statistical Center, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA, USA: M. Regan (Director), M. Bonetti, Y. Feng, R. Gelber, A. Giobbie-Hurder, K. Gray, H. Huang, W. Luo, C. Mahoney, K. Price, L. Zickl

IBCSG Data Management Center, Frontier Science & Technology Research Foundation, Amherst, NY, USA: L. Blacher (Director), K. Scott (DM Section Head), M. Blackwell, A. Cesario, A. Dickinson, K. Donahue, M. Greco, P. Gonzalez, T. Heckman-Scolese, R. Hecker, R. Hinkle, M. Kalera, K. Lupejkis, A. Mora de Karausch, V. Palermo, H. Shaw, J. Swick-Jemison

IBCSG Central Pathology Office, European Institute of Oncology, Division of Pathology, Milan, Italy: G. Viale (Director), S. Andrighetto, O. Biasi, P. Dell'Orto, L. Russo

IBCSG Quality of Life Office, Bern, Switzerland: J. Bernhard, K. Ribi
Breast International Group (BIG), Brussels, Belgium: M. Piccart-Gebhart, J. Martinez
U.S. National Cancer Institute: J. Abrams, M. Mooney, J.A. Zujewski
U.S. NCI Clinical Trials Support Unit (CTSU)/Westat: M. Hering, S. Pandit, O. Santos
Alliance (CALGB) Pathology Coordinating Office, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA: W. Frankel, D. Rohrer, S. Jewell
Alliance (CALGB) Pathology Coordinating Office, Alliance Biorepository at Ohio State, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA: W. Frankel, L. M. McCart, R. Jewell
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA, USA (US FDA IND): E. Winer, J Savoie
Pfizer Study Support: C. Grant, L. Cisar, V. Katkade
Ipsen Study Support: J. Amauri Soares

Participating Centers and Principal Investigators

Centers with accrual of more than 1 patient

TEXT

BREAST INTERNATIONAL GROUP (BIG)

INTERNATIONAL BREAST CANCER STUDY GROUP (IBCSG)

Breast Cancer Trials Australia and New Zealand (BCT-ANZ), Australia; P. Francis, I. Laycock
Austin Health, Heidelberg, Victoria; J. Stewart
Box Hill Hospital, Box Hill, Victoria; J. Chirgwin
Calvary Mater Newcastle, Waratah, New South Wales; A. van der Westhuizen
Coffs Harbour Health Campus, Coffs Harbour, New South Wales; K. Briscoe
Fiona Stanley Hospital, Murdoch, Western Australia; A. Redfern
Flinders Medical Centre, Bedford Park, South Australia; B. Koczwara
Launceston General Hospital, Launceston, Tasmania; S. Gauden
Liverpool Hospital, Liverpool, New South Wales; E. Moylan
Macarthur Cancer Therapy Centre, Campbelltown, New South Wales; S. Della-Fiorentina
Maroondah Hospital, Ringwood East, Victoria; J. Chirgwin
Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, East Melbourne, Victoria; P. A. Francis
Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital, Herston, Queensland; M. Nottage
Royal Hobart Hospital, Hobart, Tasmania; D. Boadle
St. Vincent's Hospital Melbourne, Fitzroy, Victoria; R. Snyder
Tamworth Rural Referral Hospital, Tamworth, New South Wales; F. Sardelic
Tweed Hospital, The, Tweed Heads, New South Wales; E. Abdi
Victorian Breast and Oncology Care, East Melbourne, Victoria; M. Chipman

Belgium

Institute Jules Bordet, Brussels; A. Gombos
Centre Hospitalier Peltzer-La Tourelle, Verviers; A. Barbeaux
Centre Hospitalier Regional de la Citadelle, Liège; J. P. Salmon
Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Sart Tilman, Liège; G. Jerusalem
U.Z. Gasthuisberg, Leuven; P. Neven
Centre Hospitalier Regional de Huy, Huy

Egypt

Cairo Oncology Centre, Cairo; H. Azim

Hungary

National Institute of Oncology, Budapest; I. Láng

India

Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai; V. Parmar

Italy

Dipartimento di Oncologia, Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria di Udine, Udine; F. Puglisi

Centro di Riferimento Oncologico, Aviano; S. Spazzapan

Fondazione Salvatore Maugeri, Pavia; L. Pavesi

Istituto Europeo di Oncologia, Milano; M. Colleoni

Ospedale degli Infermi, Rimini; L. Gianni

Ospedale di Circolo e Fondazione Macchi, Varese; G. Pinotti

Ospedali Riuniti di Bergamo, Bergamo; C. Tondini

Sandro Pitigliani Medical Oncology Unit, Hospital of Prato, Prato; A. Di Leo

Spedali Civili, Brescia; E. Simoncini

Unita Operativa de Medicina Oncologica, Ospedale Ramazzini, Carpi; A. Fabrizio

Azienda Sanitaria di Bolzano, Bolzano; C. Graiff

Istituto Clinico Humanitas, Rozzano; A. Santoro

Peru

Instituto de Enfermedades Neoplásicas, Lima; H. Gomez

Slovenia

Institute of Oncology, Ljubljana; E. Skof

South Africa

Sandton Oncology Centre, Johannesburg; D. Vorobiof

Sweden

Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Gothenburg; P. Karlsson

Linköping University Hospital, Linköping; B. Linderholm

Swiss Association for Clinical Cancer Research (SAKK), Switzerland

Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois, Lausanne; K. Zaman

Inselspital, Bern; M. Rabaglio

Oncocare Engeried, Bern; K. Buser

Institute of Oncology of Southern Switzerland (Ospedale San Giovanni, Bellinzona; Ospedale Regionale

di Lugano, (Civico & Italiano), Lugano; Ospedale Regionale Beata Vergine, Mendrisio; Ospedale

Regionale La Carità, Locarno; Istituto Cantonale di Patologia, Locarno); O. Pagani

Kantonsspital St. Gallen, St. Gallen; T. Ruhstaller

Rätisches Kantonos-/Regionalspital, Chur; R. von Moos

Kantonsspital Basel, Basel; C. Rochlitz

Onkologiezentrum Thun-Berner Oberland, Thun; D. Rauch

Zürich Frauenklinik, Zürich; N. Gabriel

GERMAN BREAST GROUP (GBG); S. BUCHHOLZ, K. REIBMÜLLER, S. LOIBL G. VON MINCKWITZ

Caritas-Krankenhaus St. Josef, Regensburg; S. Buchholz

Mammazentrum, Klinikum Deggendorf, Deggendorf; D. Augustin

St. Vincentius Kliniken Karlsruhe, Karlsruhe; O. Tomé

Dr. Horst Schmidt Kliniken, Wiesbaden; F. Lorenz-Salehi

Klinikum Mittelbaden, Baden-Baden; A. Hahn

Universitäts-Frauenklinik Lübeck, Lübeck; D. Lüdders

ICR-CTSU ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL CANCER RESEARCH INSTITUTE (NCRI) BREAST CLINICAL STUDIES GROUP, UNITED KINGDOM; H. EARL, J. BLISS, A. GILLMAN, N. ATKINS

Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge; H. Earl
Peterborough District Hospital, Peterborough; K. McAdam

NORTH AMERICAN BREAST CANCER GROUP

Alliance for Clinical Trials in Oncology; E. Winer, L. Carey, A. Partridge, M.P. Goetz
ECOG-ACRIN Cancer Research Group; N. Davidson, V. Stearns, R.M. O'Regan, S. Gluck
Canadian Cancer Trials Group; K.I. Pritchard, T. Whelan, K. Gelmon, M. Webster
NRG Oncology; C.E. Geyer Jr., N. Wolmark, T Mamounas, J. White, S. Swain
SWOG; G.N. Hortobagyi, S. Martino, J.R. Gralow, A.F. Scott

NORTH AMERICAN PARTICIPATING CENTERS

Canada

Cross Cancer Institute, Edmonton, Alberta; K.S. Tonkin
Tom Baker Cancer Center, Calgary, Alberta; B.A. Walley (Chair), M. Webster (PI)
London Regional Cancer Center, London, Ontario; K.R. Potvin
Juravinski Cancer Centre at Hamilton Health Sciences, Hamilton, Ontario; R.G. Tozer
Trillium Health Centre - W Toronto, Toronto, Ontario; J.A. Gapski
Hôpital Charles LeMoyné, Greenfield Park, Quebec; C. Prady
Allan Blair Cancer Center, Regina, Saskatchewan; M. Salim
Saskatoon Cancer Center, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; A. Sami
The Vitalite Health Network - Dr. Leon Richard Oncology Centre, Moncton, New Brunswick; P. Whitlock
Hopital du Sacre-Coeur de Montreal, Quebec; J. A. Roy
Windsor Regional Cancer Centre, Ontario; C. Hamm

United States of America

Presbyterian Hospital, Whittier, CA; J.H. Freimann
University of California at San Diego, San Diego, CA; J.E. Mortimer
San Francisco General, San Francisco, CA; H.S. Rugo
University of California at San Francisco, San Francisco, CA; C.J. Ryan
University of California San Diego Cancer Center, San Diego, CA; B.A. Parker
University of Colorado, Aurora, CO; A.D. Elias
The Shaw Regional Cancer Center, Aurora, CO; A.D. Elias
University of Connecticut, Farmington, CT; S. Tannenbaum
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, DC; D.C. Van Echo
University of Miami Sylvester Cancer Center, Miami, FL; S. Gluck
Mayo Clinic Jacksonville, Jacksonville, FL; E. Perez
Siouxland Hematology - Oncology Associates, Sioux City, IA; D.B. Wender
Saint Luke's Mountain States Tumor Institute, Boise, ID; T.A. Walters
Evanston Northwestern Healthcare, Evanston, IL; D.E. Merkel
John H. Stroger, Jr., Hospital of Cook County, Chicago, IL; H.A. Zaren
Resurrection Medical Center, Chicago, IL; C. G. Rose
University of Chicago, Chicago, IL; H.L. Kindler
Saint Joseph's Medical Center, South Bend, IN; R.H. Ansari
Memorial Hospital of South Bend, South Bend, IN; R.H. Ansari
Fort Wayne Medical Oncology/Hematology Incorporated, Fort Wayne, IN; S.R. Nattam
Northern Indiana Cancer Research Co, South Bend, IN; R.H. Ansari
Mount Carmel Regional Cancer Center, Pittsburg, KS
Stormont-Vail Regional Health Center, Topeka, KS; S.J. Vogel

Addison Gilbert, Gloucester, MA; A.P. McIntyre
Tufts Medical Center, Boston, MA; J.K. Erban
Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA; H.J. Burstein
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA; H.J. Burstein
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, MA; H.J. Burstein
Faulkner Hospital, Boston, MA; H.J. Burstein
North Shore Cancer Center, Salem, MA; K.J. Krag
Emerson Hospital, Boston, MA; H.J. Burstein
Suburban Hospital, Bethesda, MD; C.B. Hendricks
University of Maryland Greenebaum Cancer Center, Baltimore, MD; K.H. Rak Tkaczuk
Mercy Medical Center, Baltimore, MD; D.A. Riseberg
William Beaumont Hospital, Royal Oak, MI; D. Zakalik
United Hospital, St. Paul, MN; P.J. Flynn
Abbott-Northwestern Hospital, St. Louis Park, MN; P.J. Flynn
Mercy Hospital, Coon Rapids, MN; P.J. Flynn
Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN; J.N. Ingle
Saint John's Hospital - HealthEast, Minneapolis, MN; D.J. Schneider
Metro-Minnesota CCOP, Minneapolis, MN; P.J. Flynn
Washington School of Medicine, St Louis, MO; M.J. Naughton
Kansas City CCOP, Kansas City, MO; W.T. Stephenson
Montana Cancer Consortium CCOP, Billings, MT; B.T. Marchello
Moses H. Cone Memorial, Greensboro, NC; J.E. Feldmann
Mission Hospitals Inc, Asheville, NC; M.J. Messino
Hope, A Women's Cancer Center, Asheville, NC; D.J. Hetzel
Medcenter One Health Systems, Bismarck, ND; E.J. Wos
Dakota Clinic, Fargo, ND; K. Sen
University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, NE; E.C. Reed
Portsmouth Regional Hospital, Portsmouth, NH; E.M. Bonnem
South Jersey Healthcare, Vineland, NJ; D.H. Blom
Virtua West Jersey Hospitals, Marlton, NJ; M.S. Entmacher
New York University Medical Center, New York, NY; A.D. Tiersten
Albert Einstein College/Medicine, Bronx, NY; C.M. Pellegrino
Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY; E.G. Levine
Aultman Hospital, Canton, OH; J.A. Schmotzer
Geisinger Medical Center, Danville, PA; G.D.A. Padula
Sioux Valley Clinic - Oncology, Sioux Falls, SD; M.A. Mazurczak
University of Vermont, Burlington, VT; S. Burdette-Radoux
Mountainview Medical, Berlin, VT; S. Burdette-Radoux
Swedish Hospital Medical Center, Seattle, WA; S.E. Rivkin
University of Washington Medical Center, Seattle, WA; S.E. Rivkin
Aspirus Wausau Hospital Center, Wausau, WI; U. Gautam
Oncology Alliance-Glendale, Glendale, WI; R.D. Hart
West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV; J. Abraham

SOFT

BREAST INTERNATIONAL GROUP (BIG)

INTERNATIONAL BREAST CANCER STUDY GROUP (IBCSG)

Breast Cancer Trials Australia and New Zealand (BCT-ANZ), Australia; P. Francis, I. Laycock

Austin Health, Heidelberg, Victoria; J. Stewart
Ballarat Oncology and Haematology Services, Wendouree, Victoria; G. Kannourakis
Border Medical Oncology, Wodonga, Victoria; C. Underhill
Calvary Mater Newcastle, Waratah, New South Wales; A. van der Westhuizen
Canberra Hospital, The, Garran, Australian Capital Territory; N. Gorddard
Chris O'Brien Lifehouse, The, Canperdown, New South Wales; J. Beith
Coffs Harbour Health Campus, Coffs Harbour, New South Wales; K. Briscoe
Concord Repatriation General Hospital, Concord, New South Wales; P. Beale
Launceston General Hospital, Launceston, Tasmania; S. Gauden
Liverpool Hospital, Liverpool, New South Wales; E. Moylan
Macarthur Cancer Therapy Centre, Campbelltown, New South Wales; S. Della-Fiorentina
Manning Rural Referral Hospital, Taree, New South Wales; E. Livshin
Maroondah Hospital, Ringwood East, Victoria; J. Chirgwin
Mater Hospital, The, North Sydney, New South Wales; F. Boyle
Monash Medical Centre, East Bentleigh, Victoria; M. White
Nambour Hospital, Nambour, Queensland; G. Hawson
Peter MacCallum Cancer Center, East Melbourne, Victoria; P.A. Francis
Riverina Cancer Care Centre, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales; J. Hill
Royal Adelaide Hospital, Adelaide, South Australia; P. G. Gill
Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital, Herston, Queensland; M. Nottage
Royal Hobart Hospital, Hobart, Tasmania; D. Boadle
Royal North Shore Hospital, St. Leonards, New South Wales; S. Baron-Hay
St. Andrews Toowoomba Hospital, Toowoomba, Queensland; P. Vasey
St. George Hospital, Kogarah, New South Wales; J. Lynch
St. John of God Hospital, Bunbury, Western Australia; A. Kiberu
St. John of God Hospital, Subiaco, Western Australia; D. Tsoi
St. Vincents Hospital, Fitzroy, Victoria; R. Snyder
St. Vincent's Hospital, Darlinghurst, New South Wales; R. Epstein
Tweed Hospital, The, Tweed Heads, New South Wales; E. Abdi
Victorian Breast and Oncology Care, Melbourne, Victoria; M. Chipman

Breast Cancer Trials Australia and New Zealand (BCT-ANZ), New Zealand

Auckland City Hospital, Auckland; S. Wilson
Christchurch Hospital, Christchurch; K. Gardner
Waikato Hospital, Hamilton; I. Campbell

Brazil

Hospital de Clinicas de Porto Alegre, Porto Alegre; J. Villanova Biazús

Grupo Oncológico Corporativo Chileno de Investigación (GOCCHI), Chile; A. Corvalan, B. Muller

Instituto Nacional del Cancer, Santiago; R. Torres
Hospital San Juan de Dios, Santiago; S. Torres
Hospital San Borja Arriaran, Santiago; J. Letzkus
Hospital Clinico de la Universidad de Chile, Santiago; O. Barajas
Hospital Dr. Sotero Del Rio, Santiago; H. Rojas
Centro De Patologia Mamaria, Santiago; M.E. Bravo
Hospital Base de Valdivia, Valdivia; B. Cardemil
Instituto De Radiomedicina, Vitacura; R. Baeza

Hungary

National Institute of Oncology, Budapest; I. Láng

India

Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai; V. Parmar

Italy

Centro di Riferimento Oncologico, Aviano; S. Spazzapan

Azienda Sanitaria di Bolzano, Bolzano; C. Graiff

Ospedali Riuniti di Bergamo, Bergamo; C. Tondini

Ospedale degli Infermi, Biella; M. Clerico

Unita Operativa de Medicina Oncologica, Ospedale Ramazzini, Carpi; A. Fabrizio

Oncologia Medica Fano Italy, Fano; R. Mattioli

Ospedale Civile di Lecco, Lecco; M. Visini

Fondazione Salvatore Maugeri, Pavia; L. Pavesi

Ospedale degli Infermi, Rimini; L. Gianni

Ospedale di Circolo e Fondazione Macchi, Varese; G. Pinotti

Dipartimento di Oncologia, Azienda Ospedaliero-Universitaria di Udine, Udine; F. Puglisi

Peru

Instituto de Enfermedades Neoplásicas, Lima; H.L. Gomez

South Africa

Sandton Oncology Centre, Johannesburg; D. Vorobiof

Sweden

Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Gothenburg; P. Karlsson

Central Hospital Karlstad, Karlstad; B. Loden

Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm; J. Bergh

Lund University Hospital, Lund; P. Malmström

Skaraborg Hospital Skovde, Skovde; A. Nissborg

Southern Elfsborg Hospital Boras, Boras; P. Karlsson

Swiss Association for Clinical Cancer Research (SAKK), Switzerland

Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois, Lausanne; K. Zaman

Inselspital, Berne; M. Rabaglio

Kantonsspital St. Gallen, St. Gallen; T. Ruhstaller

Rätisches Kantonos-/Regionalspital, Chur; R. von Moos

Kantonsspital Basel, Basel; C. Rochlitz

Onkologiezentrum Thun-Berner Oberland, Thun; D. Rauch

Oncocare Engeried, Bern; K. Buser

Zürich Frauenklinik, Zürich; N. Gabriel

Brust-Zentrum Zurich, Zurich; C. Rageth

Kantonsspital Aarau (AG), Aarau; A. Schoenenberger

Tumor Zentrum Hirslanden Klinik, Aarau; R. Popescu

Kantonsspital Baden, Baden; C. Caspar

Tumor und Brustzentrum Zetup St. Gallen, St. Gallen; H.J. Senn

SOLTI, SPAIN; E. CIRUELOS

Hospital Clinic i Provincial de Barcelona , Barcelona; M. Muñoz

Hospital Universitari Vall D' Hebron, Barcelona; M. Bellet

Hospital Universitario 12 de Octubre, Madrid; E. Ciruelos

Centro Oncologico MD Anderson, Madrid; A. González Martín

Hospital Son Llatzer, Palma de Mallorca; J. G. Catalán

Clinica Univ. De Navarra, Pamplona; J. M. Aramendia

Instituto Valenciano de Oncologia, Valencia; M.A. Climent

Hospital Son Dureta (Palma de Mallorca), Palma de Mallorca; J. Rifà

Hospital Santiago De Compostela, Santiago de Compostela; R. López
H.U. Arnau de Vilanova, Lleida; A. Llombart
Hospital Universitario Virgen Macarena, Sevilla; J.A. Virizuela
Hospital Clinico Universitario de Valencia, Valencia; A. Lluch
Hospital Ramon Y Cajal, Madrid; N. Martinez Jañez
Hospital Sant Joan de Reus, Reus; M. Melé
Hospital Reina Sofia De Cordoba, Cordoba; J.R. de la Haba
Hospital Dr Negrin, Las Palmas de Gran Canari; Negrin; U. Bohn
Hospital Sant Pau i Santa Tecla, Tecla; C. Pérez Segura

CENTRAL AND EAST EUROPEAN ONCOLOGY GROUP (CEEEOG); J. JASSEM

Poland

Medical University of Gdansk, Gdansk, Poland; J. Jassem

Serbia

Institute of Oncology & Radiology of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia; Z. Neskovic-Konstantinovic

**EUROPEAN ORGANISATION FOR RESEARCH AND TREATMENT OF CANCER (EORTC) ; N. DIF,
J. BOGAERTS, K. TRYFONIDIS**

Belgium

ZNA Middelheim, Antwerpen; A. Vandebroek
Cliniques Universitaires St-Luc UCL, Brussels; M. Berliere
U.Z. Gasthuisberg, Leuven; P. Neven
Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Sart Tilman, Liège; G. Jerusalem
Hopital De Jolimont, Haine St. Paul; C. Mitine
Clinique Sainte Elisabeth, Namur; P. Vuylsteke
Algemeen Ziekenhuis Sint-Augustinus, Wilrijk; L. Dirix

France

Centre Henri Becquerel, Rouen; C. Moldovan
Institut Claudius Regaud, Toulouse; B. de Lafontan
Institut Jean Godinot, Reims; C. Jouannaud
Centre Leon Berard, Lyon; T. Bachelot
Institut Bergonie, Bordeaux; H. Bonnefoi
Centre Georges Francois-Leclerc, Dijon; I. Desmoulins
Centre Rene Huguenin, Saint-Cloud; E. Brain
Institut Curie, Paris; J.Y. Pierga
Centre Eugene Marquis, Rennes; P. Kerbrat
C.H.R.U. de Limoges, Limoges; N. Tubiana-Mathieu
Clinique Mutualiste de l'Estuaire, Saint-Nazaire; V. Delecroix
Clinique De L'alliance, Tours; A. Fignon
Institut Gustave Roussy, Villejuif; M. Saghatchian

Israel

Rambam Medical Center, Haifa; G. Fried

Netherlands

The Netherlands Cancer Institute, Amsterdam; S. Sonke
Onze Lieve Vrouwe Gasthuis, Amsterdam; O. Leeksa
Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum, Leiden; J. Kroep

Portugal

Centro de Lisboa, Lisboa; A. Moreira

Turkey

Marmara University Hospital, Istanbul; F. Dane

GERMAN BREAST GROUP (GBG); S. BUCHHOLZ, K. REIBMÜLLER, S. LOIBL G. VON MINCKWITZ

DRK Kliniken Berlin Köpenick, Berlin; A. Kleine-Tebbe
Praxis Dr. Tessen, Goslar; H.W. Tessen
Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Halle an der Saale; C. Thomssen
Universitätsfrauenklinik Erlangen, Erlangen; M.W. Beckmann
Klinikum Mittelbaden/Stadtklinik Baden-Baden, Baden-Baden; A. Hahn
Dr. Horst Schmidt Kliniken, Wiesbaden; F. Lorenz-Salehi
St. Vincentius Kliniken, Karlsruhe; O. Tomé
Klinikum Landshut GmbH, Landshut; I. Bauerfeind
Universitäts Frauenklinik, Frankfurt/Main; B. Schnappauf
Caritas-Krankenhaus St. Josef, Regensburg; S. Buchholz
Krankenhaus der Barmherzigen Brüder, Regensburg; H. Stauder

CANCER TRIALS IRELAND (FORMERLY ALL IRELAND COOPERATIVE ONCOLOGY RESEARCH GROUP; ICORG)

Beaumont Hospital, Dublin; L. Grogan
Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin; J. McCaffrey
Mater Private Hospital, Dublin; J. McCaffrey
Univiversity College Hospital Galway, Galway; M. Keane
South Infirmary-Victoria University Hospital, Cork; S. O'Reilly
Adelaide, Meath & National Children's Hospital, Dublin; J. Walshe

ICR-CTSU ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL CANCER RESEARCH INSTITUTE (NCRI) BREAST CLINICAL STUDIES GROUP, UNITED KINGDOM; R. COLEMAN, J. BLISS, A. GILLMAN, N. ATKINS

South Tyneside District Hospital, South Shields, Tyne & Wear; G. Mazdai
Weston Park Hospital, Sheffield, South Yorkshire; R. Coleman
Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood, Middlesex; A. Makris
Luton & Dunstable Hospital, Luton; A. Makris
Clatterbridge Centre for Oncology, Wirral; S. O'Reilly
Great Western Hospital, Swindon; D. Cole
New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton; M Churn
Whiston Hospital, Prescot; H. Ines
Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen; R. Todd
Royal Marsden Hospital - Fulham, London; I.E. Smith
Royal Marsden Hospital - Sutton, Surrey; I.E. Smith
York Hospital, York; J. Joji
St. James Univ Hospital, Leeds; T. Perren
Harrogate District Hospital, Harrogate; J. Joji
Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport; A. Chittalia
Russells Hall Hospital, Dudley; P. Ramachanara

NORTH AMERICAN BREAST CANCER GROUP

Alliance for Clinical Trials in Oncology; E. Winer, L. Carey, A. Partridge, J.N. Ingle

ECOG-ACRIN Cancer Research Group); N. Davidson, V. Stearns, R.M. O'Regan, S. Gluck
Canadian Cancer Trials Group; K.I. Pritchard, T. Whelan, K. Gelmon, M. Webster

NRG Oncology; C.E. Geyer Jr., N. Wolmark, T Mamounas, J. White, S. Swain
SWOG; G.N. Hortobagyi, S. Martino, J.R. Gralow, A.F. Scott

NORTH AMERICAN PARTICIPATING CENTERS

Canada

Doctor H. Bliss Murphy Cancer Center, St. John's, Newfoundland; J.S. McCarthy
BCCA-Vancouver Cancer Center, Vancouver, British Columbia; H. Kennecke
CHUM- Hotel Dieu du Montreal, Montreal, Quebec; A. Robidoux
Hopital Du Sacre-Coeur de Montreal, Montreal, Quebec; J.A. Roy
Hôpital Charles LeMoynes, Greenfield Park, Quebec; C. Prady
Cancer Centre of Southeastern Ontario at Kingston General Hospital, Kingston, Ontario; V. Kumar
Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Ottawa, Ontario; S.F. Dent
Thunder Bay Regional Health Science Centre, Thunder Bay, Ontario; D. Vergidis
Health Sciences North, , Sudbury, Ontario; P.G. Lopez
Juravinski Cancer Centre at Hamilton Health Sciences, Hamilton, Ontario; R. G. Tozer
Odette Cancer Centre, Toronto, Ontario; K.I. Pritchard
London Regional Cancer Center, London, Ontario; K.R. Potvin
Cancercare Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba; D. Grenier
Cross Cancer Institute, Edmonton, Alberta; K.S. Tonkin
Tom Baker Cancer Center, Calgary, Alberta; B.A. Walley (Chair), M. Webster (PI)
BCCA Cancer Center for the Southern Interior, Kelowna, British Columbia; S. Ellard
BCCA-Fraser Valley Cancer Center, Surrey, British Columbia; G. K. Pansegrau
Allan Blair Cancer Centre, Regina, Saskatchewan; M. Salim

United States of America

Providence Alaska Medical Center, Anchorage, AK; J.E. Anderson
University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL; R. Diasio
University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles, CA; P.A. Ganz
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA; C.A. Russel
Scripps Clinic - La Jolla, La Jolla, CA; J.F. Kroener
University of California San Diego Moores Cancer Center, San Diego, CA; B.A. Parker
John Muir Medical Center, Concord, CA; J.T. Ganey
Kaiser Permanente - Fremont, Fremont, CA; L. Fehrenbacher
Alta Bates Hospital, Berkeley, CA; D.H. Irwin
Kaiser Permanente Santa Teresa (San Jose), Vallejo, CA; L. Fehrenbacher
Mercy General Hospital, Carmichael, CA; M. Javeed
Kaiser Permanente-San Francisco, Vallejo, CA; L. Fehrenbacher
Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital, Santa Rosa, CA; I.C. Anderson
Stanford University Medical Center, Stanford, CA; I.L. Wapnir
Kaiser Permanente, San Diego, CA; J.A. Polikoff
Glendale Memorial Hospital and Health Center, Glendale, CA; G. Al-Jazayrly
Penrose-Saint Francis Healthcare, Colorado Springs, CO; E.R. Pajon
Front Range Cancer Specialists, Fort Collins, CO; D. Medgyesy
Longmont United Hospital, Longmont, CO; E.R. Pajon
The Shaw Regional Cancer Center, Aurora, CO; A.D. Elias

Greenwich Hospital, Greenwich, CT; B.J. Drucker
Norwalk Hospital, Norwalk, CT; R.C. Frank
Stamford Hospital, Stamford, CT; I. Tepler
Eastern Connecticut Hematology and Oncology Associates, Norwich, CT; K. Jagathambal
Northwest Connecticut Oncology - Hematology Associates, Torrington, CT; D.S. Brandt
Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, DC; C. Isaacs
Washington Hospital Center, Washington, DC; A. Aggarwal
Sibley Memorial Hospital, Washington, DC; F. Barr
Christiana Healthcare Services - Christian Hospital, Newark, DE; D.D. Biggs
Memorial Cancer Institute, Hollywood, FL
Mount Sinai Medical Center CCOP, Miami Beach, FL; M.A. Schwartz
Holy Cross Hospital, Fort Lauderdale, FL; R.C. Lilenbaum
Sarasota Memorial Hospital, Sarasota, FL
DeKalb Medical Center, Atlanta, GA; T.E. Seay
Emory University, Atlanta, GA; R.M. O'Regan
Memorial Health University Medical Center, Savannah, GA; H.C. Lebos
Atlanta Regional CCOP, Atlanta, GA; T.E. Seay
Augusta Oncology Associates, Inc., Augusta, GA; M.R. Keaton
St. Joseph's/Candler Health System, Savannah, GA; M.A. Taylor
Mercy Medical Center - North Iowa, Mason City, IA; W.W. Bate
Medical Associates Clinic, Professional Corporation, Dubuque, IA; C. Holm
Loyola University Medical Center, Maywood, IL; K.S. Albain
Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, IL; M.A. Cobleigh
University of Chicago, Chicago, IL; H.L. Kindler
St. Anthony Medical Center, Rockford, IL; R.E. Nora
Decatur Memorial Hospital, Decatur, IL; J.L. Wade
Memorial Medical Center, Springfield, IL; J.L. Wade
Ingalls Memorial Hospital, Harvey, IL; M.F. Kozloff
Carle Cancer Center CCOP, Urbana, IL; K.M. Rowland
Community Regional Cancer Care North, Indianapolis, IN; R. Walling
Indiana University Medical Center, Indianapolis, IN; K.D. Miller
Fort Wayne Medical Oncology/Hematology Incorporated, Fort Wayne, IN; S.R. Nattam
Northern Indiana Consortium, South Bend, IN; R.H. Ansari
Cancer Center of Kansas - Wichita, Wichita, KS; S.R. Dakhil
Via Christi Regional Medical Center, Wichita, KS; S.R. Dakhil
Louisiana State University, Shreveport, LA; G.M. Mills
Tufts Medical Center, Boston, MA; J.K. Erban
Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA; H.J. Burstein
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA; H.J. Burstein
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, MA; H.J. Burstein
North Shore Cancer Center, Salem, MA; K.J. Krag
Suburban Hospital, Bethesda, MD; C.B. Hendricks
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD; A.C. Wolff
Anne Arundel Medical Center, Annapolis, MD; S.P. Watkins
Kaiser Permanente - Shady Grove Medical Center, Rockville, MD; L.C. Hwang
Eastern Maine Medical Center, Bangor, ME; H.M. Segal
Mercy Hospital, Portland, ME; R.C. Inhorn
William Beaumont Hospital, Royal Oak, MI; D. Zakalik
University of Michigan Medical Center, Ann Arbor, MI; A.F. Schott

Wayne State University, Detroit, MI; R.T. Morris
Mid-Michigan Medical Center, Midland, MI; M.R. Hurtubise
Regions Hospital, Minneapolis, MN; D.J. Schneider
United Hospital, St. Paul, MN; P.J. Flynn
Duluth Clinic, Duluth, MN; R.J. Dalton
Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN; J.N. Ingle
Saint Francis Regional Medical Center, Shakopee, MN; D.J. Schneider
Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO; M.J. Naughton
Saint John's Regional Health Center, Springfield, MO; J.W. Goodwin
Missouri Baptist Medical Center, Saint Louis, MO; A.P. Lyss
Montana Cancer Consortium CCOP, Billings, MT; B.T. Marchello
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC; T.C. Shea
Mission Hospitals Inc, Asheville, NC; M.J. Messino
Forsyth Memorial Hospital, Winston-Salem, NC; J.O. Hopkins
Northeast Medical Center, Concord, NC; J.G. Wall
Hope, A Women's Cancer Center, Asheville, NC; D.J. Hertzell
Altru Hospital, Grand Forks, ND; T. Dentchev
Elliot Hospital, Manchester, NH; D. Weckstein
Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center, Lebanon, NH; P.A. Kaufman
New Hampshire Oncology-Hematology Associates, Concord, NH; C. Catcher
Saint Barnabas Medical Center, Livingston, NJ; R.A. Michaelson
Cooper Hospital University Medical Center, Newark, NJ; D.D. Biggs
Cancer Institute of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ; D.L. Toppmeyer
Cancer Institute of New Jersey At Hamilton, Trenton, NJ; D.L. Toppmeyer
University of Nevada At Reno Washoe Medical Center, Reno, NV
Saint Vincent's Hospital and Medical Center of New York, New York, NY; P. Klein
Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY; C.A. Hudis
Weill Medical College of Cornell University, New York, NY; J. Leonard
Staten Island University Hospital, Staten Island, NY; M. Odaimi
Albert Einstein College/Medicine, Bronx, NY; C.M. Pellegrino
Montefiore Medical Center, Bronx, NY; C.M. Pellegrino
North Shore University Hospital, Manhasset, NY; D.R. Budman
Brookdale Hospital Medical Center, Brooklyn, NY; M.R. Kalavar
Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY; E.G. Levine
Ohio State University Hospital, Columbus, OH; C.D. Bloomfield
Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland, OH; G.T. Budd
Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH; P. Silverman
Fairview Hospital, Cleveland, OH; G.T. Budd
Aultman Hospital, Canton, OH; J.A. Schmotzer
Samaritan North Health Center, Dayton, OH; H.M. Gross
Lima Memorial Hospital, Toledo, OH; P.L. Schaefer
Cleveland Clinic Wooster Specialty Center, Wooster, OH; G.T. Budd
Kaiser Permanente, Portland, OR; N.R. Tirumali
Allegheny Cancer Center Network, Pittsburgh, PA; N. Wolmark
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA; A.M. Brufsky
Lancaster General Hospital, Lancaster, PA; R.J. Gottlieb
Abramson Cancer Center of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA; S.M. Domchek
Fox Chase Cancer Center, Philadelphia, PA; L.J. Goldstein
Chester County Hospital, West Chester, PA; W.E. Luginbuhl

St. Mary Regional Cancer Center, Langhorne, PA; R.E. Reilly
Abington Memorial Hospital, Abington, PA; W.G. Andrews
Scranton Hematology Oncology, Scranton, PA; M. Hyzinski
Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, RI; W.M. Sikov
Women's and Infants Hospital, Providence, RI; D.S. Dizon
Sioux Valley Clinic - Oncology, Sioux Falls, SD; M.A. Mazurczak
Erlanger Medical Center, Chattanooga, TN; L.L. Schlabach
Jones Clinic, Germantown, TN; B.A. Mullins
Presbyterian Hospital of Dallas, Dallas, TX; J.F. Strauss
M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX; M.C. Green
Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX; R.M. Elledge
Doctor's Hospital of Laredo, Laredo, TX; G.W. Unzeitig
University of Vermont, Burlington, VT; S. Burdette-Radoux
Swedish Hospital Medical Center, Seattle, WA; S.E. Rivkin
University of Washington Medical Center, Seattle, WA; S.E. Rivkin
Southwest Washington Medical Center, Vancouver, WA; K.S. Lanier
University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI; J.A. Stewart
Saint Vincent Hospital, Green Bay, WI; T.J. Saphner
Midelfort Clinic, Eau Claire, WI; G.S. Nambudiri
Green Bay Oncology LTD at Saint Mary's Hospital, Green Bay, WI; T.J. Saphner
Marshall University Medical Center, Huntington, WV; M.R.B. Tria Tirona

II. Funding: Grant Support for Cooperative Groups

Breast Cancer Trials Australia and New Zealand [National Health and Medical Research Council grant numbers 351161, 510788 and 1105058];

Institute of Cancer Research Clinical Trials and Statistics Unit (ICR-CTSU) on behalf of the National Cancer Research Institute Breast Clinical Studies Group United Kingdom (NCRI-BCSG—ICR-CTSU Partnership) [Cancer Research UK grant numbers CRUKE/03/022, CRUKE/03/023, A15955; National Institute for Health Research Royal Marsden/Institute of Cancer Research Biomedical Research Centre [no grant number]; and National Institute for Health Research/Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre [no grant number]

Alliance for Clinical Trials in Oncology [US NIH grant number CA180821];

SWOG [US NIH grant number CA32102];

ECOG-ACRIN Cancer Research Group [US NIH grant numbers CA21115, CA16116];

NRG Oncology [US NIH grant numbers U10CA180868, U10CA180822, UG1CA189867];

Canadian Cancer Trials Group [US NIH grant number CA077202; and Canadian Cancer Society Research Institute grant numbers 015469, 021039].

III. Supplemental Methods, Figures and Tables

III. A. Methods

Patients

Eligibility in each trial required documented premenopausal status, defined by regular menses without exogenous hormones during the prior six months and/or estradiol level in the premenopausal range; patients who had completed chemotherapy prior to entry into SOFT were required to have a premenopausal estradiol level. Inclusion criteria were histologically-proven operable breast cancer confined to the breast and ipsilateral axilla, with the exception of internal-mammary-node involvement detected by means of sentinel-node biopsy, and tumor that expressed estrogen or progesterone receptors in at least 10% of cells, as assessed with the use of immunohistochemical testing. Patients with synchronous bilateral hormone-receptor-positive breast cancer were eligible. Patients had undergone either a total mastectomy with subsequent optional radiotherapy or breast-conserving surgery with subsequent radiotherapy. Either axillary dissection or a negative sentinel-node biopsy was required. Macrometastasis in a sentinel node required axillary dissection or irradiation. All the patients in TEXT and the patients in SOFT who did not receive chemotherapy underwent randomization within 12 weeks after definitive surgery; patients in SOFT who received neoadjuvant or adjuvant chemotherapy underwent randomization within 8 months after completing chemotherapy, once premenopausal level of estradiol was confirmed. Consistent with this design, patients in SOFT, but not in TEXT, were allowed to receive adjuvant oral endocrine therapy before randomization.

Study Design

TEXT was designed to evaluate 5 years of therapy consisting of exemestane plus the gonadotropin-releasing-hormone (GnRH) agonist triptorelin versus tamoxifen plus triptorelin in women who received ovarian-suppression therapy from the start of adjuvant therapy. Eligible women were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio to receive oral exemestane (Aromasin, Pfizer), at a dose of 25 mg daily, plus triptorelin (Decapeptyl Depot [triptorelin acetate], Ipsen; or Trelstar Depot [triptorelin pamoate], Debio), at a dose of 3.75 mg administered by means of intramuscular injection every 28 days, or oral tamoxifen at a dose of 20 mg daily plus triptorelin. Bilateral oophorectomy or ovarian irradiation was allowed after at least 6 months of triptorelin. Chemotherapy was optional in TEXT, and if administered, was started concomitantly with triptorelin; oral endocrine therapy was started after the completion of chemotherapy. If chemotherapy was not administered, oral endocrine therapy was started 6 to 8 weeks after the initiation of triptorelin, to allow for a decline in ovarian estrogen production. Randomization was

stratified according to the intended use of adjuvant chemotherapy (yes vs. no) and lymph-node status (negative vs. positive).

SOFT was designed to evaluate 5 years of treatment with tamoxifen versus tamoxifen plus ovarian suppression versus exemestane plus ovarian suppression in women who remained premenopausal after completion of neoadjuvant or adjuvant chemotherapy or in women for whom adjuvant tamoxifen alone (without neoadjuvant or adjuvant chemotherapy) was considered suitable treatment. Eligible women in SOFT were randomly assigned in a 1:1:1 ratio to receive oral tamoxifen at a dose of 20 mg daily, tamoxifen plus ovarian suppression, or oral exemestane at a dose of 25 mg daily plus ovarian suppression. Ovarian suppression was achieved by choice of triptorelin (Decapeptyl Depot [triptorelin acetate], Ipsen; or Trelstar Depot [triptorelin pamoate], Debio) at a dose of 3.75 mg administered by means of intramuscular injection every 28 days, bilateral oophorectomy, or bilateral ovarian irradiation. Patients receiving triptorelin could subsequently opt to undergo oophorectomy or irradiation. Randomization was stratified according to prior use of (neo)adjuvant chemotherapy (yes vs. no), lymph-node status (negative vs. positive), and intended initial method of ovarian suppression, if the woman was assigned to a group that included ovarian-suppression therapy.

In each trial, randomization to open-label treatment was performed by means of the IBCSG internet-based system, with the use of permuted blocks.

In both TEXT and SOFT, protocol-assigned endocrine therapy continued for 5 years from the date of randomization, and the protocols did not address the issue of extended adjuvant endocrine therapy beyond 5 years, except the requirement to record any therapy.

Bisphosphonates were not permitted unless indicated for reduced bone density (T-score, -1.5 or lower) or required for participation in a randomized trial of adjuvant bisphosphonate therapy. Adjuvant trastuzumab was allowed, and was not considered as chemotherapy when considering the timing of enrollment relative to chemotherapy completion in SOFT.

Patients were assessed with physical examination, menstrual and medication documentation every three months for the first year, then every six months until year 6 and annually thereafter. Annual mammography and bone densitometry were recommended. Blood tests and additional imaging were performed if medically indicated or according to local practice. All patients were followed according to protocol regardless of the treatment actually taken, unless a patient

explicitly withdrew consent to further trial participation or was lost to follow-up; some of these patients consented to continued submission of survival status from medical records or such updates were obtainable from tumor and vital registries and could be submitted according to the protocol follow-up schedule. We systematically queried for 22 targeted adverse events and collected other grade 3 or higher adverse events using the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) v3.0, starting at randomization until 12 months after the last dose of any protocol-assigned therapy.

Study Oversight

TEXT (IBCSG 25-02/BIG 3-02; NCT00066703) and SOFT (IBCSG 24-02/BIG 2-02; NCT00066690) were coordinated by the IBCSG, which was responsible for the study design, randomization, collection and management of data, medical review, data analysis, and reporting. The trial was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration of Helsinki. The IBCSG ethics committee and ethics committees at each center approved the study protocol and all patients provided written informed consent. The IBCSG data and safety monitoring committee reviewed safety data semi-annually.

Pfizer and Ipsen, the respective manufacturers of exemestane and triptorelin, donated the study drugs; neither manufacturer imposed restrictions with respect to the trial data. The manuscript was written solely by the authors, who vouch for the data and analyses reported and fidelity of the study to the protocol. The steering committee (which included employees of Pfizer and Ipsen) reviewed the manuscript and were responsible for the decision to submit it for publication.

Statistical Design

The original statistical designs and sample-size assumptions and the amended plans have been described previously. The steering committee proposed, and the data and safety monitoring committee endorsed, the amended analysis plans without knowledge of the data according to treatment assignment. No interim analyses were performed.

The original statistical analysis plans for SOFT and TEXT were to compare disease-free survival between treatment groups within each trial separately, with a planned secondary combined analysis of exemestane plus ovarian suppression versus tamoxifen plus ovarian suppression. Protocol amendments to the analysis plans were adopted in 2011, designating the test of superiority of tamoxifen plus ovarian suppression over tamoxifen alone as the primary analysis

for SOFT, and the comparison of exemestane plus ovarian suppression with tamoxifen alone became a secondary objective. The amendments designated the combined analysis of data from TEXT and SOFT as the primary analysis of exemestane plus ovarian suppression versus tamoxifen plus ovarian suppression.

At the time of amendment, we calculated that with an estimated 186 events of disease recurrence, second invasive cancer, or death in the tamoxifen plus ovarian suppression and tamoxifen alone groups of SOFT after a median follow-up of 5 years, the study would have at least 80%, 69%, and 52% power to detect reductions in risk of 33.5%, 30%, and 25%, respectively, with tamoxifen plus ovarian suppression versus tamoxifen alone, at a two-sided alpha level of 0.05. For the combined analysis of TEXT and SOFT, we calculated that with an estimated 436 events of disease recurrence, second invasive cancer, or death, the study would have at least 84% power to detect a hazard ratio of 0.75 with exemestane plus ovarian suppression versus tamoxifen plus ovarian suppression in the primary combined analysis, at a two-sided alpha level of 0.05.

Statistical Analysis

The visit cut-off date was December 31, 2016, and the database-lock date for analysis was May 4, 2017.

The primary endpoint, disease-free survival, was defined as the time from randomization to the first appearance of one of the following: invasive recurrence of breast cancer (local, regional or distant), invasive contralateral breast cancer, second (non-breast) invasive cancer, or death without recurrence or second cancer. Censoring of time-to-event endpoints was at the date of last follow-up visit (or date last known alive for overall survival), including for those 378 patients in SOFT (577 patients in the combined analysis of SOFT and TEXT) who during follow-up either withdrew consent or were lost to follow-up (see **Figs. S1, S5**). There were no sensitivity analyses performed with regard to withdrawal of consent/loss to follow-up. P-values and widths of CIs were not adjusted for multiplicity of tests.

Secondary analyses were conducted in the population of patients with HER2-negative disease, on the basis of the clinical relevance of the subgroup as well as the presence of heterogeneity of the treatment effect between HER2-negative and HER2-positive subgroups. These analyses report estimates and CIs only; CI widths were not adjusted for multiplicity and inference about treatment comparisons or heterogeneity of the treatment effect within the HER2-negative population should be viewed as preliminary.

III. B. Efficacy of Ovarian Suppression in SOFT Figures and Tables

Figure S1. SOFT Randomization, Treatment, and Follow-up.

CONSORT flow diagram showing the intention-to-treat population of 3047 patients for the two pairwise comparisons of tamoxifen plus ovarian suppression with tamoxifen alone (SOFT primary analysis comparison; N=2033) and exemestane plus ovarian suppression with tamoxifen alone. During follow-up, 378 of 3047 patients either withdrew consent or were lost to follow-up and were censored at date of last follow-up visit (median time to withdrawal or lost was 3.0 years [interquartile range, 1.1-5.1 years]); for 132 of 378 patients, the patient consented to continued submission of disease-recurrence and survival status from medical records or such updates are obtainable from tumor and vital registries according to protocol follow-up schedule and overall survival is censored at date last known alive (median follow-up 7.4 years [interquartile range, 5.9-9.6 years]). Abbreviations: ITT denotes intention-to-treat, OS ovarian suppression, SOFT Suppression of Ovarian Function Trial.

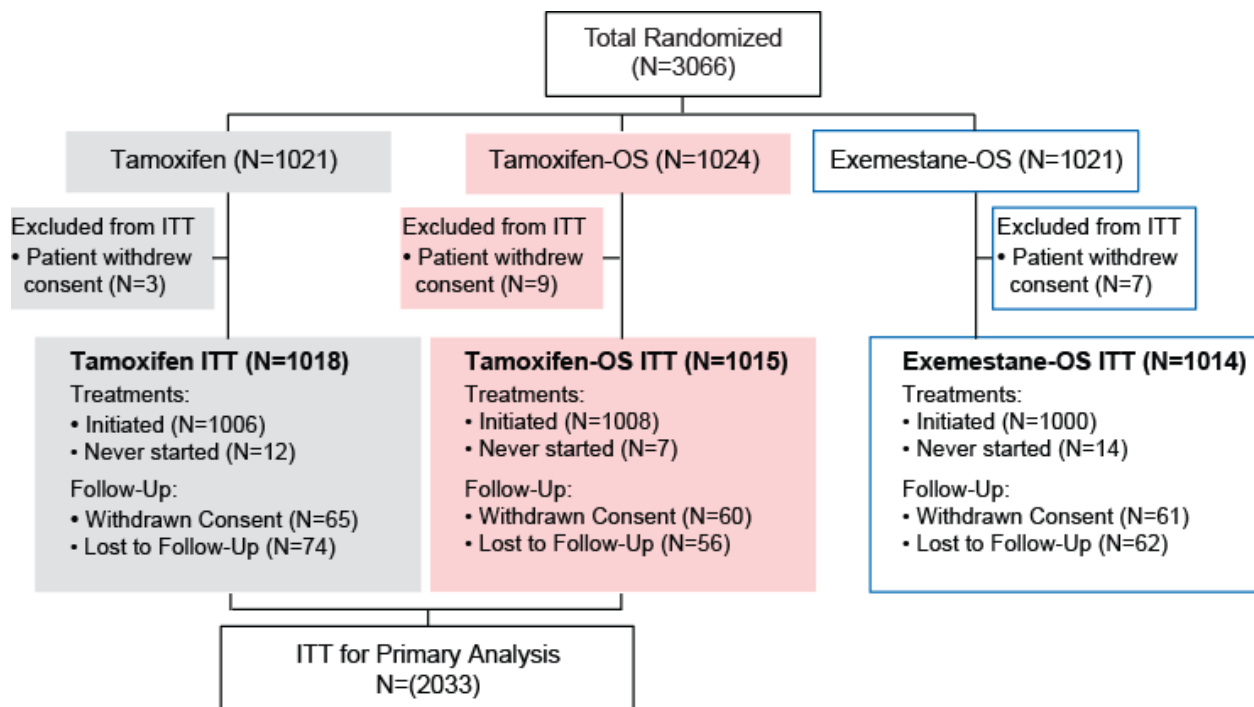
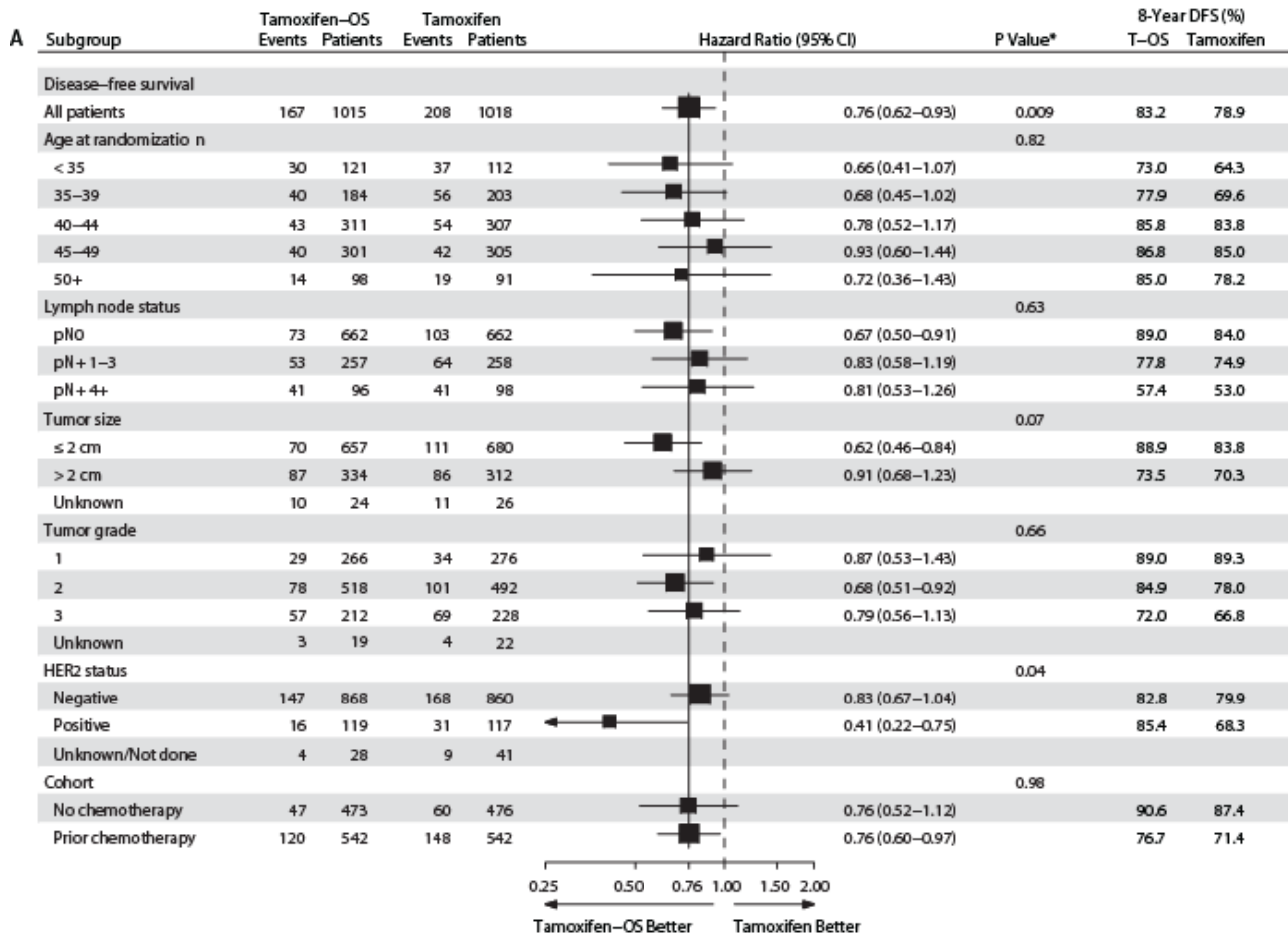


Figure S2A. Results of Cox Proportional-hazards Models for the Disease-free Survival (DFS) Treatment Comparison of Tamoxifen plus Ovarian Suppression vs. Tamoxifen Alone in the SOFT Primary Analysis, among All Patients and According to Subgroups.

Median follow-up in SOFT was 8 years. The solid vertical line is placed at 0.76, the hazard-ratio estimate for all patients. The x-axis is scaled according to the natural logarithm of the hazard ratio. The size of the square is inversely proportional to the standard error of the hazard ratio.

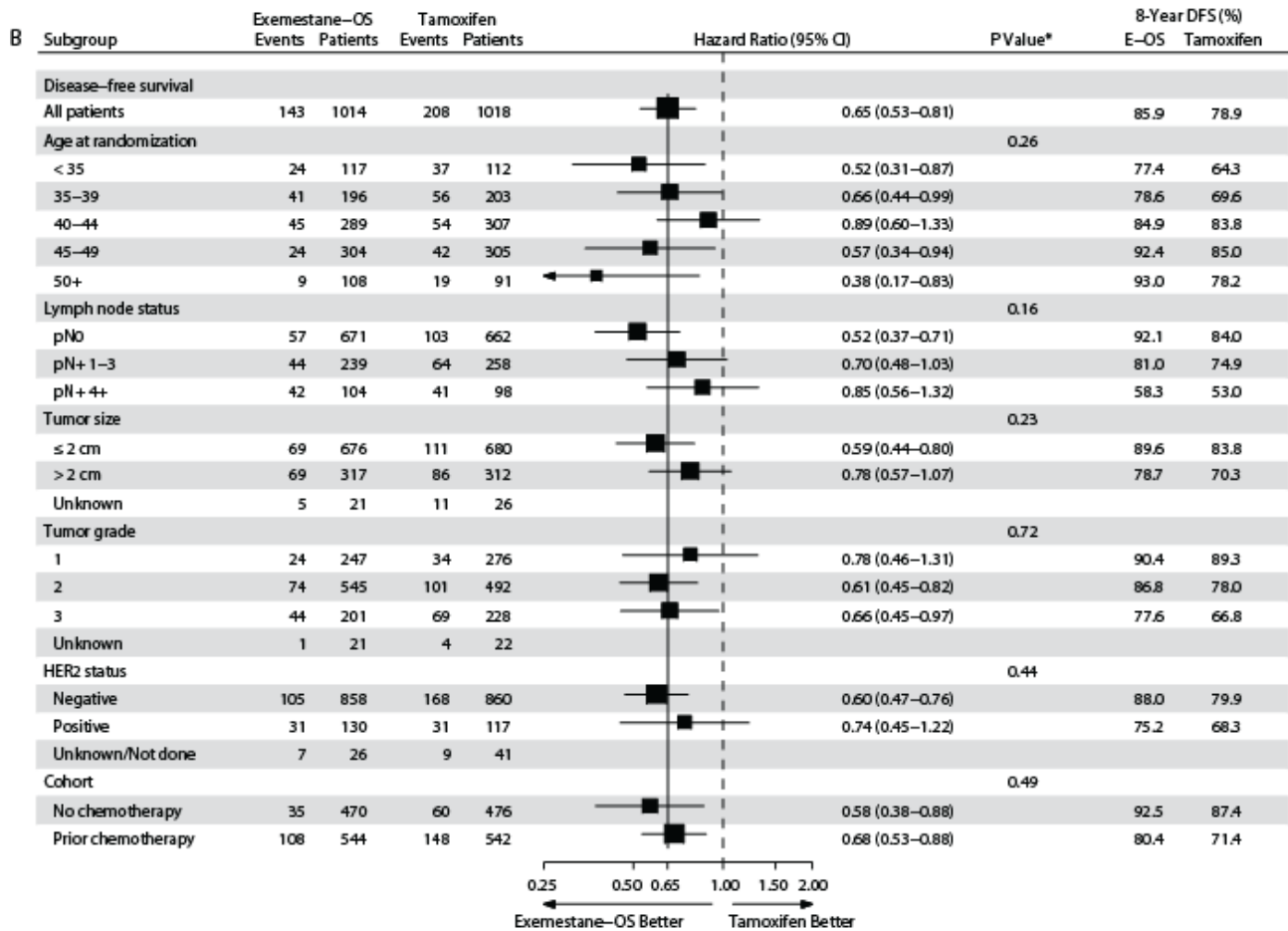


*P-Value for “All patients” is the stratified log-rank test; for other variables, P-Value is test of heterogeneity of the treatment effect across subgroups, using test of treatment-by-variable interaction from stratified Cox model, with “Unknown” or “Unknown/Not done” group omitted from the test.

Abbreviations: CI denotes confidence interval, T tamoxifen, OS ovarian suppression.

Figure S2B. Results of Cox Proportional-hazards Models for the Disease-free Survival (DFS) Treatment Comparison of Exemestane Plus Ovarian Suppression vs. Tamoxifen Alone in SOFT, among All Patients and According to Subgroups.

Median follow-up in SOFT was 8 years. The solid vertical line is placed at 0.65, the hazard-ratio estimate for all patients. The x-axis is scaled according to the natural logarithm of the hazard ratio. The size of the square is inversely proportional to the standard error of the hazard ratio.



*P-Values are for test of heterogeneity of the treatment effect across subgroups, using test of treatment-by-variable interaction from stratified Cox model, with “Unknown” or “Unknown/Not done” group omitted from the test.

Abbreviations: CI denotes confidence interval, E exemestane, OS ovarian suppression.

Figure S3A. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Freedom from Breast Cancer after a Median Follow-up of 8 Years in the SOFT Population.

The estimates for the primary analysis population and the exemestane-ovarian suppression group of SOFT are summarized for all patients (Panel A) and according to chemotherapy cohort (Panels B and C). The 8-year values are based on Kaplan-Meier estimates of the time to an event. The hazard ratios are for recurrence. OS denotes ovarian suppression, T tamoxifen, E exemestane, HR hazard ratio, CI confidence interval.

Figure S3B. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Freedom from Recurrence of Breast Cancer at a Distant Site and Overall Survival after a Median Follow-up of 8 Years in the SOFT Population.

The estimates for the primary analysis population and the exemestane-ovarian suppression group of SOFT are summarized for all patients (Panels A and B) and according to chemotherapy cohort (Panels C through F). The 8-year values are based on Kaplan-Meier estimates of the time to an event. The hazard ratios in Panels A,C,E are for recurrence of breast cancer at a distant site; the hazard ratios in Panel B,D,F are for death. OS denotes ovarian suppression, T tamoxifen, E exemestane, HR hazard ratio, CI confidence interval.

Figure S3A

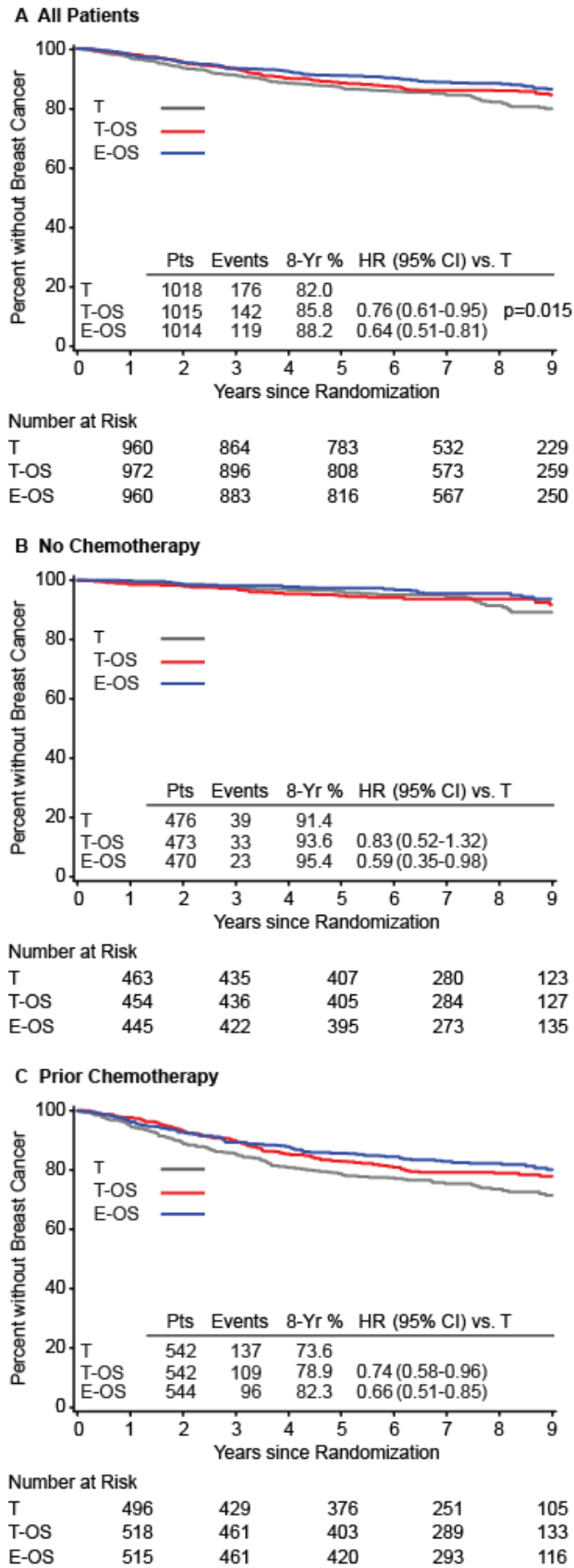
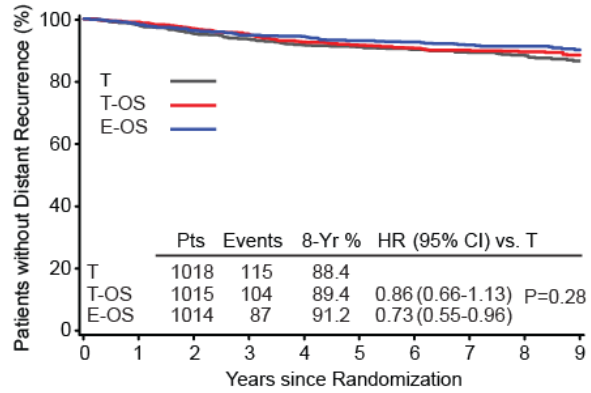
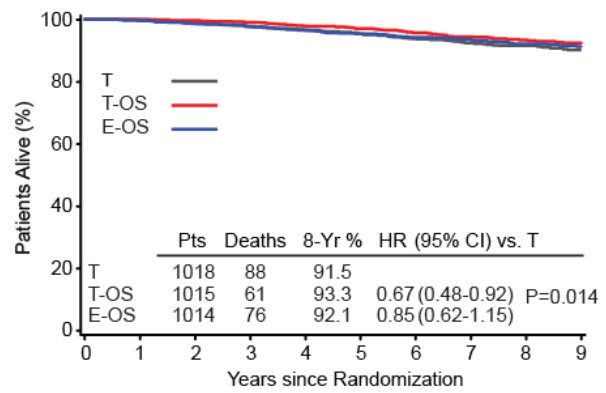


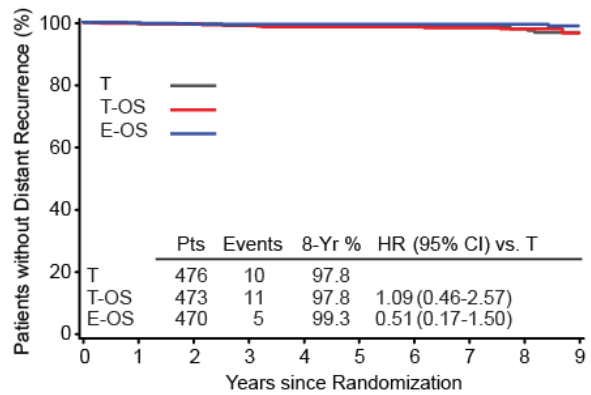
Figure S3B

A Freedom from Distant Recurrence

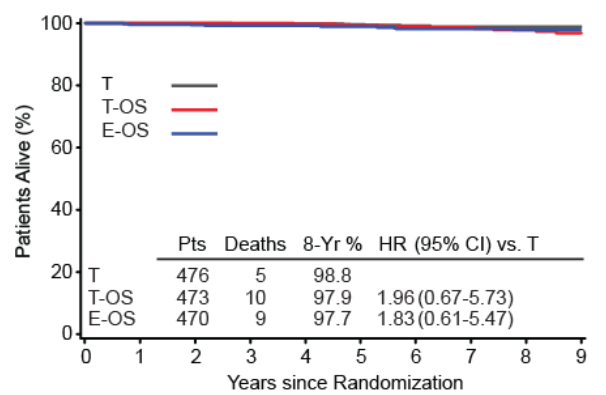
Number at Risk					
T	970	884	818	561	251
T-OS	979	910	835	591	269
E-OS	964	896	833	586	260

B Overall Survival

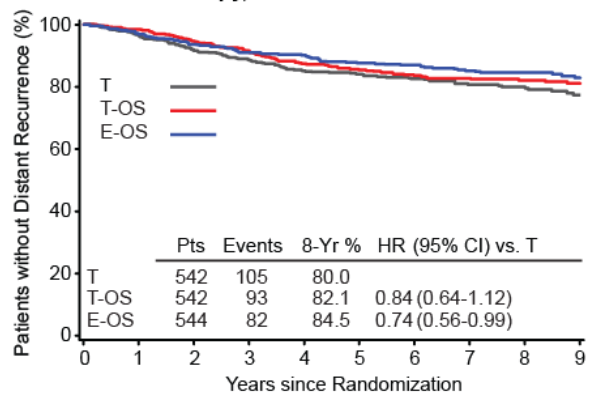
Number at Risk					
T	1007	952	896	612	280
T-OS	999	971	911	644	292
E-OS	990	951	888	629	283

C No Chemotherapy, Freedom from Distant Recurrence

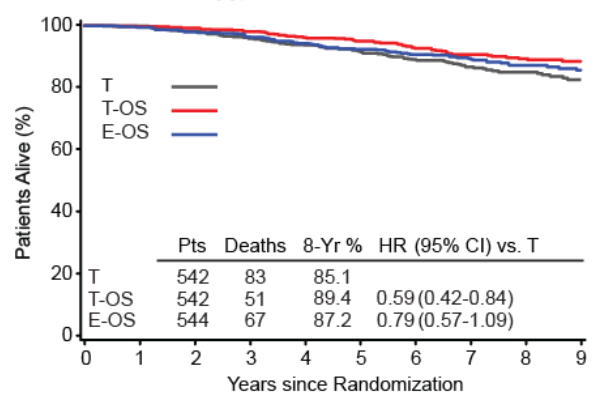
Number at Risk					
T	466	441	418	291	135
T-OS	458	443	421	295	134
E-OS	445	427	404	283	139

D No Chemotherapy, Overall Survival

Number at Risk					
T	473	455	435	301	140
T-OS	467	458	435	309	141
E-OS	455	445	423	297	147

E Prior Chemotherapy, Freedom from Distant Recurrence

Number at Risk					
T	504	443	400	269	115
T-OS	521	467	414	296	136
E-OS	519	469	428	302	122

F Prior Chemotherapy, Overall Survival

Number at Risk					
T	534	497	461	310	139
T-OS	532	513	477	335	153
E-OS	535	506	465	331	137

Figure S4. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Freedom from Recurrence of Breast Cancer and Freedom from the Recurrence of Breast Cancer at a Distant Site, among Women Younger than 35 Years of Age at Randomization in the SOFT Population.

Panel A shows Kaplan-Meier estimates of freedom from recurrence of breast cancer, and Panel B shows freedom from recurrence of breast cancer at a distant site. The 8-year values are based on Kaplan-Meier estimates of the time to an event. The median follow-up in SOFT was 8 years. OS denotes ovarian suppression, T tamoxifen, E exemestane.

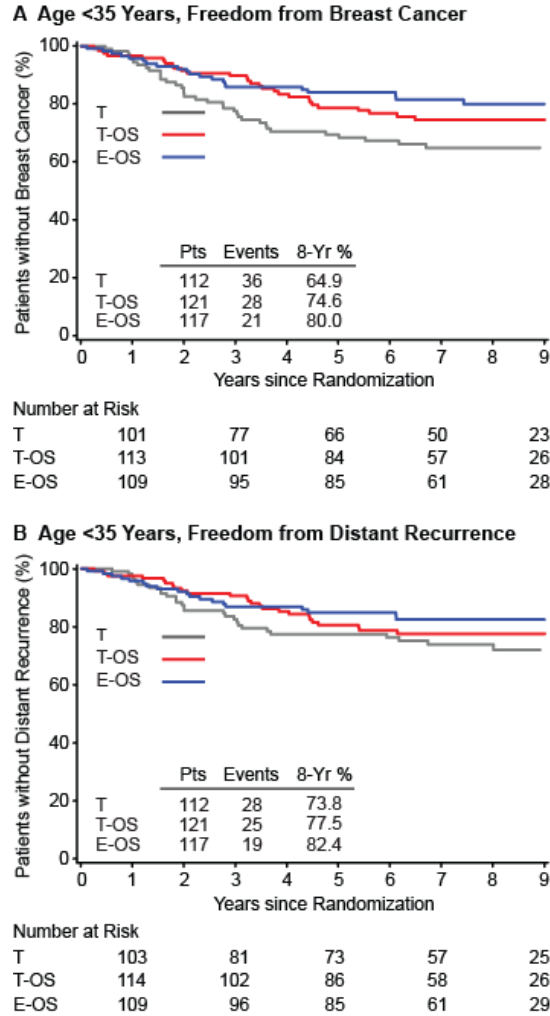


Table S1. Kaplan-Meier estimates of 8-year end point rates with 95% confidence intervals, according to treatment assignment in SOFT, overall and by HER2 status and chemotherapy stratum. Bold values are those reported in the manuscript text.

			Tamoxifen					Tamoxifen-OS					Exemestane-OS					
			N Pts	N Events	8-yr Rate (%)	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI	N Pts	N Events	8-yr Rate (%)	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI	N Pts	N Events	8-yr Rate (%)	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI	
	HER2	Chemo stratum																
DFS	Overall	Overall	1018	208	78.9	75.9	81.6	1015	167	83.2	80.5	85.4	1014	143	85.9	83.4	88.1	
		No Chemo	476	60	87.4	83.4	90.4	473	47	90.6	87.3	93.0	470	35	92.5	89.3	94.8	
		Prior Chemo	542	148	71.4	67.0	75.4	542	120	76.7	72.7	80.2	544	108	80.4	76.6	83.7	
	Negative	Overall	860	168	79.9	76.7	82.7	868	147	82.8	80.0	85.3	858	105	88.0	85.5	90.2	
		No Chemo	437	55	87.7	83.5	90.8	445	42	91.3	88.1	93.7	447	33	92.7	89.5	95.0	
		Prior Chemo	423	113	71.9	66.8	76.3	423	105	73.9	69.1	78.0	411	72	83.1	78.8	86.5	
	Positive	Overall	117	31	68.3	57.5	76.9	119	16	85.4	77.3	90.8	130	31	75.2	66.4	82.0	
		No Chemo	23	3	-	-	-	17	3	-	-	-	13	0	-	-	-	
		Prior Chemo	94	28	-	-	-	102	13	-	-	-	117	31	-	-	-	
	Unknown/Not done	Overall	41	9	-	-	-	28	4	-	-	-	26	7	-	-	-	
		No Chemo	16	2	-	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	
		Prior Chemo	25	7	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	16	5	-	-	-	
	BCFI	Overall	Overall	1018	176	82.0	79.2	84.5	1015	142	85.8	83.3	87.9	1014	119	88.2	85.9	90.2
			No Chemo	476	39	91.4	87.8	94.0	473	33	93.6	90.9	95.6	470	23	95.4	92.8	97.1
			Prior Chemo	542	137	73.6	69.3	77.4	542	109	78.9	75.0	82.3	544	96	82.3	78.6	85.4
Negative		Overall	860	138	83.4	80.4	86.0	868	126	85.3	82.7	87.6	858	85	90.3	87.9	92.2	
		No Chemo	437	35	91.8	88.0	94.4	445	30	93.9	91.1	95.9	447	22	95.5	92.8	97.2	
		Prior Chemo	423	103	74.7	69.8	78.9	423	96	76.3	71.7	80.3	411	63	84.8	80.6	88.1	
Positive		Overall	117	31	68.3	57.5	76.9	119	13	88.1	80.4	93.0	130	28	77.5	68.8	84.0	
		No Chemo	23	3	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	13	0	-	-	-	
		Prior Chemo	94	28	-	-	-	102	11	-	-	-	117	28	-	-	-	
Unknown/Not done		Overall	41	7	-	-	-	28	3	-	-	-	26	6	-	-	-	
		No Chemo	16	1	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	
		Prior Chemo	25	6	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	16	5	-	-	-	
DRFI		Overall	Overall	1018	115	88.4	86.0	90.3	1015	104	89.4	87.2	91.2	1014	87	91.2	89.2	92.9
			No Chemo	476	10	97.8	95.6	99.0	473	11	97.8	95.7	98.9	470	5	99.3	97.9	99.8
			Prior Chemo	542	105	80.0	76.0	83.3	542	93	82.1	78.3	85.2	544	82	84.5	81.0	87.5
	Negative	Overall	860	89	89.6	87.1	91.6	868	91	89.3	86.9	91.3	858	58	93.2	91.2	94.8	
		No Chemo	437	9	97.9	95.5	99.0	445	9	98.3	96.4	99.2	447	5	99.3	97.8	99.8	
		Prior Chemo	423	80	80.8	76.4	84.5	423	82	79.8	75.3	83.5	411	53	86.8	82.8	89.9	
	Positive	Overall	117	22	78.6	69.2	85.4	119	11	89.6	81.9	94.2	130	25	79.9	71.4	86.1	
		No Chemo	23	1	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	13	0	-	-	-	
		Prior Chemo	94	21	-	-	-	102	9	-	-	-	117	25	-	-	-	
	Unknown/Not done	Overall	41	4	-	-	-	28	2	-	-	-	26	4	-	-	-	
		No Chemo	16	0	-	-	-	11	0	-	-	-	10	0	-	-	-	
		Prior Chemo	25	4	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	16	4	-	-	-	
	OS	Overall	Overall	1018	88	91.5	89.4	93.2	1015	61	93.3	91.4	94.8	1014	76	92.1	90.0	93.7
			No Chemo	476	5	98.8	97.1	99.5	473	10	97.9	95.7	98.9	470	9	97.7	95.6	98.8
			Prior Chemo	542	83	85.1	81.5	88.1	542	51	89.4	86.1	91.9	544	67	87.2	83.8	90.0
Negative		Overall	860	68	92.2	89.9	93.9	868	53	93.4	91.3	95.0	858	53	93.4	91.3	95.0	
		No Chemo	437	4	99.0	97.4	99.6	445	7	98.7	97.0	99.5	447	9	97.7	95.5	98.8	
		Prior Chemo	423	64	85.2	81.0	88.5	423	46	87.7	83.7	90.8	411	44	88.7	84.8	91.7	
Positive		Overall	117	16	86.0	77.4	91.5	119	5	95.1	88.5	97.9	130	19	85.9	77.7	91.2	

Francis, Pagani et al., Supplementary Material

		Tamoxifen					Tamoxifen-OS					Exemestane-OS				
		N Pts	N Events	8-yr Rate (%)	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI	N Pts	N Events	8-yr Rate (%)	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI	N Pts	N Events	8-yr Rate (%)	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
Unknown/Not done	No Chemo	23	0	-	-	-	17	1	-	-	-	13	0	-	-	-
	Prior Chemo	94	16	-	-	-	102	4	-	-	-	117	19	-	-	-
	Overall	41	4	-	-	-	28	3	-	-	-	26	4	-	-	-
	No Chemo	16	1	-	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	10	0	-	-	-
	Prior Chemo	25	3	-	-	-	17	1	-	-	-	16	4	-	-	-

Table S2. Sites of first disease-free survival (DFS) event after a median follow-up in SOFT of 8 years, overall and according to chemotherapy cohort and treatment assignment. (A) denominator is all patients; (B) denominator is patients who had a DFS event. (C) Deaths without preceding cancer event.

A	Chemotherapy Cohort				Treatment Assignment						Overall	
	No Chemo		Prior Chemo		Tamoxifen		Tamoxifen-OS		Exemestane-OS			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>No. of patients</i>	1419	100.0	1628	100.0	1018	100.0	1015	100.0	1014	100.0	3047	100.0
DFS event												
No	1277	90.0	1252	76.9	810	79.6	848	83.5	871	85.9	2529	83.0
Yes	142	10.0	376	23.1	208	20.4	167	16.5	143	14.1	518	17.0
Site of first DFS event												
No failure	1277	90.0	1252	76.9	810	79.6	848	83.5	871	85.9	2529	83.0
Local	23	1.6	41	2.5	29	2.8	17	1.7	18	1.8	64	2.1
Contralateral breast ± above	33	2.3	18	1.1	25	2.5	14	1.4	12	1.2	51	1.7
Regional ± above	14	1.0	27	1.7	19	1.9	15	1.5	7	0.7	41	1.3
Soft tissue/ distant LN ± above	1	0.1	5	0.3	3	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.1	6	0.2
Bone ± above	11	0.8	113	6.9	40	3.9	40	3.9	44	4.3	124	4.1
Viscera ± above	13	0.9	136	8.4	59	5.8	54	5.3	36	3.6	149	4.9
Second (non-breast) malignancy	40	2.8	30	1.8	25	2.5	24	2.4	21	2.1	70	2.3
Death without preceding cancer event	6	0.4	3	0.2	6	0.6	1	0.1	2	0.2	9	0.3
Death, recurrence suspected	1	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	-	-	2	0.2	3	0.1
Death, no recurrence information	-	-	1	0.1	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	1	0.0

B	Chemotherapy Cohort				Treatment Assignment						Overall	
	No Chemo		Prior Chemo		Tamoxifen		Tamoxifen-OS		Exemestane-OS			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>No. of patients having DFS events</i>	142	100.0	376	100.0	208	100.0	167	100.0	143	100.0	518	100.0
Site of first DFS event												
Local	23	16.2	41	10.9	29	13.9	17	10.2	18	12.6	64	12.4
Contralateral breast ± above	33	23.2	18	4.8	25	12.0	14	8.4	12	8.4	51	9.8
Regional ± above	14	9.9	27	7.2	19	9.1	15	9.0	7	4.9	41	7.9
Soft tissue/ distant LN ± above	1	0.7	5	1.3	3	1.4	2	1.2	1	0.7	6	1.2
Bone ± above	11	7.7	113	30.1	40	19.2	40	24.0	44	30.8	124	23.9
Viscera ± above	13	9.2	136	36.2	59	28.4	54	32.3	36	25.2	149	28.8
Second (non-breast) malignancy	40	28.2	30	8.0	25	12.0	24	14.4	21	14.7	70	13.5
Death without preceding cancer event	6	4.2	3	0.8	6	2.9	1	0.6	2	1.4	9	1.7
Death, recurrence suspected	1	0.7	2	0.5	1	0.5	-	-	2	1.4	3	0.6
Death, no recurrence information	-	-	1	0.3	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	1	0.2

OS denotes ovarian function suppression; LN denotes lymph nodes.

C Treatment Assignment	Chemotherapy Stratum	Oral ET Duration (mos)	Ovarian Suppression (mos)	Overall Survival (mos)	Cause of Death
Tamoxifen	No chemo	32	--	32	Myocardial infarction
Tamoxifen	No chemo	60	--	75	Myocardial infarction
Tamoxifen	Prior chemo	57	--	129	Cardiogenic shock
Tamoxifen	No chemo	45	--	69	Multiple sclerosis
Tamoxifen	Prior chemo	20	--	20	Other-mixed drug intoxication
Tamoxifen	Prior chemo	4	--	4	Unknown cause (confirmed)
Tamoxifen-OS	No chemo	0	0	64	Unknown cause (confirmed)
Exemestane-OS	No chemo	22	22	23	Cirrhosis
Exemestane-OS	No chemo	6	7	8	Unknown cause (confirmed)

Notes: ET denotes endocrine therapy; OS ovarian function suppression. The 3 patients assigned to OS had GnRH agonist triptorelin as only method of OS. In cases of unknown cause (confirmed) of death, the absence of preceding cancer event was confirmed.

Table S3. Status of death relative to site of first disease-free survival (DFS) event, according to chemotherapy cohort and treatment assignment, after a median follow-up in SOFT of 8 years.

	Chemotherapy Cohort				Treatment Assignment						Overall	
	No chemo		Prior chemo		Tamoxifen		Tamoxifen -OS		Exemestane -OS			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>N Patients who died</i>	24	100.0	201	100.0	88	100.0	61	100.0	76	100.0	225	100.0
Status of Death												
After breast cancer event	12	50.0	188	93.5	78	88.6	58	95.1	64	84.2	200	88.9
After second (non-breast) malignancy	5	20.8	7	3.5	2	2.3	2	3.3	8	10.5	12	5.3
Without preceding cancer event	6	25.0	3	1.5	6	6.8	1	1.6	2	2.6	9	4.0
Incomplete information	1	4.2	3	1.5	2	2.3	-	-	2	2.6	4	1.8

Table S4. Final status of protocol-assigned treatment in SOFT, overall and according to chemotherapy cohort and treatment assignment.

Status of Protocol-assigned Treatment	Chemotherapy Cohort				Treatment Assignment						Overall	
	No Chemo		Prior Chemo		Tamoxifen		Tamoxifen -OS		Exemestane -OS			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>No. of Patients</i>	1419	100.0	1628	100.0	1018	100.0	1015	100.0	1014	100.0	3047	100.0
Status of protocol-assigned treatment overall												
Last known on protocol-assigned treatment	8	0.6	11	0.7	6	0.6	7	0.7	6	0.6	19	0.6
Completed protocol treatment as assigned	1119	78.9	1314	80.7	771	75.7	864	85.1	798	78.7	2433	79.8
Stopped all protocol-assigned treatment early	277	19.5	285	17.5	229	22.5	137	13.5	196	19.3	562	18.4
Never started protocol-assigned treatment	15	1.1	18	1.1	12	1.2	7	0.7	14	1.4	33	1.1
Status of protocol-assigned oral ET												
Last known on assigned oral ET	8	0.6	10	0.6	6	0.6	7	0.7	5	0.5	18	0.6
Completed assigned oral ET	1060	74.7	1228	75.4	771	75.7	812	80.0	705	69.5	2288	75.1
Stopped assigned oral ET early	332	23.4	367	22.5	229	22.5	188	18.5	282	27.8	699	22.9
Never started assigned oral ET	19	1.3	23	1.4	12	1.2	8	0.8	22	2.2	42	1.4
Status of induced ovarian suppression												
Last known on GnRH agonist	6	0.4	11	0.7	-	-	8	0.8	9	0.9	17	0.6
Completed OS	697	49.1	849	52.1	-	-	764	75.3	782	77.1	1546	50.7
Stopped GnRH agonist early	216	15.2	214	13.1	-	-	223	22.0	207	20.4	430	14.1
OS never started	24	1.7	12	0.7	-	-	20	2.0	16	1.6	36	1.2
N/A (SOFT tam alone)	476	33.5	542	33.3	1018	100.0	-	-	-	-	1018	33.4

Notes: ET denotes endocrine therapy.

OS: ovarian function suppression was GnRH agonist (triptorelin) intramuscular injection every 28 days, bilateral oophorectomy or bilateral ovarian irradiation; the choice of GnRH agonist, bilateral oophorectomy or bilateral ovarian irradiation was by patient preference and patients who began with GnRH agonist could opt to undergo ovarian surgery or irradiation at any time. In total 369/2029 (18.2%) of patients assigned to OS opted to undergo bilateral oophorectomy or bilateral ovarian irradiation at some point during adjuvant therapy.

For patients randomized to exemestane-OS, exemestane was to begin 6 to 8 weeks after initiation of OS to allow a decline in ovarian estrogen production, and patients who had been taking tamoxifen at the time of randomization were permitted to continue tamoxifen until exemestane was initiated.

Tamoxifen was to start at randomization and continue for 5 years from date of randomization.

Protocol-assigned endocrine therapy continued for 5 years from the date of randomization, and the protocol did not address the issue of extended adjuvant endocrine therapy beyond 5 years.

III. C. Efficacy of Exemestane Compared with Tamoxifen when Treated with Ovarian Suppression Figures and Tables

Figure S5. Randomization, Treatment and Follow-up for the Combined SOFT and TEXT Population.

CONSORT flow diagram showing the intention-to-treat population of 4717 patients included in the analysis. During follow-up, 577 of 4717 patients either withdrew consent or were lost to follow-up and were censored at date of last follow-up visit (median time to withdrawal or lost was 3.0 years [interquartile range, 1.0-5.5 years]); for 198 of 577 patients, the patient consented to continued submission of disease-recurrence and survival status from medical records or such updates were obtainable from tumor and vital registries according to protocol follow-up schedule and overall survival is censored at date last known alive (median follow-up 8.6 years [interquartile range, 6.4-9.9 years]).

SOFT denotes Suppression of Ovarian Function Trial, TEXT Tamoxifen and Exemestane Trial, E exemestane, T tamoxifen, OS ovarian suppression, ITT intention-to-treat.

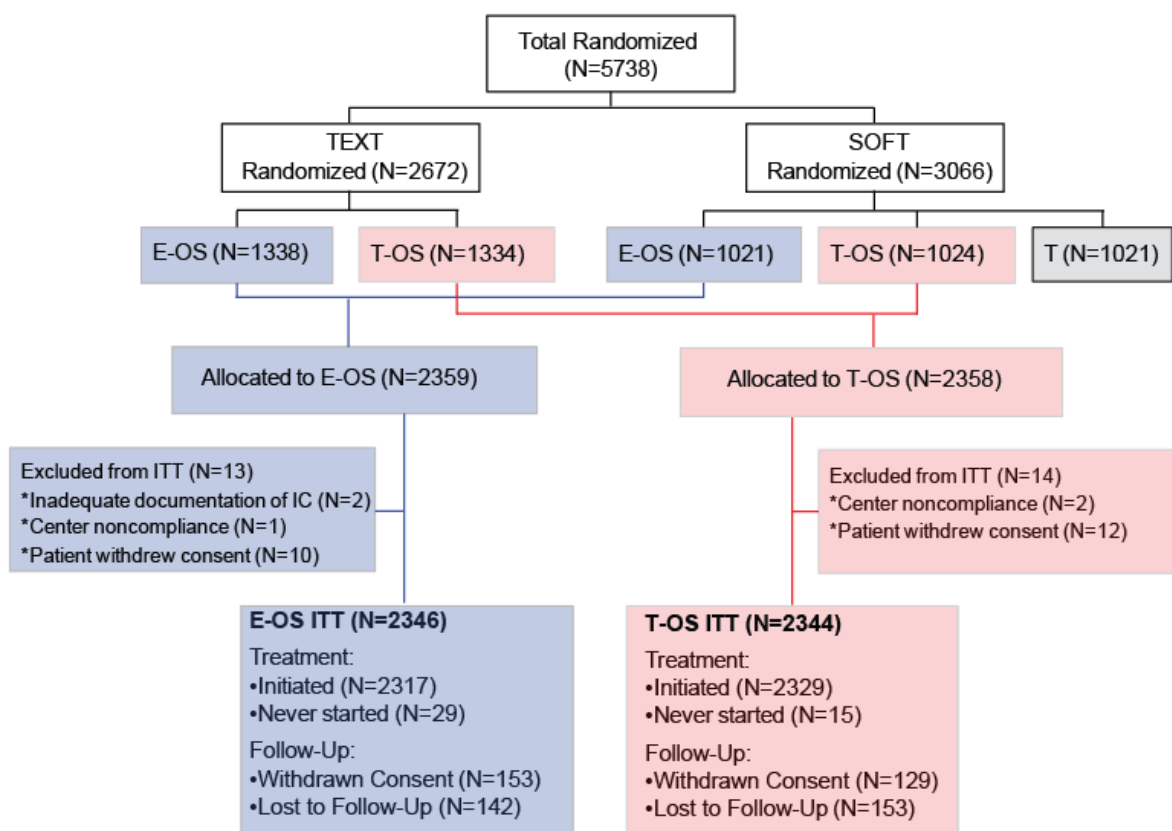
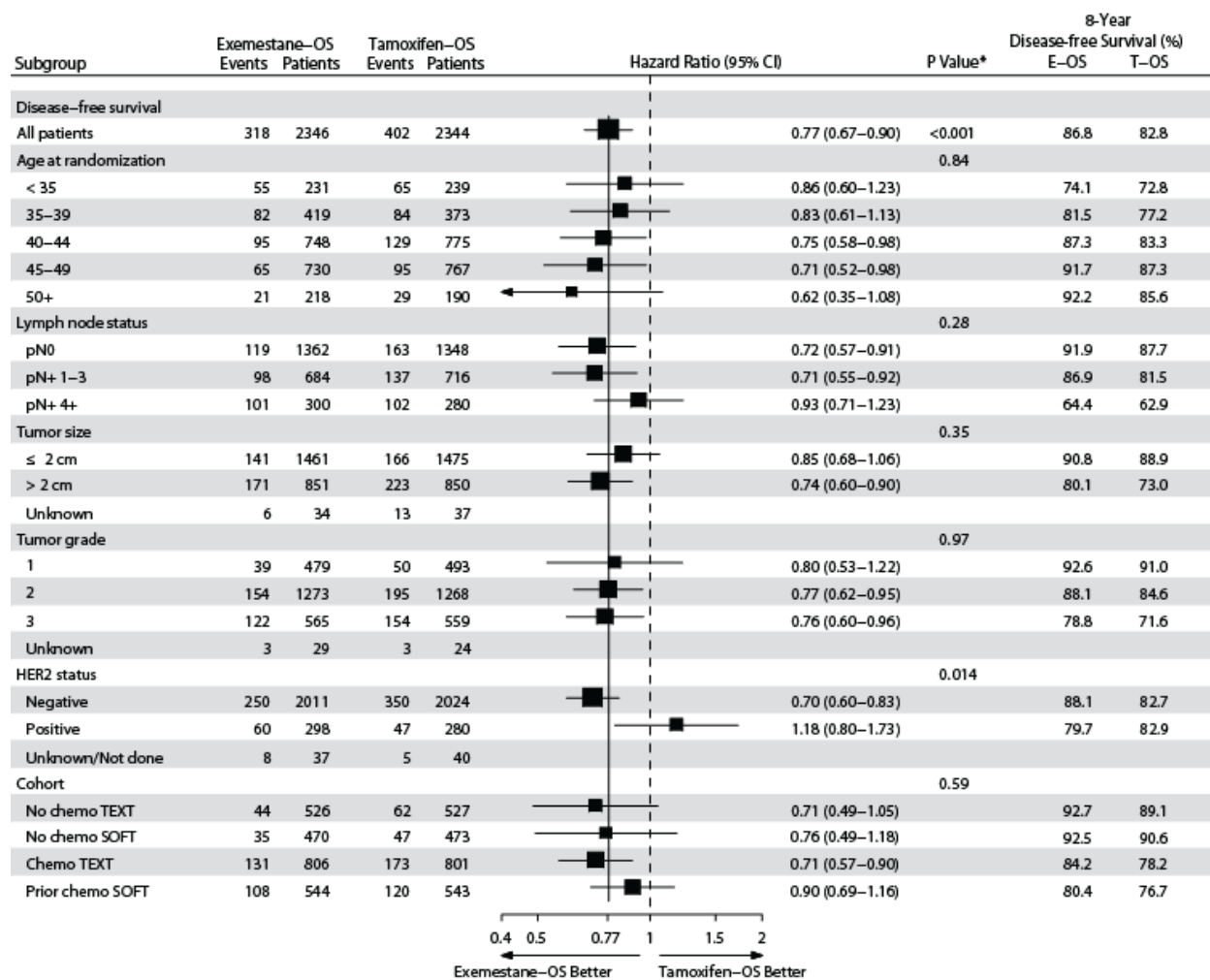


Figure S6. Results of Cox Proportional-hazards Models for the Disease-free Survival (DFS) Treatment Comparison of Exemestane Plus Ovarian Suppression vs. Tamoxifen Plus Ovarian Suppression, among All Patients and According to Subgroups in the Combined SOFT and TEXT Population.

The solid vertical line at 0.77 indicates the overall hazard-ratio estimate (the hazard ratio is for disease recurrence, second invasive cancer, or death). The 8-year values are Kaplan-Meier estimates of DFS. The x-axis is scaled according to the natural logarithm of the hazard ratio. The size of the squares is inversely proportional to the standard error of the hazard ratio. The median follow-up was 9 years.



*P-value for “All Patients” is the stratified log-rank test; for other variables, P-value is test of heterogeneity of the treatment effect across subgroups, using test of treatment-by-variable interaction from stratified Cox model, with “Unknown” or “Unknown/Not done” group omitted from the test.

Abbreviations: CI denotes confidence interval, E exemestane, T tamoxifen, OS ovarian suppression.

Figure S7A. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Disease-free Survival, Freedom from Recurrence of Breast Cancer, Freedom from Recurrence of Breast Cancer at a Distant Site, and Overall Survival after a Median Follow-up of 9 Years in the Combined SOFT and TEXT Population.

The hazard ratio in Panel A is for disease recurrence, second invasive cancer, or death. In Panels B and C the hazard ratios are for recurrence of breast cancer and recurrence of breast cancer at a distant site, respectively. The hazard ratio in Panel D is for death. The 8-year values are based on Kaplan-Meier estimates of the time to an event.

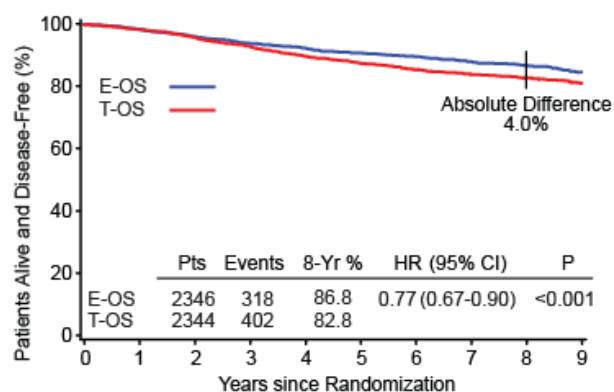
Figure S7B. Kaplan-Meier estimates of (A,B) disease-free survival, (C,D) freedom from breast cancer, (E,F) freedom from breast cancer at a distant site, and (G,H) overall survival, according to treatment assignment, among cohorts of patients who were selected to receive chemotherapy.

Figure S7C. Kaplan-Meier estimates of (A,B) disease-free survival, (C,D) freedom from breast cancer, (E,F) freedom from breast cancer at a distant site, and (G,H) overall survival, according to treatment assignment, among cohorts of patients who did not receive chemotherapy.

Abbreviations: CI denotes confidence interval, E exemestane, HR hazard ratio, OS ovarian suppression, pts patients, T tamoxifen.

Figure S7A

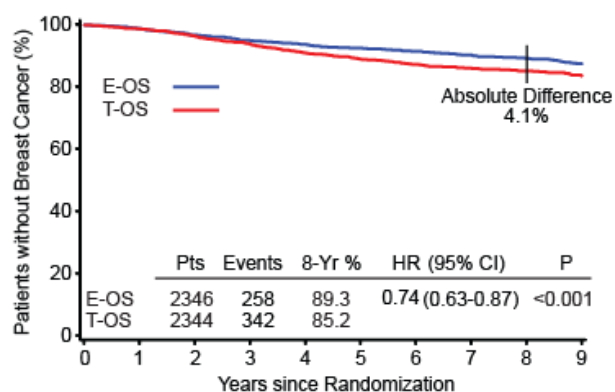
A Disease-free Survival



Number at Risk

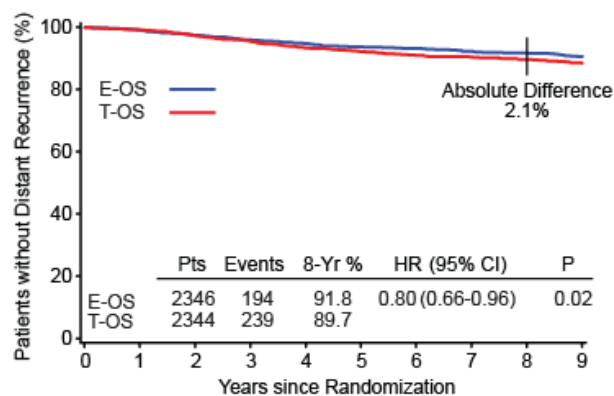
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
E-OS	2232	2232	2073	1931	1391	861				
T-OS	2257	2257	2066	1866	1337	834				

B Freedom from Breast Cancer



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
E-OS	2237	2237	2087	1953	1410	881				
T-OS	2261	2261	2078	1890	1364	853				

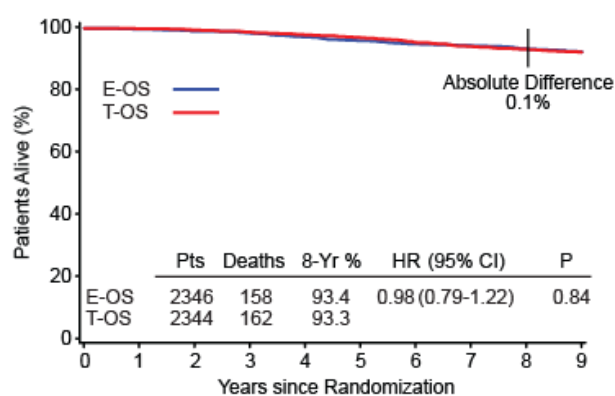
C Freedom from Distant Recurrence



Number at Risk

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
E-OS	2245	2245	2109	1977	1437	909				
T-OS	2271	2271	2110	1955	1421	897				

D Overall Survival



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
E-OS	2289	2289	2224	2101	1551	988				
T-OS	2308	2308	2238	2123	1547	988				

Figure S7B

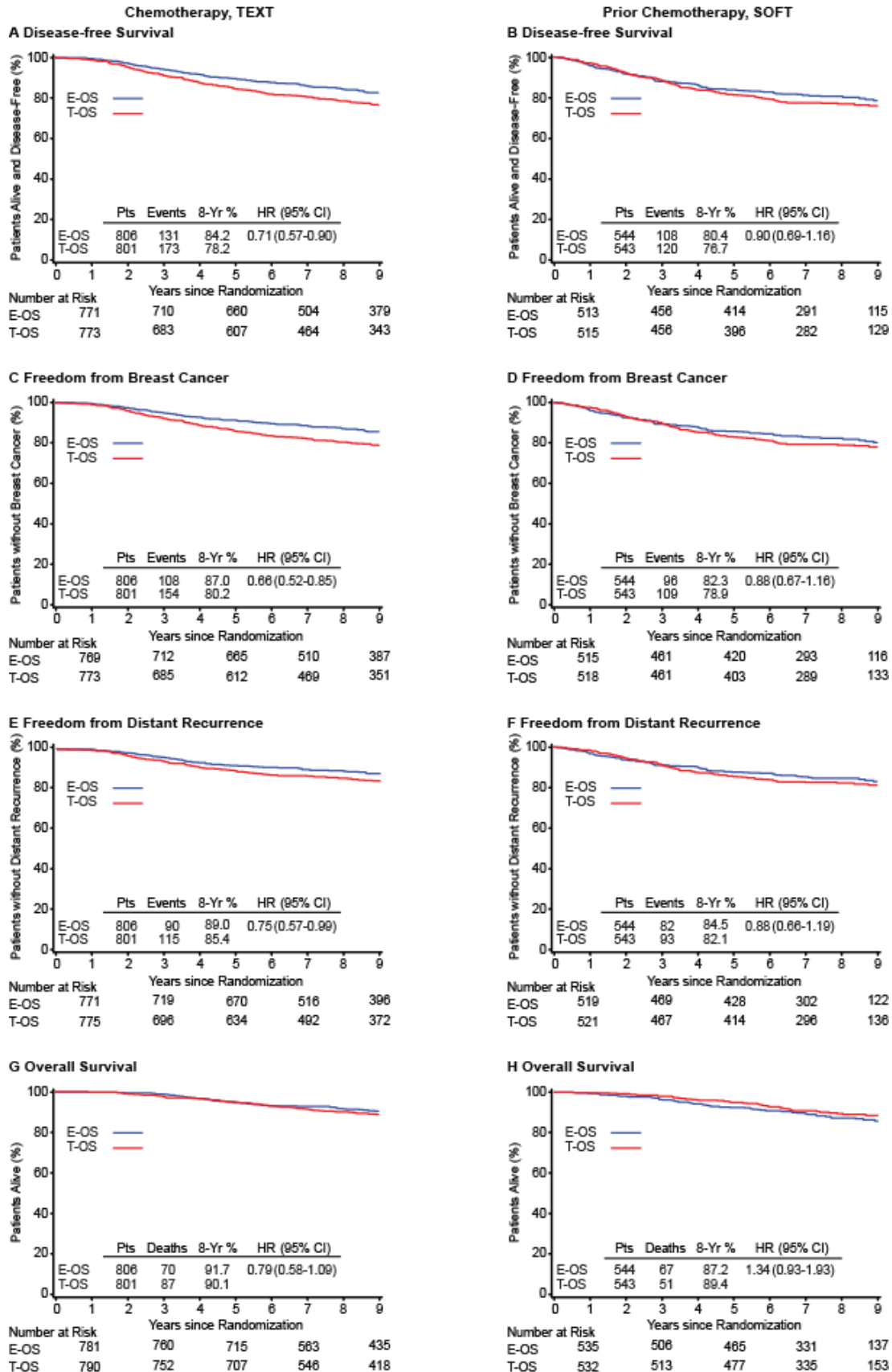


Figure S7C

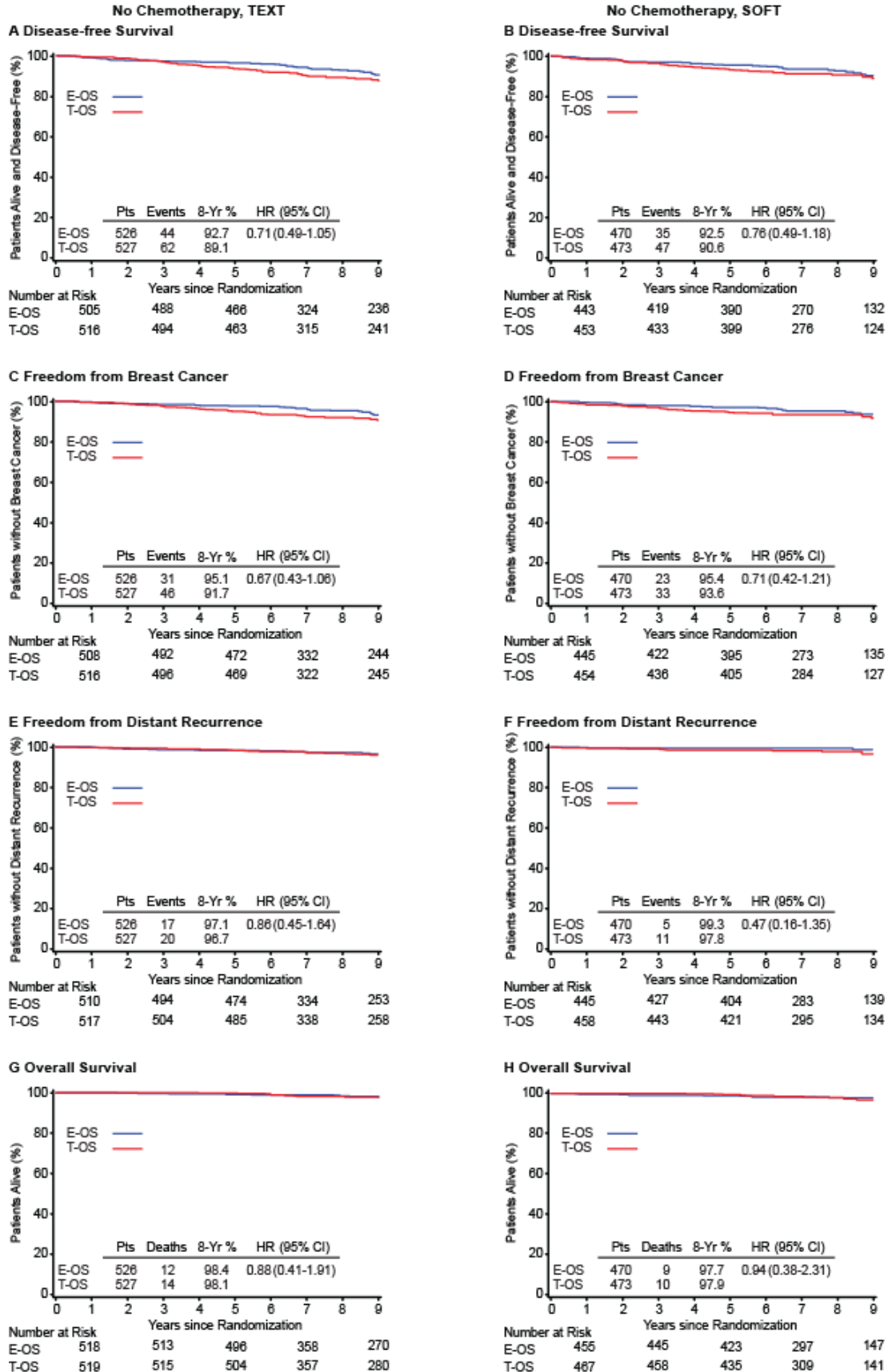
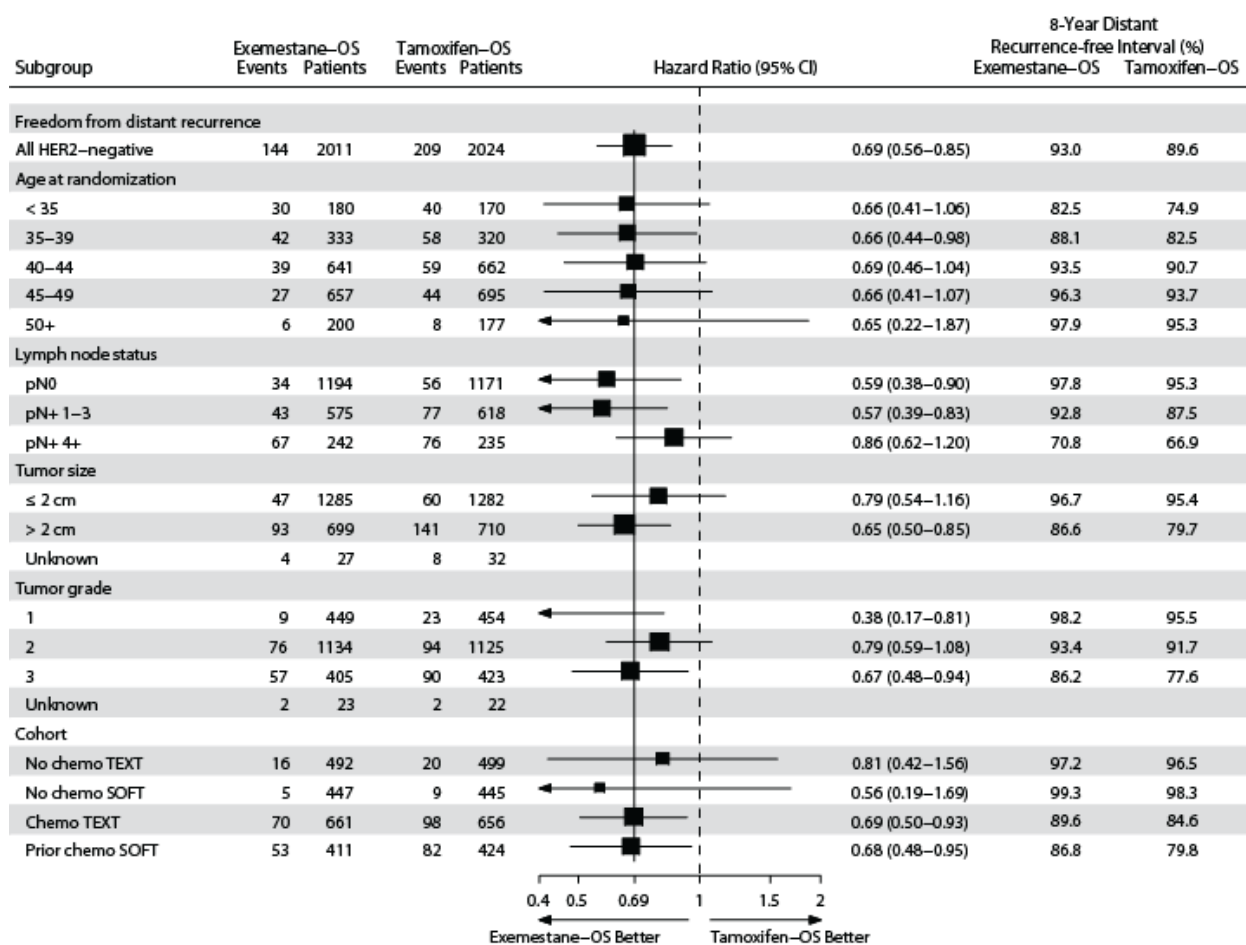


Figure S8. Results of Cox Proportional-hazards Models for the Treatment Comparisons of Freedom from Recurrence of Breast Cancer at a Distant Site, among All Patients with HER2-negative Disease and According to Subgroups in the Combined SOFT and TEXT Population.

The solid vertical line at 0.69 indicates the overall hazard-ratio estimate for recurrence of breast cancer at a distant site for all patients having HER2-negative disease. The 8-year values are based on Kaplan-Meier estimates of freedom from distant recurrence. The x-axis is scaled according to the natural logarithm of the hazard ratio. The size of the squares is inversely proportional to the standard error of the hazard ratio. The median follow-up was 9 years.

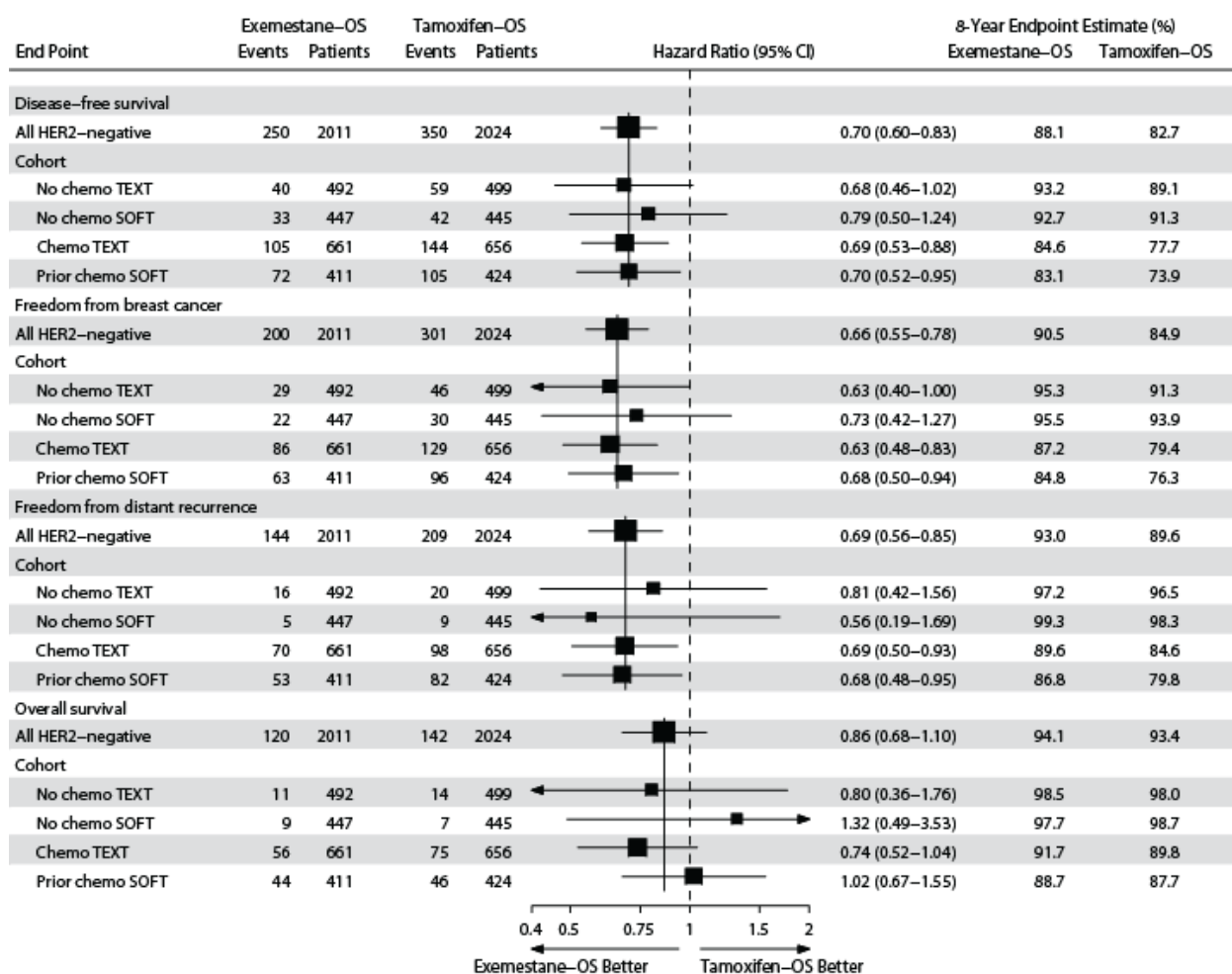


Note: Tests of heterogeneity of the treatment effect across subgroups were not performed within this subgroup of patients having HER2-negative disease. Widths of CIs were not adjusted for multiplicity of testing. Inference from these analyses should be viewed as preliminary.

Abbreviations: OS denotes ovarian suppression, CI confidence interval.

Figure S9. Results of Cox Proportional-hazards Models for the Treatment Comparisons of Four End Points, among Patients in the Combined SOFT and TEXT Population with HER2-negative Disease, Overall and According to Cohort.

The solid vertical lines at 0.70, 0.66, 0.69, and 0.86 indicate the overall hazard-ratio estimates for the four endpoints of disease-free survival (hazard ratio for disease recurrence, second invasive cancer, or death), freedom from recurrence of breast cancer (hazard ratio for recurrence), freedom from recurrence of breast cancer at a distant site (hazard ratio for recurrence), and overall survival (hazard ratio for death), respectively. The 8-year values are based on Kaplan-Meier estimates of the time to an event. The x-axis is scaled according to the natural logarithm of the hazard ratio. The size of the squares is inversely proportional to the standard error of the hazard ratio. The median follow-up was 9 years in the combined SOFT and TEXT population.

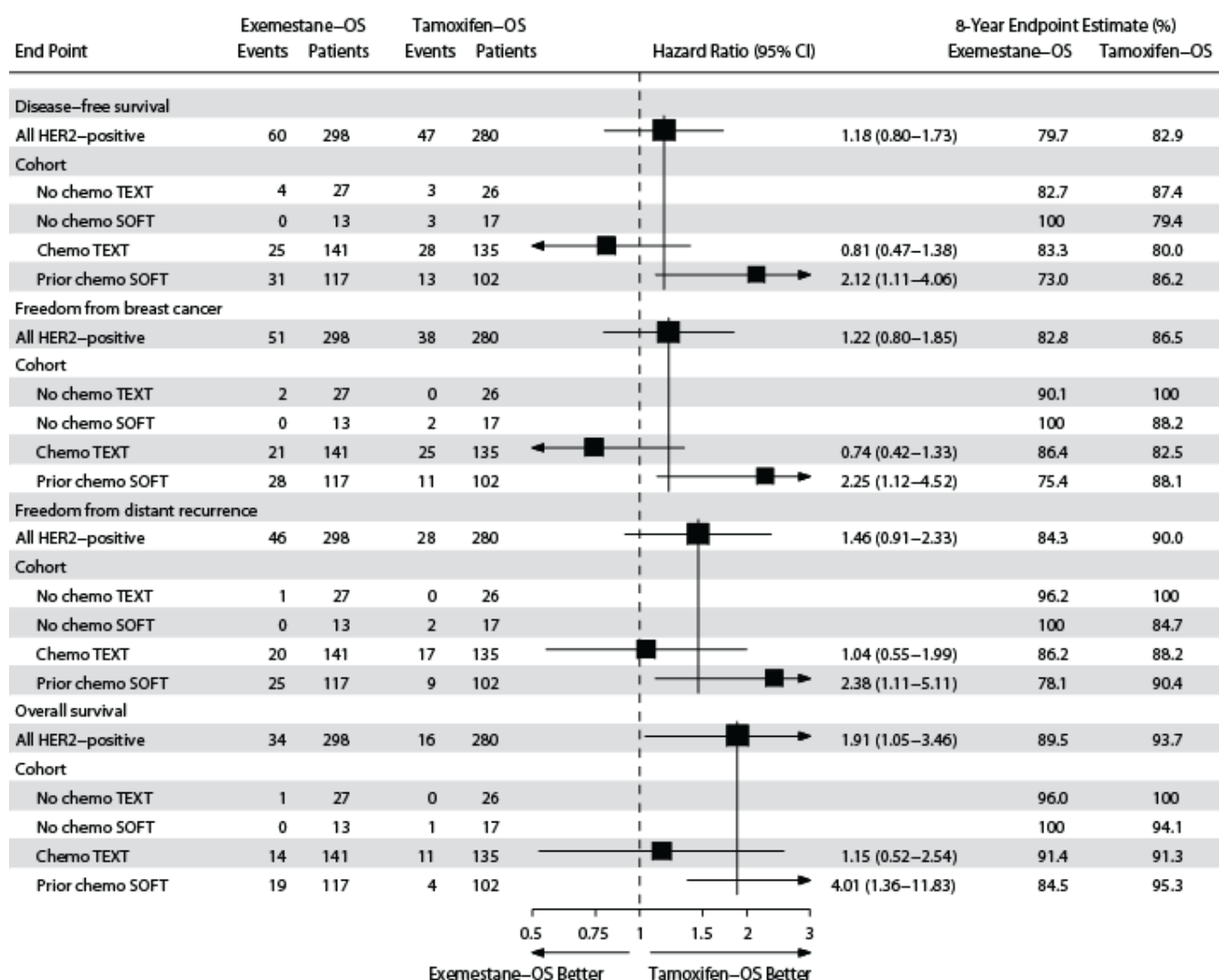


Note: Tests of heterogeneity of the treatment effect across cohorts were not performed within this subgroup of patients having HER2-negative disease. Widths of CIs were not adjusted for multiplicity of testing. Inference from these analyses should be viewed as preliminary.

Abbreviations: OS denotes ovarian suppression, CI confidence interval.

Figure S10. Results of Cox Proportional-hazards Models for the Treatment Comparisons of Four End Points, among 578 Patients in the Combined SOFT and TEXT Population with HER2-positive Disease, Overall and according to Cohort.

The solid vertical lines at 1.18, 1.22, 1.46, and 1.91 indicate the overall hazard-ratio estimates for the four endpoints, respectively. In the analysis of disease-free survival, the hazard ratio is for disease recurrence, second invasive cancer, or death. In the analyses of freedom from recurrence of breast cancer and freedom from recurrence of breast cancer at a distant site, the hazard ratios are for disease recurrence. In the overall survival analysis, the hazard ratio is for death. The 8-year values are based on Kaplan-Meier estimates of the time to an event. The x-axis is scaled according to the natural logarithm of the hazard ratio. The size of the squares is inversely proportional to the standard error of the hazard ratio. The median follow-up was 9 years.



Note: Tests of heterogeneity of the treatment effect across cohorts were not performed within this subgroup of patients having HER2-positive disease. Widths of CIs were not adjusted for multiplicity of testing. Inference from these analyses should be viewed as preliminary.

Abbreviations: OS denotes ovarian suppression, CI confidence interval.

Table S5. Kaplan-Meier estimates of 8-year end point rates with 95% confidence intervals, according to treatment assignment in the combined SOFT & TEXT population, overall and by HER2 status and cohort. Bolded values are those reported in the manuscript text.

End point	HER2	Cohort	Exemestane-OS					Tamoxifen-OS				
			N Pts	N Events	8-yr Rate (%)	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI	N Pts	N Events	8-yr Rate (%)	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
DFS	Overall	Overall	2346	318	86.8	85.3	88.2	2344	402	82.8	81.1	84.3
		No chemo TEXT	526	44	92.7	89.8	94.8	527	62	89.1	85.8	91.6
		No chemo SOFT	470	35	92.5	89.3	94.8	473	47	90.6	87.3	93.0
		Chemo TEXT	806	131	84.2	81.3	86.7	801	173	78.2	75.0	81.1
		Prior chemo SOFT	544	108	80.4	76.6	83.7	543	120	76.7	72.7	80.2
	Negative	Overall	2011	250	88.1	86.5	89.6	2024	350	82.7	80.9	84.4
		No chemo TEXT	492	40	93.2	90.2	95.3	499	59	89.1	85.8	91.7
		No chemo SOFT	447	33	92.7	89.5	95.0	445	42	91.3	88.1	93.7
		Chemo TEXT	661	105	84.6	81.3	87.3	656	144	77.7	74.0	80.9
		Prior chemo SOFT	411	72	83.1	78.8	86.5	424	105	73.9	69.1	78.0
	Positive	Overall	298	60	79.7	74.4	84.0	280	47	82.9	77.6	87.0
		No chemo TEXT	27	4	-	-	-	26	3	-	-	-
		No chemo SOFT	13	0	-	-	-	17	3	-	-	-
		Chemo TEXT	141	25	83.3	75.8	88.7	135	28	80.0	71.8	86.1
		Prior chemo SOFT	117	31	73.0	63.6	80.3	102	13	86.2	77.4	91.8
	Unknown/Not done	Overall	37	8	-	-	-	40	5	-	-	-
		No chemo TEXT	7	0	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	-
		No chemo SOFT	10	2	-	-	-	11	2	-	-	-
		Chemo TEXT	4	1	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-
		Prior chemo SOFT	16	5	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-
BCFI	Overall	Overall	2346	258	89.3	87.9	90.6	2344	342	85.2	83.6	86.7
		No chemo TEXT	526	31	95.1	92.6	96.8	527	46	91.7	88.8	93.9
		No chemo SOFT	470	23	95.4	92.8	97.1	473	33	93.6	90.9	95.6
		Chemo TEXT	806	108	87.0	84.2	89.3	801	154	80.2	77.1	83.0
		Prior chemo SOFT	544	96	82.3	78.6	85.4	543	109	78.9	75.0	82.3
	Negative	Overall	2011	200	90.5	89.0	91.8	2024	301	84.9	83.1	86.5
		No chemo TEXT	492	29	95.3	92.7	97.0	499	46	91.3	88.2	93.6
		No chemo SOFT	447	22	95.5	92.8	97.2	445	30	93.9	91.1	95.9
		Chemo TEXT	661	86	87.2	84.2	89.7	656	129	79.4	75.9	82.5
		Prior chemo SOFT	411	63	84.8	80.6	88.1	424	96	76.3	71.7	80.3
	Positive	Overall	298	51	82.8	77.8	86.8	280	38	86.5	81.7	90.1
		No chemo TEXT	27	2	-	-	-	26	0	-	-	-
		No chemo SOFT	13	0	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-
		Chemo TEXT	141	21	86.4	79.3	91.2	135	25	82.5	74.6	88.1
		Prior chemo SOFT	117	28	75.4	66.2	82.5	102	11	88.1	79.5	93.2
	Unknown/Not done	Overall	37	7	-	-	-	40	3	-	-	-
		No chemo TEXT	7	0	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	-
		No chemo SOFT	10	1	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-
		Chemo TEXT	4	1	-	-	-	10	0	-	-	-
		Prior chemo SOFT	16	5	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-
DRFI	Overall	Overall	2346	194	91.8	90.5	92.9	2344	239	89.7	88.3	90.9
		No chemo TEXT	526	17	97.1	95.1	98.3	527	20	96.7	94.6	98.0
		No chemo SOFT	470	5	99.3	97.9	99.8	473	11	97.8	95.7	98.9
		Chemo TEXT	806	90	89.0	86.5	91.1	801	115	85.4	82.6	87.8
		Prior chemo SOFT	544	82	84.5	81.0	87.5	543	93	82.1	78.3	85.2
	Negative	Overall	2011	144	93.0	91.7	94.1	2024	209	89.6	88.0	90.9
		No chemo TEXT	492	16	97.2	95.0	98.4	499	20	96.5	94.3	97.9
		No chemo SOFT	447	5	99.3	97.8	99.8	445	9	98.3	96.4	99.2
		Chemo TEXT	661	70	89.6	86.8	91.8	656	98	84.6	81.4	87.3
		Prior chemo SOFT	411	53	86.8	82.8	89.9	424	82	79.8	75.3	83.5
	Positive	Overall	298	46	84.3	79.4	88.1	280	28	90.0	85.6	93.1
		No chemo TEXT	27	1	-	-	-	26	0	-	-	-
		No chemo SOFT	13	0	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-
		Chemo TEXT	141	20	86.2	79.0	91.1	135	17	88.2	81.2	92.7
		Prior chemo SOFT	117	25	78.1	69.0	84.8	102	9	90.4	82.4	94.9
	Unknown/Not done	Overall	37	4	-	-	-	40	2	-	-	-
		No chemo TEXT	7	0	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	-
		No chemo SOFT	10	0	-	-	-	11	0	-	-	-
		Chemo TEXT	4	0	-	-	-	10	0	-	-	-
		Prior chemo SOFT	16	4	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-

			Exemestane-OS					Tamoxifen-OS				
			N Pts	N Events	8-yr Rate (%)	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI	N Pts	N Events	8-yr Rate (%)	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
OS	Overall	Overall	2346	158	93.4	92.2	94.4	2344	162	93.3	92.1	94.3
		No chemo TEXT	526	12	98.4	96.7	99.3	527	14	98.1	96.3	99.1
		No chemo SOFT	470	9	97.7	95.6	98.8	473	10	97.9	95.7	98.9
		Chemo TEXT	806	70	91.7	89.4	93.5	801	87	90.1	87.6	92.1
	Negative	Prior chemo SOFT	544	67	87.2	83.8	90.0	543	51	89.4	86.1	91.9
		Overall	2011	120	94.1	92.9	95.1	2024	142	93.4	92.1	94.5
		No chemo TEXT	492	11	98.5	96.7	99.4	499	14	98.0	96.1	99.0
		No chemo SOFT	447	9	97.7	95.5	98.8	445	7	98.7	97.0	99.5
		Chemo TEXT	661	56	91.7	89.1	93.6	656	75	89.8	87.0	92.1
	Positive	Prior chemo SOFT	411	44	88.7	84.8	91.7	424	46	87.7	83.7	90.8
		Overall	298	34	89.5	85.1	92.7	280	16	93.7	89.9	96.1
		No chemo TEXT	27	1	-	-	-	26	0	-	-	-
		No chemo SOFT	13	0	-	-	-	17	1	-	-	-
		Chemo TEXT	141	14	91.4	85.0	95.2	135	11	91.3	84.8	95.1
	Unknown/Not done	Prior chemo SOFT	117	19	84.5	75.7	90.3	102	4	95.3	88.0	98.2
		Overall	37	4	-	-	-	40	4	-	-	-
		No chemo TEXT	7	0	-	-	-	2	0	-	-	-
		No chemo SOFT	10	0	-	-	-	11	2	-	-	-
		Chemo TEXT	4	0	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-
	Prior chemo SOFT	16	4	-	-	-	17	1	-	-	-	

Table S6. Sites of first disease-free survival (DFS) event after a median follow-up of 9 years in the combined SOFT and TEXT population. Values are number and percent of patients. (A) denominator is all patients; (B) denominator is patients who had a DFS event. (C) Deaths without preceding cancer event.

A.	Cohort								Treatment Assignment				Overall	
	No chemo TEXT		No chemo SOFT		Chemo TEXT		Prior chemo SOFT		Exemestane- OS		Tamoxifen- OS			
<i>No. of patients</i>	1053	100.0	943	100.0	1607	100.0	1087	100.0	2346	100.0	2344	100.0	4690	100.0
DFS event														
No	947	89.9	861	91.3	1303	81.1	859	79.0	2028	86.4	1942	82.8	3970	84.6
Yes	106	10.1	82	8.7	304	18.9	228	21.0	318	13.6	402	17.2	720	15.4
Site of DFS event														
No event	947	89.9	861	91.3	1303	81.1	859	79.0	2028	86.4	1942	82.8	3970	84.6
Local	22	2.1	13	1.4	33	2.1	22	2.0	42	1.8	48	2.0	90	1.9
Contralateral breast ± above	11	1.0	20	2.1	18	1.1	6	0.6	22	0.9	33	1.4	55	1.2
Regional ± above	9	0.9	8	0.8	20	1.2	14	1.3	13	0.6	38	1.6	51	1.1
Soft tissue / distant LN ± above	2	0.2	1	0.1	8	0.5	2	0.2	6	0.3	7	0.3	13	0.3
Bone ± above	17	1.6	6	0.6	71	4.4	78	7.2	81	3.5	91	3.9	172	3.7
Viscera ± above	16	1.5	8	0.8	111	6.9	82	7.5	93	4.0	124	5.3	217	4.6
Second (non-breast) malignancy	27	2.6	22	2.3	30	1.9	23	2.1	52	2.2	50	2.1	102	2.2
Death without preceding cancer event	2	0.2	3	0.3	7	0.4	-	-	4	0.2	8	0.3	12	0.3
Death, recurrence suspected	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	2	0.0
Death, no recurrence information	-	-	-	-	6	0.4	-	-	3	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.1

B.	Cohort								Treatment Assignment				Overall	
	No chemo TEXT		No chemo SOFT		Chemo TEXT		Prior chemo SOFT		Exemestane- OS		Tamoxifen- OS			
<i>No. of patients having DFS events</i>	106	100.0	82	100.0	304	100.0	228	100.0	318	100.0	402	100.0	720	100.0
Site of first DFS event														
Local	22	20.8	13	15.9	33	10.9	22	9.6	42	13.2	48	11.9	90	12.5
Contralateral breast ± above	11	10.4	20	24.4	18	5.9	6	2.6	22	6.9	33	8.2	55	7.6
Regional ± above	9	8.5	8	9.8	20	6.6	14	6.1	13	4.1	38	9.5	51	7.1
Soft tissue / distant LN ± above	2	1.9	1	1.2	8	2.6	2	0.9	6	1.9	7	1.7	13	1.8
Bone ± above	17	16.0	6	7.3	71	23.4	78	34.2	81	25.5	91	22.6	172	23.9
Viscera ± above	16	15.1	8	9.8	111	36.5	82	36.0	93	29.2	124	30.8	217	30.1
Second (non-breast) malignancy	27	25.5	22	26.8	30	9.9	23	10.1	52	16.4	50	12.4	102	14.2
Death without preceding cancer event	2	1.9	3	3.7	7	2.3	-	-	4	1.3	8	2.0	12	1.7
Death, recurrence suspected	-	-	1	1.2	-	-	1	0.4	2	0.6	-	-	2	0.3
Death, no recurrence information	-	-	-	-	6	2.0	-	-	3	0.9	3	0.7	6	0.8

OS denotes ovarian suppression; LN denotes lymph nodes

C Treatment Assignment	Cohort	Oral ET Duration (mos)	Ovarian Suppression (mos)	Overall Survival (mos)	Cause of Death
Tamoxifen-OS	TEXT No chemo	0	2†	139	Suicide
Tamoxifen-OS	TEXT Chemo	60	6†	88	Suicide
Tamoxifen-OS	TEXT Chemo	11	11	11	Other infection; Surgical complications
Tamoxifen-OS	TEXT Chemo	60	58†	70	Diabetes
Tamoxifen-OS	TEXT No chemo	60	61	61	Accident
Tamoxifen-OS	TEXT Chemo	13	10†	18	Other – Diphenhydramine intoxication
Tamoxifen-OS	SOFT No chemo	0	0	64	Unknown (confirmed)
Tamoxifen-OS	TEXT Chemo	18	22	23	Unknown (confirmed)
Exemestane-OS	TEXT Chemo	24	25	64	Cerebrovascular accident
Exemestane-OS	TEXT Chemo	62	62	103	Congestive heart failure
Exemestane-OS	SOFT No chemo	22	22	23	Cirrhosis
Exemestane-OS	SOFT No chemo	6	7	8	Unknown (confirmed)

Notes: ET denotes endocrine therapy; OS ovarian function suppression. †4 patients underwent oophorectomy after use of triptorelin; each other patient had triptorelin as only method of OS. In cases of unknown cause (confirmed) of death, the absence of preceding cancer event was confirmed.

Table S7. Status of death relative to site of first disease-free survival (DFS) event, according to cohort and treatment assignment, after a median follow-up in the combined SOFT and TEXT population of 9 years.

	Cohort								Treatment Assignment				Overall	
	No chemo TEXT		No chemo SOFT		Chemo TEXT		Prior chemo SOFT		Exemestane -OS		Tamoxifen -OS			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>N Patients who died</i>	26	100.0	19	100.0	157	100.0	118	100.0	158	100.0	162	100.0	320	100.0
Status of Death														
After breast cancer event	21	80.8	10	52.6	134	85.4	112	94.9	134	84.8	143	88.3	277	86.6
After second (non-breast) malignancy	3	11.5	5	26.3	11	7.0	5	4.2	16	10.1	8	4.9	24	7.5
Without preceding cancer event	2	7.7	3	15.8	7	4.5	-	-	4	2.5	8	4.9	12	3.8
Incomplete information	-	-	1	5.3	5	3.2	1	0.8	4	2.5	3	1.9	7	2.2

Table S8. Final status of protocol-assigned treatment, overall and according to cohort and treatment assignment, for the combined SOFT and TEXT population.

Status of Protocol-assigned Treatment	Cohort								Treatment Assignment				Overall	
	No chemo TEXT		No chemo SOFT		Chemo TEXT		Prior chemo SOFT		Exemestane -OS		Tamoxifen -OS			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>No. of Patients</i>	1053	100.0	943	100.0	1607	100.0	1087	100.0	2346	100.0	2344	100.0	4690	100.0
Status of protocol-assigned treatment overall														
Last known on protocol-assigned treatment	-	-	3	0.3	2	0.1	10	0.9	8	0.3	7	0.3	15	0.3
Completed protocol treatment as assigned	896	85.1	753	79.9	1370	85.3	909	83.6	1901	81.0	2027	86.5	3928	83.8
Stopped all protocol-assigned treatment early	150	14.2	173	18.3	220	13.7	160	14.7	408	17.4	295	12.6	703	15.0
Never started protocol-assigned treatment	7	0.7	14	1.5	15	0.9	8	0.7	29	1.2	15	0.6	44	0.9
Status of protocol-assigned oral ET														
Last know on assigned oral ET	-	-	3	0.3	1	0.1	9	0.8	6	0.3	7	0.3	13	0.3
Completed assigned oral ET	823	78.2	694	73.6	1219	75.9	823	75.7	1716	73.1	1843	78.6	3559	75.9
Stopped assigned oral ET early	211	20.0	228	24.2	326	20.3	242	22.3	555	23.7	452	19.3	1007	21.5
Never started assigned oral ET	19	1.8	18	1.9	61	3.8	13	1.2	69	2.9	42	1.8	111	2.4
Status of induced ovarian suppression														
Last known on GnRH agonist	2	0.2	6	0.6	3	0.2	11	1.0	13	0.6	9	0.4	22	0.5
Completed OS	852	80.9	697	73.9	1321	82.2	849	78.1	1872	79.8	1847	78.8	3719	79.3
Stopped GnRH agonist early	192	18.2	216	22.9	268	16.7	214	19.7	430	18.3	460	19.6	890	19.0
Never started OS	7	0.7	24	2.5	15	0.9	13	1.2	31	1.3	28	1.2	59	1.3

Notes: ET denotes endocrine therapy.

OS: ovarian function suppression was GnRH agonist (triptorelin) intramuscular injection every 28 days, bilateral oophorectomy or bilateral ovarian irradiation. In SOFT the choice of GnRH agonist, bilateral oophorectomy or bilateral ovarian irradiation was by patient preference and patients who began with GnRH agonist could opt to undergo ovarian surgery or irradiation at any time. In TEXT, OS began with GnRH agonist for at least 6 months, after which patients could opt to undergo ovarian surgery or irradiation at any time. In total 16.6% of patients opted to undergo bilateral oophorectomy or bilateral ovarian irradiation at some point during adjuvant therapy.

Protocol-assigned endocrine therapy continued for 5 years from the date of randomization, and the protocol did not address the issue of extended adjuvant endocrine therapy beyond 5 years.

III. D. Confidence Intervals for Targeted Adverse Events

Table S9. Targeted Adverse Events Reported During Treatment, According to Treatment Assignment, with 95% confidence intervals.*

Adverse Event	Tamoxifen (N=1005)						Tamoxifen plus Ovarian Suppression (N=2326)						Exemestane plus Ovarian Suppression (N=2317)					
	Any Event			Grade 3 or 4 Event			Any Event			Grade 3 or 4 Event			Any Event			Grade 3 or 4 Event		
	no.	pts	% (95% CI)	no.	pts	% (95% CI)	no.	pts	% (95% CI)	no.	pts	% (95% CI)	no.	pts	% (95% CI)	no.	pts	% (95% CI)
Allergic reaction or hypersensitivity	35	3.5	(2.4-4.8)	2	0.2	(0.0-0.7)	110	4.7	(3.9-5.7)	9	0.4	(0.2-0.7)	122	5.3	(4.4-6.3)	12	0.5	(0.3-0.9)
Injection-site reaction	4	0.4	(0.1-1.0)	0	0	–	189	8.1	(7.0-9.3)	1	0.0	(0.0-0.2)	174	7.5	(6.5-8.7)	1	0.0	(0.0-0.2)
Hot flushes	808	80.4	(77.8-82.8)	78	7.8	(6.2-9.6)	2175	93.5	(92.4-94.5)	284	12.2	(10.9-13.6)	2141	92.4	(91.2-93.5)	234	10.1	(8.9-11.4)
Depression	476	47.4	(44.2-50.5)	41	4.1	(2.9-5.5)	1195	51.4	(49.3-53.4)	108	4.6	(3.8-5.6)	1197	51.7	(49.6-53.7)	95	4.1	(3.3-5.0)
Sweating	492	49.0	(45.8-52.1)	–	–	–	1391	59.8	(57.8-61.8)	–	–	–	1286	55.5	(53.5-57.5)	–	–	–
Insomnia	470	46.8	(43.6-49.9)	30	3.0	(2.0-4.2)	1383	59.5	(57.4-61.5)	105	4.5	(3.7-5.4)	1375	59.3	(57.3-61.4)	89	3.8	(3.1-4.7)
Fatigue	612	60.9	(57.8-63.9)	34	3.4	(2.4-4.7)	1496	64.3	(62.3-66.3)	70	3.0	(2.4-3.8)	1450	62.6	(60.6-64.6)	75	3.2	(2.6-4.0)
Hypertension	181	18.0	(15.7-20.5)	57	5.7	(4.3-7.3)	550	23.6	(21.9-25.4)	188	8.1	(7.0-9.3)	564	24.3	(22.6-26.1)	168	7.3	(6.2-8.4)
Cardiac ischemia or infarction**	5	0.5	(0.2-1.2)	4	0.4	(0.1-1.0)	10	0.4	(0.2-0.8)	6	0.3	(0.1-0.6)	17	0.7	(0.4-1.2)	7	0.3	(0.1-0.6)
Thrombosis or embolism	22	2.2	(1.4-3.3)	17	1.7	(1.0-2.7)	53	2.3	(1.7-3.0)	47	2.0	(1.5-2.7)	27	1.2	(0.8-1.7)	20	0.9	(0.5-1.3)
Nausea	241	24.0	(21.4-26.7)	0	0	–	692	29.8	(27.9-31.7)	14	0.6	(0.3-1.0)	747	32.2	(30.3-34.2)	17	0.7	(0.4-1.2)
Musculoskeletal symptoms	703	70.0	(67.0-72.8)	67	6.7	(5.2-8.4)	1809	77.8	(76.0-79.4)	132	5.7	(4.8-6.7)	2082	89.9	(88.6-91.1)	263	11.4	(10.1-12.7)
Osteoporosis	138	13.7	(11.7-16.0)	1	0.1	(0.0-0.6)	648	27.9	(26.0-29.7)	7	0.3	(0.1-0.6)	977	42.2	(40.1-44.2)	10	0.4	(0.2-0.8)
Fractures	53	5.3	(4.0-6.8)	8	0.8	(0.3-1.6)	140	6.0	(5.1-7.1)	23	1.0	(0.6-1.5)	179	7.7	(6.7-8.9)	37	1.6	(1.1-2.2)
Vaginal dryness	426	42.4	(39.3-45.5)	–	–	–	1144	49.2	(47.1-51.2)	–	–	–	1245	53.7	(51.7-55.8)	–	–	–
Libido decrease	434	43.2	(40.1-46.3)	–	–	–	981	42.2	(40.2-44.2)	–	–	–	1056	45.6	(43.5-47.6)	–	–	–
Dyspareunia	242	24.1	(21.5-26.8)	16	1.6	(0.9-2.6)	636	27.3	(25.5-29.2)	35	1.5	(1.1-2.1)	733	31.6	(29.7-33.6)	56	2.4	(1.8-3.1)
Urinary incontinence	166	16.5	(14.3-19.0)	6	0.6	(0.2-1.3)	433	18.6	(17.1-20.3)	9	0.4	(0.2-0.7)	317	13.7	(12.3-15.1)	9	0.4	(0.2-0.7)
CNS cerebrovascular ischemia	6	0.6	(0.2-1.3)	4	0.4	(0.1-1.0)	10	0.4	(0.2-0.8)	7	0.3	(0.1-0.6)	6	0.3	(0.1-0.6)	5	0.2	(0.1-0.5)
CNS hemorrhage	15	1.5	(0.8-2.4)	0	0	–	26	1.1	(0.7-1.6)	2	0.1	(0.0-0.3)	19	0.8	(0.5-1.3)	1	0.0	(0.0-0.2)
Glucose intolerance†	18	1.8	(1.1-2.8)	4	0.4	(0.1-1.0)	68	2.9	(2.3-3.7)	23	1.0	(0.6-1.5)	63	2.7	(2.1-3.5)	15	0.6	(0.4-1.1)
Hyperglycemia†	20	2.0	(1.2-3.1)	1	0.1	(0.0-0.6)	92	4.0	(3.2-4.8)	20	0.9	(0.5-1.3)	71	3.1	(2.4-3.8)	14	0.6	(0.3-1.0)
Any targeted adverse event	962	95.7	(94.3-96.9)	247	24.6	(21.9-27.4)	2295	98.7	(98.1-99.1)	721	31.0	(29.1-32.9)	2288	98.7	(98.2-99.2)	748	32.3	(30.4-34.2)

*Data are for patients in the safety populations in SOFT and TEXT who initiated a protocol-assigned treatment, including: 1005 patients who were randomly assigned to receive tamoxifen in SOFT, and 4643 patients who were randomly assigned to receive tamoxifen plus ovarian suppression (2326 patients) or exemestane plus ovarian suppression (2317) in SOFT or TEXT. Data are missing for 4 patients (1 in the tamoxifen group and 3 in the tamoxifen plus ovarian suppression group) who initiated treatment but withdrew consent within 1 month after randomization and for whom no adverse-event data were submitted. Targeted adverse events and other adverse events of grade 3 or higher were categorized according to the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE), version 3.0. CNS denotes central nervous system, and a dash indicates that grade 3 or 4 was not possible grades for the specified AE.

**One patient in the tamoxifen group in SOFT had grade 5 cardiac ischemia or infarction; no other grade 5 targeted AEs were reported.

†Glucose intolerance (diabetes) and hyperglycemia were added as targeted adverse events in 2011 and therefore may be underreported.

III. E. SOFT + TEXT Combined Analysis and ABCSG-12

Table S10. Features of the SOFT+TEXT Combined Analysis Population and ABCSG-12 Trial in Premenopausal Hormone-Receptor Positive Breast Cancer Comparing Adjuvant Aromatase Inhibitor (AI) Plus Ovarian Suppression versus Tamoxifen (Tam) Plus Ovarian Suppression.

Feature	Trial	
	SOFT+TEXT Combined Analysis	ABCSG-12 ³
Patients in analysis	4,690	1,803
Median age at randomization	43 years	45 years
Young patients	28% < age 40 years AI group 26% < age 40 years Tam group	25% ≤ age 40 years AI group 21% ≤ age 40 years Tam group
Premenopausal status determination	Defined by regular menses without exogenous hormones during the prior 6 months and/or E2 level in the premenopausal range; patients who had completed chemotherapy prior to entry into SOFT were required to have a premenopausal E2 level	Defined by a clinically-estimated regular menstrual cycle or a last menstrual cycle occurring not more than 1 year before study entry; if indeterminate menstrual status (eg, post-hysterectomy), serum FSH and LH were used.
Lymph node negative	58%	67%*
Tumor size ≤ 2 cm	62%	76%
No Chemotherapy	43%	85% ¥
Chemotherapy	57%	5% ¥
Duration trial therapy	5 years	3 years
AI studied	exemestane	anastrozole
GnRH agonist ovarian suppression studied	triptorelin	goserelin
Bisphosphonate therapy	Allowed if T-score ≤ 1.5 or if co-enrolled in randomized trial of bisphosphonate	50% Randomized to zoledronate 50% Randomized to no zoledronate
Median follow-up	9 years	7.9 years
DFS events	720	251
Deaths	320	86

E2 denotes estradiol, FSH follicle-stimulating hormone, LH luteinizing hormone, GnRH gonadotropin-releasing hormone.

*Missing data in 2% of patients; lymph node-positive limited to <10 positive nodes.

¥ Missing data in 9% of patients; all chemotherapy use was pre-operative.