

Supplemental Online Content

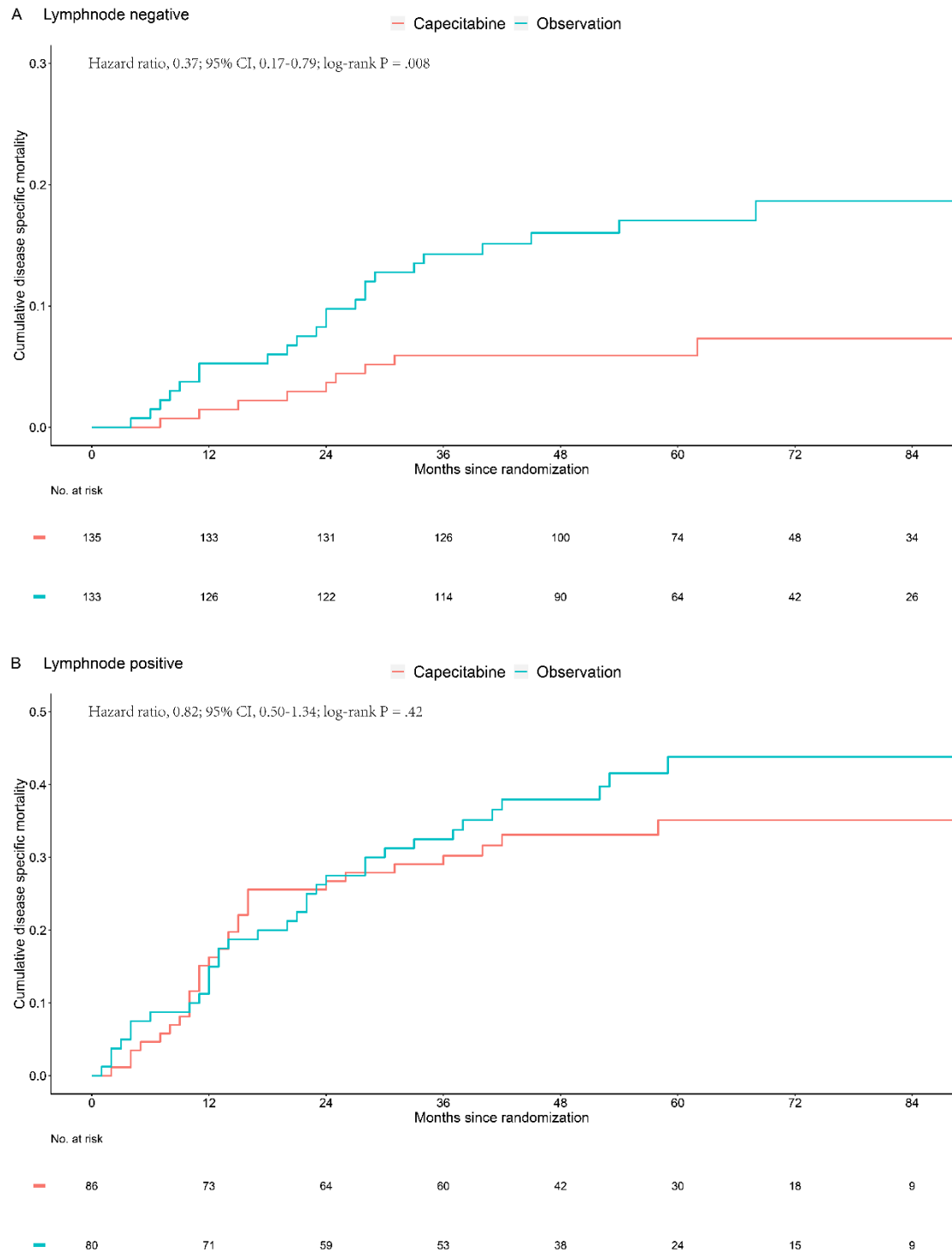
Wang X, Wang S-S, Huang H, et al; South China Breast Cancer Group. Effect of capecitabine maintenance therapy using lower dosage and higher frequency vs observation on disease-free survival among patients with early-stage triple-negative breast cancer who had received standard treatment: the SYSUCC-001 randomized clinical trial. *JAMA*. Published online December 10, 2021.
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eFigure. Effect of Different Node Status on Outcomes

eTable. Disease-Free Survival Events in 434 Patients With TNBC

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

eFigure. Effect of Different Node Status on Outcomes



Panel A: in the Subgroup of Patients with Node Negative Disease.

Panel B: in the Subgroup of Patients with Node Positive Disease.

eTable. Disease-Free Survival Events in 434 Patients with TNBC

	Capecitabine group (n=221)	Observation group (n=213)
DFS event, n (%)	38 (17.2)	56 (26.3)
Locoregional invasive recurrence only	6 (2.7)	6 (2.8)
Distant recurrence only	26 (11.8)	34 (16.0)
Locoregional and distant recurrence	5 (2.3)	15 (7.0)
Death	1 (0.5)	1 (0.5)
Location of distant recurrence, n (%) *		
Bone	7 (3.2)	19 (8.9)
Lung	12 (5.4)	25 (11.7)
Liver	6 (2.7)	12 (5.6)
Brain	12 (5.4)	11 (5.2)
Other **	3 (1.4)	2 (0.9)

* The location of distant recurrence is not exclusive.

** Other sites included contralateral invasive breast cancer, the ovarian, pleura and peritoneum.