# Data Supplement – Online Only Appendix

Tykodi SS, et al. Safety and efficacy of nivolumab plus ipilimumab in patients with advanced non-clear cell renal cell carcinoma: results from the phase 3b/4 CheckMate 920 trial

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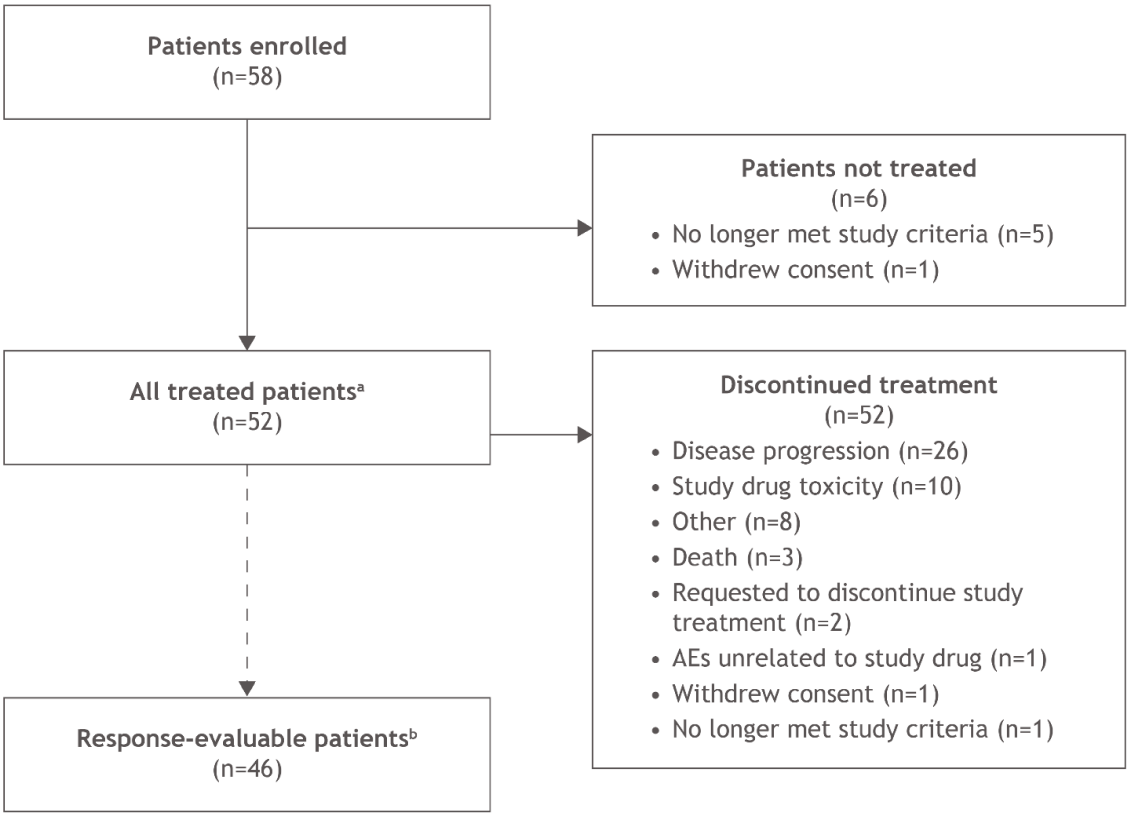
This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work

**Table S1** Treatment exposure in all treated patients

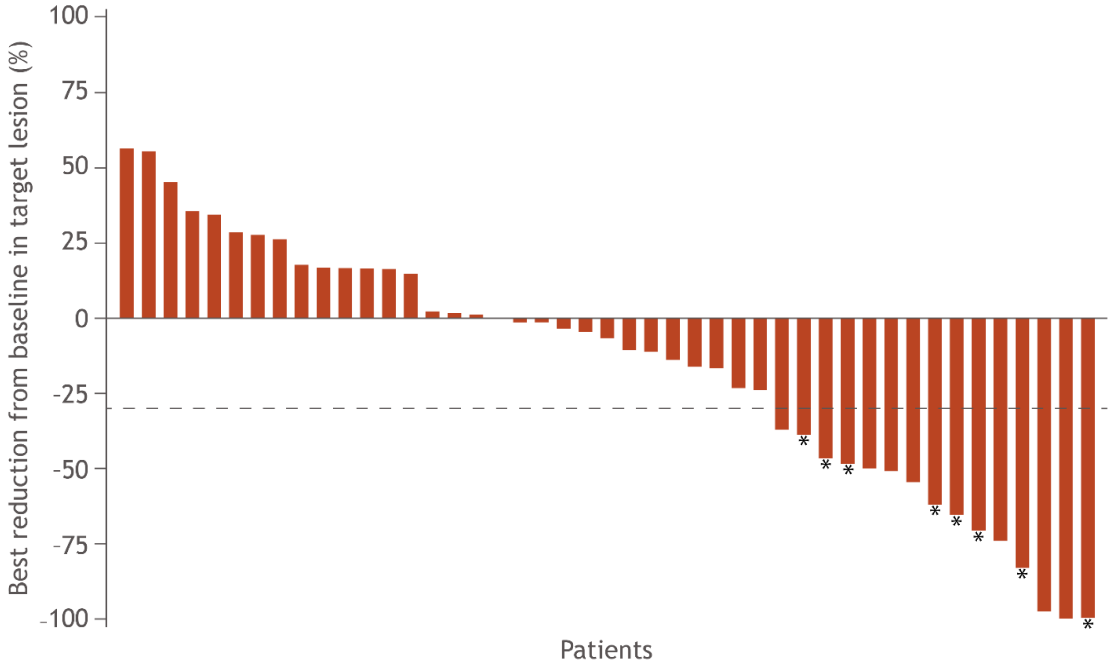
| Exposure | Nivolumab (N=52) | Ipilimumab (N=52) |
|---|---|---|
| **Median duration of therapy (range), months** | 3.5 (0.0–25.8) | 2.1 (0.0–3.9) |
| **Relative dose intensity, n (%)** | | |
| 90% to <110% | 45 (86.5) | 45 (86.5) |
| 70% to <90% | 6 (11.5) | 6 (11.5) |
| 50% to <70% | 0 | 0 |
| <50 | 1 (1.9) | 1 (1.9) |
| **Median no. of doses (range)** | 4.5 (1–28) | 4.0 (1–4) |
| **No. of doses received, n (%)** | | |
| 1 | 5 (9.6) | 5 (9.6) |
| 2 | 4 (7.7) | 4 (7.7) |
| 3 | 6 (11.5) | 7 (13.5) |
| 4 | 11 (21.2) | 36 (69.2) |
| ≥5 | 26 (50.0) | 0 |

**Figure S1** Patient disposition




[a]All enrolled patients who received any nivolumab. [b]All treated patients who had baseline and at least one on-study evaluable tumor measurement.

**Figure S2** Best reduction from baseline in the sum of the diameter of target lesions in response-evaluable patients

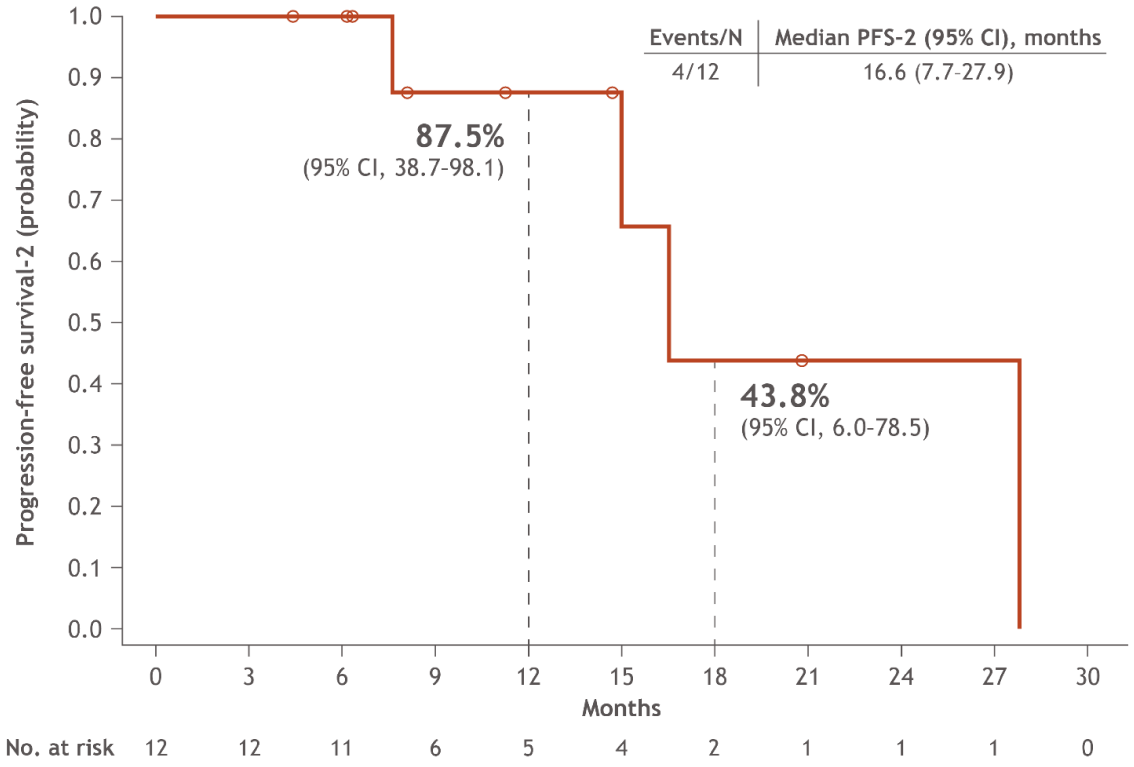



*Responder per RECIST v1.1 criteria, confirmation of response required. Horizonal reference line indicates the 30% reduction consistent with a RECIST v1.1 response.

Includes patients with a target lesion at baseline and ≥1 evaluable target lesion assessment on study. Negative/positive value indicates maximum tumor reduction/minimum tumor increase. Best reduction is based on evaluable target lesion measurements up to progression or start of subsequent therapy date (excluding on-treatment palliative radiotherapy of nontarget central nervous system or bone lesions). One response-evaluable patient did not have available data on best reduction from baseline in the sum of the diameter of target lesions.

RECIST, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors.

**Figure S3** Kaplan–Meier plot of PFS-2 per investigator assessment in patients treated beyond initial RECIST v1.1-defined progression




PFS-2 for patients treated beyond initial RECIST v1.1-defined progression was the time from baseline to the imaging-confirmed second progression (defined as an additional 20% increase in tumor volume from time of initial progression; including the sum of all target lesions and/or the development of new measurable lesions) or death from any cause, whichever occurred first. PFS-2 by IMDC risk is not shown due to small sample sizes (favorable, n=5; intermediate, n=5; poor, n=2).
CI, confidence interval; PFS-2, progression-free survival-2; RECIST, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors.