

Supplementary Table 4. Representativeness of Study Participants

Cancer Type/Stage	Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS), relapsed after responding to or refractory to standard treatment with hypomethylating agents (HMAs)
Gender	Males >> Females
Age	Median Age at Diagnosis 70
Race/Ethnicity (self-reported)	The incidence of MDS is lower in Hispanic and non-Hispanic Black (NHB) than in non-Hispanic White (NHW) people in the United States
Geography	The incidence of MDS does not appear to differ between urban and rural regions of the United States.
Other	MDS is not curable with standard hypomethylating agents and the majority of patients are not eligible for curative allogeneic stem cell transplant. Thus, a large percentage ultimately develop relapsed or refractory MDS and their treatment options are limited.
Overall Representativeness of this study	The age and gender makeup of MDS in the United States is consistent with the demographic of our study (median age 73 and 22 males vs 11 females). Our study also reflects the racial/ethnic trends of MDS in the United States, as we had more NHW (n=20) than Hispanic (4) or NHB (4). As some of the 5 Asian patients were immigrants, it is difficult to generalize on how representative this is for that race/ethnicity subgroup. Lastly, the centers that enrolled patients in our study were all in urban areas (Los Angeles, California n=15; Baltimore, Maryland n=13; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania n=3; and Grand Rapids, Michigan n=2), but the incidence of MDS has not been reported to be different in urban as opposed to rural regions. The patient population treated in this study all had either relapsed (30%) or were refractory (70%) to hypomethylating agents.