

Online Resource

Baseline patient characteristics, incidence of CINV, and physician perception of CINV incidence following moderately and highly emetogenic chemotherapy in Asia Pacific countries

Authors

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Table S1 Baseline patient characteristics: Australia

Characteristic	HEC	MEC	All patients
	(n=42)	(n=32)	cycle 1 (n=74)
Age in years, mean (SD)	58.4 (12.0)	63.9 (12.4)	60.8 (12.4)
<50 years, n (%)	11 (26.2)	3 (9.4)	14 (18.9)
50–64 years, n (%)	18 (42.9)	14 (43.8)	32 (43.2)
≥65 years, n (%)	13 (31.0)	15 (46.9)	28 (37.8)
Female patients, n (%)	32 (76.2)	23 (71.9)	55 (74.3)
Ethnic group: White, n (%)	40 (95.2)	32 (100)	72 (97.3)
Asian, n (%)	2 (4.8)	0	2 (2.7)
Treating physician			
Medical oncologist, n (%)	42 (100)	30 (93.8)	72 (97.3)
Gynecological oncologist, n (%)	0	2 (6.3)	2 (2.7)
Primary cancer diagnosis			
Breast	25 (59.5)	7 (21.9)	32 (43.2)
Lung	9 (21.4)	6 (18.8)	15 (20.3)
Colon	0	5 (15.6)	5 (6.8)
Rectal	0	2 (6.3)	2 (2.7)
Ovarian	0	3 (9.4)	3 (4.1)
Lymphoma	1 (2.4)	2 (6.3)	3 (4.1)
Endometrial	0	1 (3.1)	1 (1.4)
Gallbladder	1 (2.4)	0	1 (1.4)
Other ^a	6 (7.1)	6 (18.8)	12 (16.2)
Metastatic disease, n (%)	9 (21.4)	14 (43.8)	23 (31.1)
No alcoholic drinks, n (%)	14 (33.3)	12 (37.5)	26 (35.1)
1–7 alcoholic drinks/wk, n (%)	17 (40.5)	14 (43.8)	31 (41.9)
8–14 alcoholic drinks/wk, n (%)	8 (19.0)	5 (15.6)	13 (17.6)
≥15 alcoholic drinks/wk, n (%)	3 (7.1)	1 (3.1)	4 (5.4)
History of motion sickness, n (%)	9 (21.4)	10 (31.3)	19 (25.7)
Nausea or vomiting during previous pregnancy, ^b n (%)	9 (28.1)	11 (47.8)	20 (36.4)

^aMost common ‘other’ cancers included melanoma, occult primary cancer, and cancer of the bladder.

^bPercentage of women.

Table S2 Baseline patient characteristics: China

Characteristic	HEC	MEC	All patients
	(n=77)	(n=76)	cycle 1 (n=153)
Age in years, mean (SD)	52.3 (11.8)	54.2 (9.8)	53.2 (10.8)
<50 years, n (%)	30 (39.0)	27 (35.5)	57 (37.3)
50–64 years, n (%)	32 (41.6)	39 (51.3)	71 (46.4)
≥65 years, n (%)	15 (19.5)	10 (13.2)	25 (16.3)
Female patients, n (%)	39 (50.6)	43 (56.6)	82 (53.6)
Ethnic group: Han, n (%)	76 (98.7)	75 (98.7)	151 (98.7)
Other, n (%)	1 (1.3)	1 (1.3)	2 (1.3)
Treating physician			
Medical oncologist, n (%)	63 (81.8)	44 (57.9)	107 (69.9)
Surgeon, n (%)	9 (11.7)	12 (15.8)	21 (13.7)
Gynecological oncologist, n (%)	5 (6.5)	20 (26.3)	25 (16.3)
Primary cancer diagnosis			
Breast	24 (31.2)	10 (13.2)	34 (22.2)
Lung	39 (50.6)	27 (35.5)	66 (43.1)
Colon	0	7 (9.2)	7 (4.6)
Stomach	1 (1.3)	3 (3.9)	4 (2.6)
Rectal	0	1 (1.3)	1 (0.7)
Ovarian	0	11 (14.5)	11 (7.2)
Lymphoma	1 (1.3)	2 (2.6)	3 (2.0)
Endometrial	2 (2.6)	7 (9.2)	9 (5.9)
Gallbladder	1 (1.3)	0	1 (0.7)
Other ^a	9 (11.7)	8 (10.5)	17 (11.1)
Metastatic disease, n (%)	19 (24.7)	34 (44.7)	53 (34.6)
No alcoholic drinks, n (%)	59 (76.6)	63 (82.9)	122 (79.7)
1–7 alcoholic drinks/wk, n (%)	14 (18.2)	10 (13.2)	24 (15.7)
8–14 alcoholic drinks/wk, n (%)	4 (5.2)	1 (1.3)	5 (3.3)
≥15 alcoholic drinks/wk, n (%)	0	2 (2.6)	2 (1.3)
History of motion sickness, n (%)	8 (10.4)	5 (6.6)	13 (8.5)
Nausea or vomiting during previous pregnancy, ^b n (%)	17 (43.6)	13 (30.2)	30 (36.6)

^aMost common ‘other’ cancers included cervical, nasopharyngeal, and fallopian/peritoneal cancer.

^bPercentage of women.

Table S3 Baseline patient characteristics: India^a

Characteristic	HEC	MEC	All patients
	(n=43)	(n=45)	cycle 1 (n=88)
Age in years, mean (SD)	51.1 (11.6)	52.2 (10.7)	51.6 (11.1)
<50 years, n (%)	19 (44.2)	16 (35.6)	35 (39.8)
50–64 years, n (%)	19 (44.2)	25 (55.6)	44 (50.0)
≥65 years, n (%)	5 (11.6)	4 (8.9)	9 (10.2)
Female patients, n (%)	40 (93.0)	15 (33.3)	55 (62.5)
Treating physician			
Medical oncologist, n (%)	43 (100)	44 (97.8)	87 (98.9)
Surgeon, n (%)	0	1 (2.2)	1 (1.1)
Primary cancer diagnosis			
Breast	35 (81.4)	4 (8.9)	39 (44.3)
Lung	2 (4.7)	18 (40.0)	20 (22.7)
Colon	0	4 (8.9)	4 (4.5)
Stomach	1 (2.3)	2 (4.4)	3 (3.4)
Rectal	0	1 (2.2)	1 (1.1)
Ovarian	0	2 (4.4)	2 (2.3)
Lymphoma	1 (2.3)	6 (13.3)	7 (8.0)
Endometrial	0	2 (4.4)	2 (2.3)
Other ^b	4 (9.3)	6 (13.3)	10 (11.4)
Metastatic disease, n (%)	9 (20.9)	14 (31.1)	23 (26.1)
No alcoholic drinks, n (%)	43 (100)	40 (88.9)	83 (94.3)
1–7 alcoholic drinks/wk, n (%)	0	5 (11.1)	5 (5.7)
8–14 alcoholic drinks/wk, n (%)	0	0	0
History of motion sickness, n (%)	3 (7.0)	3 (6.7)	6 (6.8)
Nausea or vomiting during previous pregnancy, ^c n (%)	27 (67.5)	5 (33.3)	32 (58.2)

^aEthnicity was not recorded in India.

^bMost common ‘other’ cancers included cervical and esophageal cancer.

^cPercentage of women.

Table S4 Baseline patient characteristics: Singapore

Characteristic	All patients		
	HEC (n=20)	MEC (n=37)	cycle 1 (n=57)
Age in years, mean (SD)	51.6 (11.3)	55.5 (11.4)	54.1 (11.4)
<50 years, n (%)	6 (30.0)	12 (32.4)	18 (31.6)
50–64 years, n (%)	12 (60.0)	17 (45.9)	29 (50.9)
≥65 years, n (%)	2 (10.0)	8 (21.6)	10 (17.5)
Female patients, n (%)	14 (70.0)	21 (56.8)	35 (61.4)
Ethnic group: Chinese, n (%)	18 (90.0)	32 (86.5)	50 (87.5)
Malay, n (%)	0	3 (8.3)	3 (5.4)
Indian, n (%)	1 (5.0)	2 (5.6)	3 (5.4)
Other, n (%)	1 (5.0)	0	1 (1.8)
Treating physician			
Medical oncologist, n (%)	20 (100)	37 (100)	57 (100)
Primary cancer diagnosis			
Breast	12 (60.0)	8 (21.6)	20 (35.1)
Lung	2 (10.0)	1 (2.7)	3 (5.3)
Colon	0	15 (40.5)	15 (26.3)
Stomach	0	2 (5.4)	2 (3.5)
Rectal	0	2 (5.4)	2 (3.5)
Ovarian	0	4 (10.8)	4 (7.0)
Lymphoma	2 (10.0)	0	2 (3.5)
Endometrial	0	1 (2.7)	1 (1.8)
Other ^a	4 (20.0)	4 (10.8)	8 (14.0)
Metastatic disease, n (%)	4 (20.0)	18 (48.6)	22 (38.6)
No alcoholic drinks, n (%)	17 (85.0)	33 (89.2)	50 (87.7)
1–7 alcoholic drinks/wk, n (%)	2 (10.0)	3 (8.1)	5 (8.8)
8–14 alcoholic drinks/wk, n (%)	1 (5.0)	1 (2.7)	2 (3.5)
≥15 alcoholic drinks/wk, n (%)	0	0	0
History of motion sickness, n (%)	5 (25.0)	6 (16.2)	11 (19.3)
Nausea or vomiting during previous pregnancy, ^b n (%)	8 (57.1)	8 (38.1)	16 (45.7)

^aMost common ‘other’ cancers included occult primary and double primary cancer.

^bPercentage of women.

Table S5 Baseline patient characteristics: South Korea

Characteristic	HEC	MEC	All patients
	(n=80)	(n=71)	cycle 1 (n=151)
Age in years, mean (SD)	56.2 (13.0)	60.8 (10.8)	58.4 (12.2)
<50 years, n (%)	24 (30.0)	8 (11.3)	32 (21.2)
50–64 years, n (%)	30 (37.5)	36 (50.7)	66 (43.7)
≥65 years, n (%)	26 (32.5)	27 (38.0)	53 (35.1)
Female patients, n (%)	44 (55.0)	31 (43.7)	75 (49.7)
Ethnic group: Korean or Asian, n (%)	80 (100)	71 (100)	151 (100)
Treating physician			
Medical oncologist, n (%)	76 (95.0)	62 (87.3)	138 (91.4)
Surgeon, n (%)	3 (3.8)	8 (11.3)	11 (7.3)
Gynecological oncologist, n (%)	1 (1.3)	1 (1.4)	2 (1.3)
Primary cancer diagnosis			
Breast	19 (23.8)	0	19 (12.6)
Lung	24 (30.0)	2 (2.8)	26 (17.2)
Colon	0	43 (60.6)	43 (28.5)
Stomach	12 (15.0)	7 (9.9)	19 (12.6)
Rectal	0	11 (15.5)	11 (7.3)
Ovarian	0	2 (2.8)	2 (1.3)
Lymphoma	2 (2.5)	0	2 (1.3)
Endometrial	2 (2.5)	0	2 (1.3)
Gallbladder	8 (10.0)	0	8 (5.3)
Other ^a	13 (16.3)	6 (8.5)	19 (12.6)
Metastatic disease, n (%)	37 (46.3)	54 (76.1)	91 (60.3)
No alcoholic drinks, n (%)	62 (77.5)	59 (83.1)	121 (80.1)
1–7 alcoholic drinks/wk, n (%)	18 (22.5)	11 (15.5)	29 (19.2)
8–14 alcoholic drinks/wk, n (%)	0	1 (1.4)	1 (0.7)
≥15 alcoholic drinks/wk, n (%)	0	0	0
History of motion sickness, n (%)	9 (11.3)	3 (4.2)	12 (7.9)
Nausea or vomiting during previous pregnancy, ^b n (%)	19 (43.2)	14 (45.2)	33 (44.0)

^aMost common ‘other’ cancers included cholangiocarcinoma and liver, pancreatic, cervical, thymic, and ampulla of Vater cancer.

^bPercentage of women.

Table S6 Baseline patient characteristics: Taiwan

Characteristic	HEC	MEC	All patients
	(n=56)	(n=69)	cycle 1 (n=125)
Age in years, mean (SD)	53.6 (10.1)	58.6 (13.1)	56.4 (12.0)
<50 years, n (%)	20 (35.7)	16 (23.2)	36 (28.8)
50–64 years, n (%)	28 (50.0)	32 (46.4)	60 (48.0)
≥65 years, n (%)	8 (14.3)	21 (30.4)	29 (23.2)
Female patients, n (%)	39 (69.6)	33 (47.8)	72 (57.6)
Ethnic group: Taiwanese, n (%)	56 (100)	69 (100)	125 (100)
Treating physician			
Medical oncologist, n (%)	32 (57.1)	13 (18.8)	45 (36.0)
Surgeon, n (%)	24 (42.9)	56 (81.1)	80 (64.0)
Primary cancer diagnosis			
Breast	30 (53.6)	1 (1.4)	31 (24.8)
Lung	14 (25.0)	0	14 (11.2)
Colon		53 (76.8)	53 (42.4)
Stomach	2 (3.6)	2 (2.9)	4 (3.2)
Rectal	0	8 (11.6)	8 (6.4)
Lymphoma	1 (1.8)	2 (2.9)	3 (2.4)
Other ^a	9 (16.1)	3 (4.3)	12 (9.6)
Metastatic disease, n (%)	15 (26.8)	23 (33.3)	38 (30.4)
No alcoholic drinks, n (%)	50 (89.3)	66 (95.7)	116 (92.8)
1–7 alcoholic drinks/wk, n (%)	5 (8.9)	1 (1.4)	6 (4.8)
8–14 alcoholic drinks/wk, n (%)	0	1 (1.4)	1 (0.8)
≥15 alcoholic drinks/wk, n (%)	1 (1.8)	1 (1.4)	2 (1.6)
History of motion sickness, n (%)	11 (19.6)	19 (27.5)	30 (24.0)
Nausea or vomiting during previous pregnancy, ^b n (%)	23 (59.0)	12 (36.4)	35 (48.6)

^aMost common ‘other’ cancers included cancers of the head and neck.

^bPercentage of women.

Table S7 Chemotherapy drugs administered in cycle 1 to $\geq 3\%$ of patients receiving a HEC regimen

Chemotherapy drug	HEC Patients, <i>n</i> (%) (<i>N</i>=318)
Cisplatin	168 (52.8)
Cyclophosphamide, parenteral <1500mg/m ²	149 (46.9)
Fluorouracil	91 (28.6)
Epirubicin	82 (25.8)
Doxorubicin	70 (22.0)
Gemcitabine	40 (12.6)
Pemetrexed	28 (8.8)
Docetaxel	25 (7.9)
Etoposide	16 (5.0)
Paclitaxel	12 (3.8)
Vinorelbine	12 (3.8)
Tegafur	10 (3.1)

HEC highly emetogenic chemotherapy

Table S8 Chemotherapy drugs administered in cycle 1 to $\geq 3\%$ of patients receiving a MEC regimen

Chemotherapy drug	MEC Patients, <i>n</i> (%) (<i>N</i>=330)
Oxaliplatin	158 (47.9)
Carboplatin	111 (33.6)
Fluorouracil	99 (30.0)
Paclitaxel	66 (20.0)
Capecitabine	55 (16.7)
Cyclophosphamide, parenteral <1500mg/m ²	38 (11.5)
Docetaxel	29 (8.8)
Bevacizumab	21 (6.4)
Gemcitabine	21 (6.4)
Irinotecan	18 (5.5)
Epirubicin	16 (4.8)
Vincristine	13 (3.9)
Cetuximab	12 (3.6)

MEC moderately emetogenic chemotherapy

Table S9 Rescue antiemetic medications prescribed in cycle 1, by country and overall^a

Chemotherapy regimen	Australia	China	India	Singapore	So. Korea	Taiwan	All Patients, cycle 1
<i>HEC:</i>	<i>n=42</i>	<i>n=77</i>	<i>n=43</i>	<i>n=20</i>	<i>n=80</i>	<i>n=56</i>	<i>n=318</i>
Patients with any rescue prescription	39 (92.9)	12 (15.6)	13 (30.2)	18 (90.0)	8 (10.0)	9 (16.1)	99 (31.1)
Primary antiemetic	4 (9.5)	8 (10.4)	8 (18.6)	2 (10.0)	4 (5.0)	7 (12.5)	33 (10.4)
Secondary antiemetic	39 (92.9)	10 (13.0)	5 (11.6)	18 (90.0)	6 (7.5)	9 (16.1)	87 (27.4)
<i>MEC:</i>	<i>n=32</i>	<i>n=76</i>	<i>n=45</i>	<i>n=37</i>	<i>n=71</i>	<i>n=69</i>	<i>n=330</i>
Patients with any rescue prescription	24 (75.0)	13 (17.1)	15 (33.3)	35 (94.6)	7 (9.9)	20 (29.0)	114 (34.5)
Primary antiemetic	0	8 (10.5)	15 (33.3)	6 (16.2)	3 (4.2)	20 (29.0)	52 (15.8)
Secondary antiemetic	24 (75.0)	12 (15.8)	0	35 (94.6)	6 (8.5)	3 (4.3)	80 (24.2)

HEC highly emetogenic chemotherapy, *MEC* moderately emetogenic chemotherapy.

^aPatients could be prescribed more than one rescue antiemetic medication, and receipt of a prescription does not denote rescue medication use.

Table S10 CINV incidence in cycle 2 among patients receiving HEC, by country and overall

	Australia (n=37)	China (n=64)	India (n=43)	Singapore (n=20)	So. Korea (n=74)	Taiwan (n=55)	Total (n=293)	P value^a
Overall phase, n (%)								
Complete response	19 (51.4)	38 (59.4)	34 (79.1)	11 (55.0)	62 (83.8)	44 (80.0)	208 (71.0)	<0.001
No emesis	34 (91.9)	40 (62.5)	34 (79.1)	16 (80.0)	65 (87.8)	44 (80.0)	233 (79.5)	0.003
No nausea	13 (35.1)	17 (26.6)	22 (51.2)	9 (45.0)	36 (48.6)	18 (32.7)	115 (39.2)	0.049
No clinically significant nausea	16 (43.2)	24 (37.5)	27 (62.8)	10 (50.0)	43 (58.1)	29 (52.7)	149 (50.9)	0.090
No use of rescue antiemetic	19 (51.4)	55 (85.9)	42 (97.7)	12 (60.0)	70 (94.6)	54 (98.2)	252 (86.0)	<0.001
No clinically significant NV	16 (43.2)	22 (34.4)	27 (62.8)	10 (50.0)	43 (58.1)	25 (45.5)	143 (48.8)	0.035
Acute phase, n (%)								
Complete response	24 (64.9)	45 (70.3)	34 (79.1)	14 (70.0)	64 (86.5)	51 (92.7)	232 (79.2)	0.004
No emesis	36 (97.3)	47 (73.4)	34 (79.1)	18 (90.0)	66 (89.2)	51 (92.7)	252 (86.0)	0.005
No nausea	18 (48.6)	29 (45.3)	26 (60.5)	11 (55.0)	42 (56.8)	29 (52.7)	155 (52.9)	0.667
No clinically significant nausea	23 (62.2)	38 (59.4)	32 (74.4)	11 (55.0)	47 (63.5)	37 (67.3)	188 (64.2)	0.602
No use of rescue antiemetic	25 (67.6)	60 (93.8)	42 (97.7)	15 (75.0)	71 (95.9)	55 (100)	268 (91.5)	<0.001
No clinically significant NV	23 (62.2)	37 (57.8)	30 (69.8)	11 (55.0)	46 (62.2)	36 (65.5)	183 (62.5)	0.812
Delayed phase, n (%)								
Complete response	20 (54.1)	42 (65.6)	38 (88.4)	14 (70.0)	67 (90.5)	46 (83.6)	227 (77.5)	<0.001
No emesis	35 (94.6)	44 (68.8)	38 (88.4)	18 (90.0)	70 (94.6)	46 (83.6)	251 (85.7)	<0.001
No nausea	14 (37.8)	19 (29.7)	26 (60.5)	11 (55.0)	40 (54.1)	24 (43.6)	134 (45.7)	0.014
No clinically significant nausea	17 (45.9)	25 (39.1)	31 (72.1)	14 (70.0)	48 (64.9)	35 (63.6)	170 (58.0)	0.002
No use of rescue antiemetic	20 (54.1)	55 (85.9)	42 (97.7)	15 (75.0)	70 (94.6)	54 (98.2)	256 (87.4)	<0.001
No clinically significant NV	17 (45.9)	23 (35.9)	31 (72.1)	14 (70.0)	48 (64.9)	31 (56.4)	164 (56.0)	0.001

CINV chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting, HEC highly emetogenic chemotherapy, NV nausea or vomiting.

^aP value based on Pearson's χ^2 test for general association.

Table S11 CINV incidence in cycle 2 among patients receiving MEC, by country and overall

	Australia (n=27)	China (n=73)	India (n=41)	Singapore (n=33)	So. Korea (n=63)	Taiwan (n=68)	Total (n=305)	P value^a
Overall phase, n (%)								
Complete response	16 (59.3)	47 (64.4)	37 (90.2)	29 (87.9)	54 (85.7)	61 (89.7)	244 (80.0)	<0.001
No emesis	26 (96.3)	49 (67.1)	37 (90.2)	29 (87.9)	54 (85.7)	62 (91.2)	257 (84.3)	<0.001
No nausea	16 (59.3)	32 (43.8)	35 (85.4)	25 (75.8)	33 (52.4)	33 (48.5)	174 (57.0)	<0.001
No clinically significant nausea	17 (63.0)	40 (54.8)	38 (92.7)	28 (84.8)	40 (63.5)	43 (63.2)	206 (67.5)	<0.001
No use of rescue antiemetic	17 (63.0)	61 (83.6)	41 (100)	32 (97.0)	61 (96.8)	64 (94.1)	276 (90.5)	<0.001
No clinically significant NV	17 (63.0)	40 (54.8)	36 (87.8)	27 (81.8)	39 (61.9)	43 (63.2)	202 (66.2)	0.004
Acute phase, n (%)								
Complete response	21 (77.8)	63 (86.3)	38 (92.7)	31 (93.9)	59 (93.7)	66 (97.1)	278 (91.1)	0.035
No emesis	26 (96.3)	64 (87.7)	38 (92.7)	32 (97.0)	59 (93.7)	67 (98.5)	286 (93.8)	0.143
No nausea	19 (70.4)	49 (67.1)	36 (87.8)	29 (87.9)	38 (60.3)	40 (58.8)	211 (69.2)	0.003
No clinically significant nausea	22 (81.5)	58 (79.5)	39 (95.1)	32 (97.0)	45 (71.4)	50 (73.5)	246 (80.7)	0.005
No use of rescue antiemetic	22 (81.5)	68 (93.2)	41 (100)	32 (97.0)	62 (98.4)	67 (98.5)	292 (95.7)	0.002
No clinically significant NV	22 (81.5)	57 (78.1)	37 (90.2)	32 (97.0)	45 (71.4)	50 (73.5)	243 (79.7)	0.021
Delayed phase, n (%)								
Complete response	17 (63.0)	48 (65.8)	38 (92.7)	29 (87.9)	56 (88.9)	61 (89.7)	249 (81.6)	<0.001
No emesis	27 (100)	49 (67.1)	38 (92.7)	29 (87.9)	56 (88.9)	63 (92.6)	262 (85.9)	<0.001
No nausea	17 (63.0)	35 (47.9)	35 (85.4)	25 (75.8)	36 (57.1)	42 (61.8)	190 (62.3)	0.002
No clinically significant nausea	18 (66.7)	40 (54.8)	39 (95.1)	28 (84.8)	46 (73.0)	50 (73.5)	221 (72.5)	<0.001
No use of rescue antiemetic	17 (63.0)	62 (84.9)	41 (100)	32 (97.0)	61 (96.8)	64 (94.1)	277 (90.8)	<0.001
No clinically significant NV	18 (66.7)	40 (54.8)	38 (92.7)	27 (81.8)	45 (71.4)	50 (73.5)	218 (71.5)	<0.001

CINV chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting, MEC moderately emetogenic chemotherapy, NV nausea or vomiting.

^aP value based on Pearson's χ^2 test for general association.

Table S12 CINV incidence in cycle 3 among patients receiving HEC, by country and overall

	Australia (n=35)	China (n=49)	India (n=38)	Singapore (n=20)	So. Korea (n=68)	Taiwan (n=54)	Total (n=264)	P value^a
Overall phase, n (%)								
Complete response	21 (60.0)	31 (63.3)	28 (73.7)	15 (75.0)	58 (85.3)	37 (68.5)	190 (72.0)	0.056
No emesis	32 (91.4)	31 (63.3)	29 (76.3)	18 (90.0)	60 (88.2)	39 (72.2)	209 (79.2)	0.004
No nausea	13 (37.1)	18 (36.7)	21 (55.3)	9 (45.0)	36 (52.9)	18 (33.3)	115 (43.6)	0.137
No clinically significant nausea	15 (42.9)	23 (46.9)	28 (73.7)	9 (45.0)	41 (60.3)	29 (53.7)	145 (54.9)	0.066
No use of rescue antiemetic	21 (60.0)	46 (93.9)	37 (97.4)	16 (80.0)	64 (94.1)	50 (92.6)	234 (88.6)	<0.001
No clinically significant NV	15 (42.9)	21 (42.9)	26 (68.4)	9 (45.0)	40 (58.8)	27 (50.0)	138 (52.3)	0.123
Acute phase, n (%)								
Complete response	25 (71.4)	34 (69.4)	33 (86.8)	17 (85.0)	62 (91.2)	47 (87.0)	218 (82.6)	0.017
No emesis	34 (97.1)	34 (69.4)	33 (86.8)	19 (95.0)	62 (91.2)	48 (88.9)	230 (87.1)	0.002
No nausea	16 (45.7)	26 (53.1)	24 (63.2)	12 (60.0)	38 (55.9)	26 (48.1)	142 (53.8)	0.640
No clinically significant nausea	23 (65.7)	30 (61.2)	34 (89.5)	12 (60.0)	42 (61.8)	36 (66.7)	177 (67.0)	0.057
No use of rescue antiemetic	26 (74.3)	47 (95.9)	38 (100)	18 (90.0)	68 (100)	52 (96.3)	249 (94.3)	<0.001
No clinically significant NV	23 (65.7)	27 (55.1)	32 (84.2)	12 (60.0)	42 (61.8)	35 (64.8)	171 (64.8)	0.118
Delayed phase, n (%)								
Complete response	21 (60.0)	35 (71.4)	30 (78.9)	16 (80.0)	62 (91.2)	40 (74.1)	204 (77.3)	0.011
No emesis	32 (91.4)	35 (71.4)	31 (81.6)	19 (95.0)	64 (94.1)	41 (75.9)	222 (84.1)	0.004
No nausea	14 (40.0)	20 (40.8)	24 (63.2)	11 (55.0)	43 (63.2)	23 (42.6)	135 (51.1)	0.039
No clinically significant nausea	15 (42.9)	26 (53.1)	29 (76.3)	13 (65.0)	47 (69.1)	31 (57.4)	161 (61.0)	0.032
No use of rescue antiemetic	21 (60.0)	46 (93.9)	37 (97.4)	16 (80.0)	64 (94.1)	52 (96.3)	236 (89.4)	<0.001
No clinically significant NV	15 (42.9)	25 (51.0)	28 (73.7)	12 (60.0)	46 (67.6)	29 (53.7)	155 (58.7)	0.048

CINV chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting, HEC highly emetogenic chemotherapy, NV nausea or vomiting.

^aP value based on Pearson's χ^2 test for general association.

Table S13 CINV incidence in cycle 3 among patients receiving MEC, by country and overall

	Australia (n=24)	China (n=55)	India (n=38)	Singapore (n=29)	So. Korea (n=56)	Taiwan (n=67)	Total (n=269)	P value^a
Overall phase, n (%)								
Complete response	16 (66.7)	33 (60.0)	35 (92.1)	24 (82.8)	51 (91.1)	59 (88.1)	218 (81.0)	<0.001
No emesis	24 (100)	33 (60.0)	35 (92.1)	24 (82.8)	52 (92.9)	60 (89.6)	228 (84.8)	<0.001
No nausea	11 (45.8)	16 (29.1)	29 (76.3)	18 (62.1)	31 (55.4)	37 (55.2)	142 (52.8)	<0.001
No clinically significant nausea	16 (66.7)	25 (45.5)	35 (92.1)	22 (75.9)	41 (73.2)	43 (64.2)	182 (67.7)	<0.001
No use of rescue antiemetic	16 (66.7)	45 (81.8)	38 (100)	26 (89.7)	53 (94.6)	64 (95.5)	242 (90.0)	<0.001
No clinically significant NV	16 (66.7)	25 (45.5)	34 (89.5)	20 (69.0)	41 (73.2)	41 (61.2)	177 (65.8)	<0.001
Acute phase, n (%)								
Complete response	22 (91.7)	44 (80.0)	36 (94.7)	24 (82.8)	54 (96.4)	63 (94.0)	243 (90.3)	0.024
No emesis	24 (100)	45 (81.8)	36 (94.7)	24 (82.8)	54 (96.4)	63 (94.0)	246 (91.4)	0.013
No nausea	18 (75.0)	30 (54.5)	32 (84.2)	21 (72.4)	35 (62.5)	41 (61.2)	177 (65.8)	0.048
No clinically significant nausea	21 (87.5)	38 (69.1)	37 (97.4)	24 (82.8)	45 (80.4)	44 (65.7)	209 (77.7)	0.002
No use of rescue antiemetic	22 (91.7)	53 (96.4)	38 (100)	28 (96.6)	55 (98.2)	65 (97.0)	261 (97.0)	0.559
No clinically significant NV	21 (87.5)	38 (69.1)	36 (94.7)	22 (75.9)	45 (80.4)	42 (62.7)	204 (75.8)	0.004
Delayed phase, n (%)								
Complete response	16 (66.7)	35 (63.6)	35 (92.1)	24 (82.8)	51 (91.1)	62 (92.5)	223 (82.9)	<0.001
No emesis	24 (100)	35 (63.6)	35 (92.1)	25 (86.2)	52 (92.9)	63 (94.0)	234 (87.0)	<0.001
No nausea	11 (45.8)	18 (32.7)	31 (81.6)	19 (65.5)	36 (64.3)	42 (62.7)	157 (58.4)	<0.001
No clinically significant nausea	16 (66.7)	28 (50.9)	36 (94.7)	23 (79.3)	41 (73.2)	51 (76.1)	195 (72.5)	<0.001
No use of rescue antiemetic	16 (66.7)	45 (81.8)	38 (100)	26 (89.7)	53 (94.6)	66 (98.5)	244 (90.7)	<0.001
No clinically significant NV	16 (66.7)	27 (49.1)	34 (89.5)	21 (72.4)	41 (73.2)	50 (74.6)	189 (70.3)	0.002

CINV chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting, MEC moderately emetogenic chemotherapy, NV nausea or vomiting.

^aP value based on Pearson's χ^2 test for general association.