**Supplementary Table 2**. Comparison of quality of life data in the overall phase (0–120 h) following prophylaxis with oral NEPA in patients with breast cancer receiving AC in clinical trials and in the real-world setting – single or multiple cycles of chemotherapy

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Study design** | **Pivotal randomized controlled trial** | **Real-world study** |
| **Chemotherapy** | **AC HEC [1]** **Cycle 1** | **AC HEC [2]** **Cycles: 1/2** | **AC HEC** **Cycles: 1/2/3** |
| **No impact on daily life, %** | **NEPA + DEX (n = 708)** | **NEPA + DEX****(n = 202/198)** | **NEPA + DEX** **(n = 1197)** |
| **Nausea domain**Cycle 1Cycle 2Cycle 3 | 71.3-- | 68.371.7- | 53.055.256.5 |
| **Vomiting domain**Cycle 1Cycle 2Cycle 3 | 89.8-- | 90.692.9- | 84.486.887.4 |
| **Combined domain**Cycle 1Cycle 2Cycle 3 | 78.4-- | 78.779.3- | 63.864.265.7 |

AC, anthracycline plus cyclophosphamide; DEX, dexamethasone; HEC, highly emetogenic chemotherapy; NEPA, netupitant (300 mg) and palonosetron (0.50 mg); PALO, palonosetron.

**Supplementary references:**

1. Rugo HS, Rossi G, Rizzi G, et al. Efficacy of NEPA (netupitant/palonosetron) across multiple cycles of chemotherapy in breast cancer patients: A subanalysis from two phase III trials. Breast. 2017;33:76–82.
2. Schwartzberg L, Navari R, Clark-Snow R, et al. Phase 3b safety and efficacy of intravenous NEPA for prevention of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV) in patients with breast cancer receiving initial and repeat cycles of anthracycline/cyclophosphamide (AC) chemotherapy. The Oncologist. 2020;25(3):e589–e597.