Supplementary Online Content

Lee CK, Man J, Lord S, et al. Clinical and molecular characteristics associated with survival among patients treated with checkpoint inhibitors for advanced non–small cell lung carcinoma: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA Oncol.* Published online December 21, 2017. 10.1001/jamaoncol.2017.4427

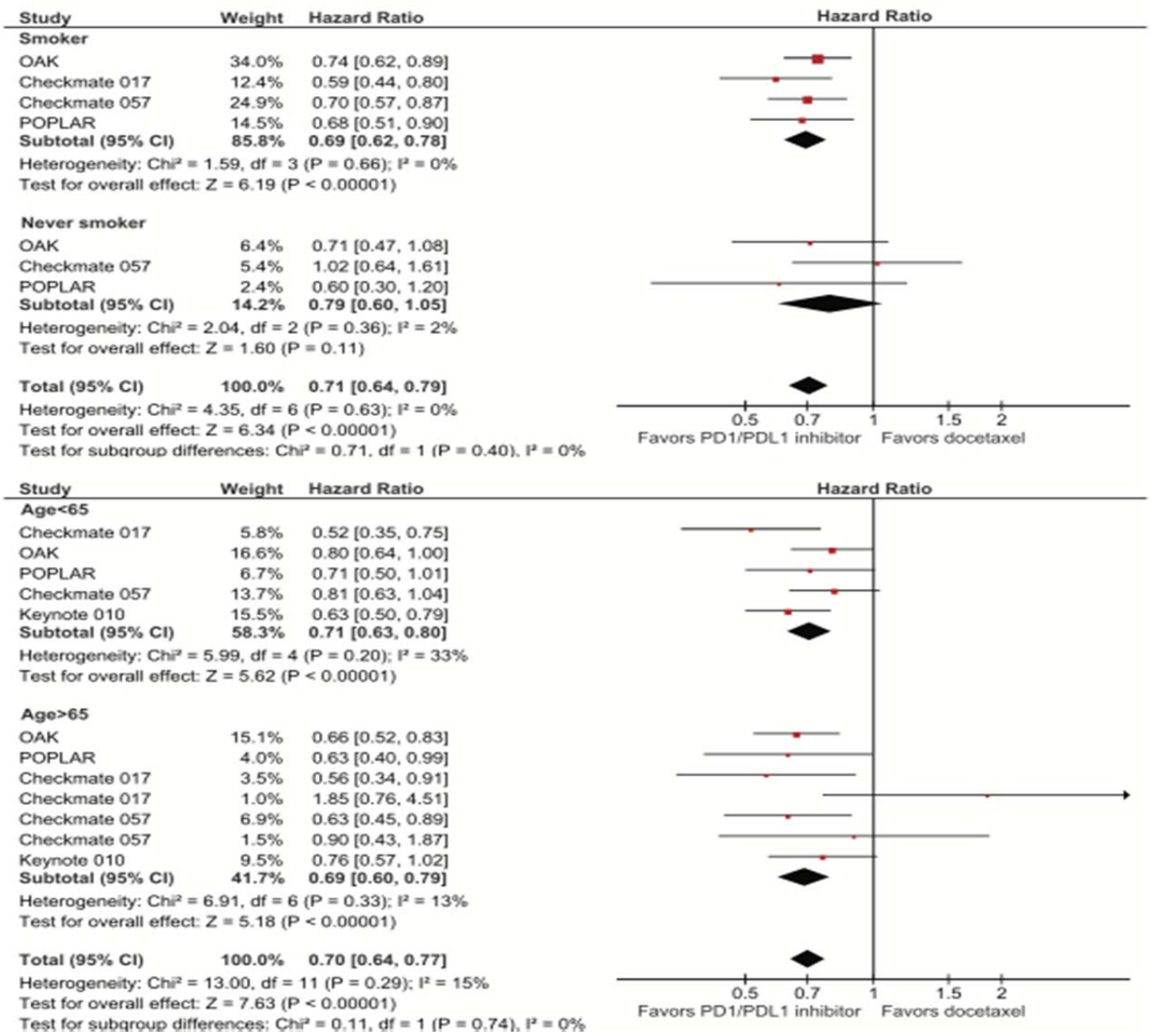
This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable. Key Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria of Each Trial for Patients with CNS Metastasis

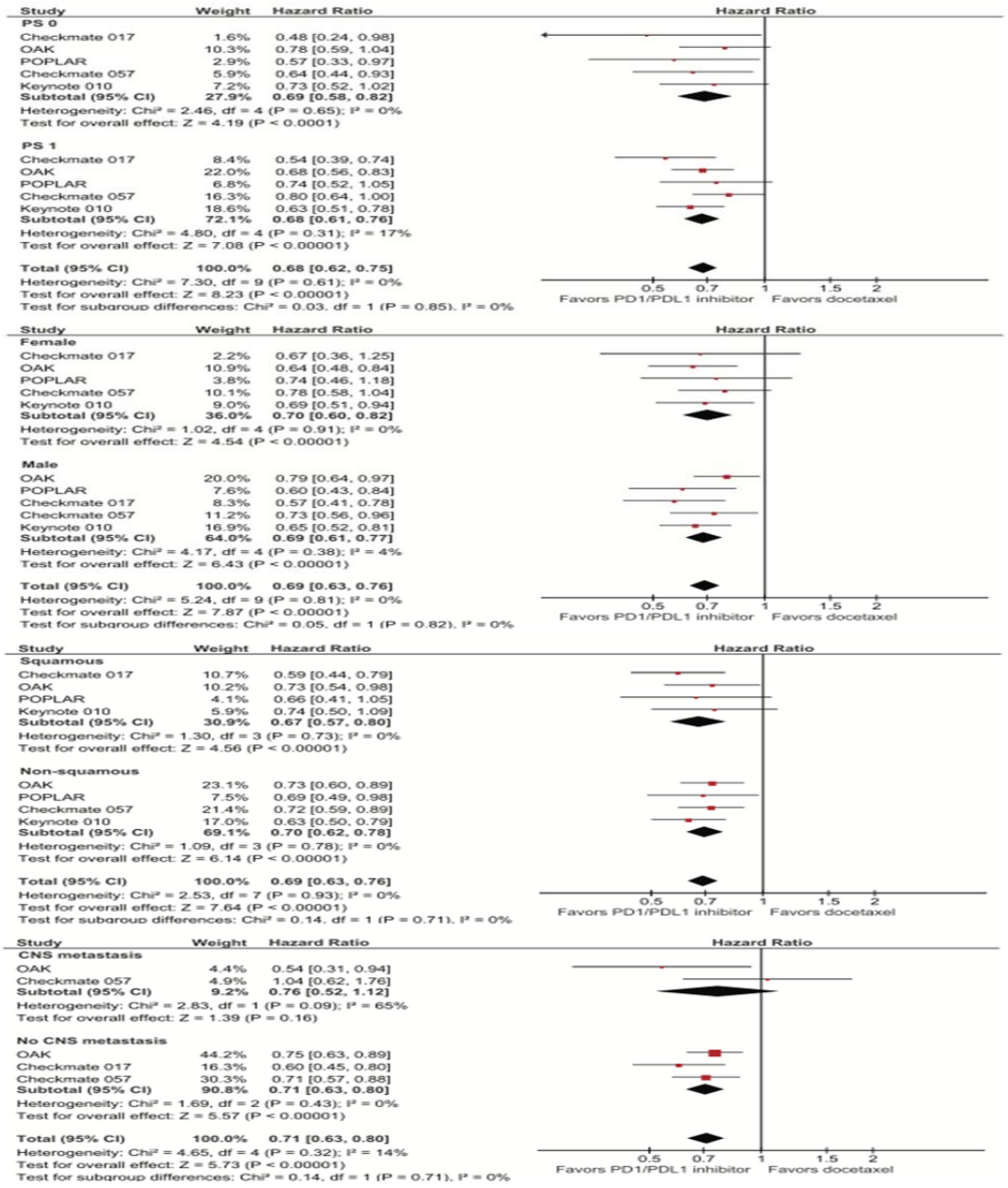
Trial	Asymptomatic metastases	Active symptomatic metastases/ leptomeningeal disease	CNS metastasis identification	Location of CNS metastasis	Steroid/anticonvulsant	CNS directed therapy
CHECKMATE 017	Eligible if treated	Excluded	CT or MRI	No restriction	Stable or decreasing dose of prednisone ≤10 mg daily (or equivalent).	At least 2 weeks prior to study enrolment
CHECKMATE 057	Eligible if treated	Excluded	CT or MRI	No restriction	Stable or decreasing dose of prednisone ≤10 mg daily (or equivalent).	At least 2 weeks prior to study enrolment
POPLAR	Eligible if treated	Excluded	CT or MRI	Only supratentorial metastases with no intracranial hemorrhage were eligible	Anticonvulsants at a stable dose	No cranial radiation within 28 days of study commencement
OAK	Eligible if treated	Excluded	CT or MRI	Only supratentorial metastases with no intracranial hemorrhage were eligible	Anticonvulsants at a stable dose allowed but no ongoing steroids as therapy for CNS disease	No stereotactic radiation within 7 days or whole-brain radiation within 14 days prior to study

						commencement
KEYNOTE 010	Eligible if treated	Excluded	MRI only for confirmation of no progres-sion	No restriction	No ongoing steroids as therapy for CNS disease at least 3 days prior to study commencement	At least 4 weeks prior to study enrollment

CNS = central nervous system; CT = computed tomography; MRI = magnetic resonance imaging

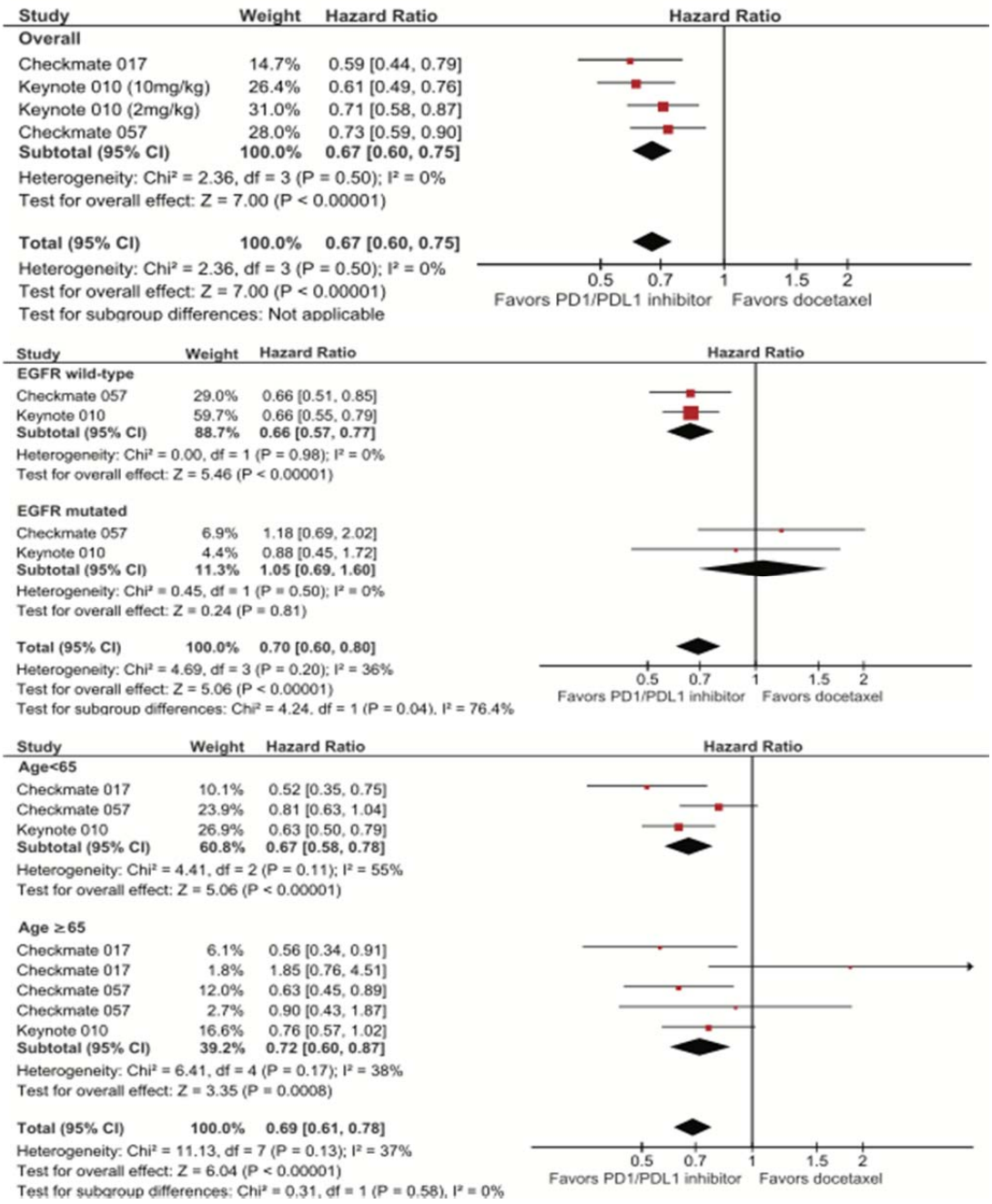


eFigure 1
Hazard ratios for each trial are represented by the squares, and the horizontal line crossing the square represents the 95% confidence interval (CI). The diamonds represent the estimated overall effect, based on the meta-analysis fixed effect. All statistical tests were two-sided.



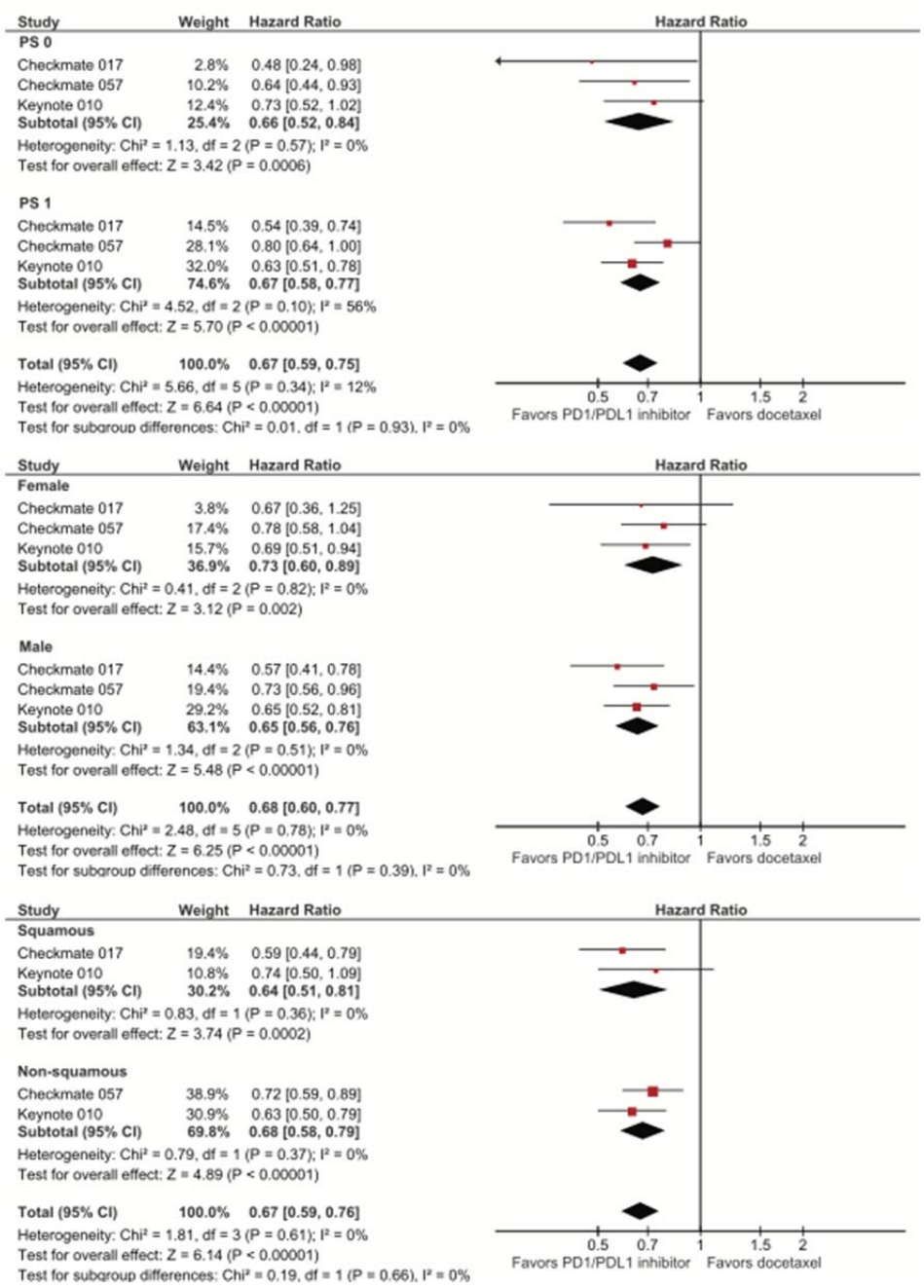
eFigure 2

Hazard ratios for each trial are represented by the squares, and the horizontal line crossing the square represents the 95% confidence interval (CI). The diamonds represent the estimated overall effect, based on the meta-analysis fixed effect. All statistical tests were two-sided.



eFigure 3

Hazard ratios for each trial are represented by the squares, and the horizontal line crossing the square represents the 95% confidence interval (CI). The diamonds represent the estimated overall effect, based on the meta-analysis fixed effect. All statistical tests were two-sided.



eFigure 4

Hazard ratios for each trial are represented by the squares, and the horizontal line crossing the square represents the 95% confidence interval (CI). The diamonds represent the estimated overall effect, based on the meta-analysis fixed effect. All statistical tests were two-sided.