

Supplementary Table 2

Literature review for use of chemoradiation in patients with stage-IVB

cervical cancer

<i>Reference</i>	<i>Total number of patients Years</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Treatment outcomes</i>
<i>Jing-Ying Xu et al. Gynecol Oncol 2022</i>	n=690 2010-2015	To evaluate the value of local surgery or RT in stage-IVB cervical cancer.	Treatment with pelvic RT (HR 0.633, 95% CI 0.517-0.775, $p < 0.001$) or surgery (HR 0.391, 95% CI 0.277-0.552, $p < 0.001$) was associated with longer CSS compared to no local treatment.
<i>Wiley et al. Gynecol Oncol Rep. 2022</i>	n=29 2009-2016	To evaluate the effect of pelvic RT on PFS following CT and bevacizumab in stage-IVB cervical cancer.	OS was longer in patients receiving definitive RT vs. patients receiving palliative or no radiation (median OS survival NR vs 6.6 m, $p = 0.04$). Duration of PFS was unaffected by use of definitive RT vs. palliative or no RT (12 m vs 5.1 m, $p = 0.32$).
<i>Lin ding et al. Brachytherapy 2021</i>	n=2391 2004-2015	To evaluate the role of BT in stage-IVB cervical cancer.	BT alone or BT + external beam RT was associated with improved CSS.
<i>Perkins et al. Gynecol Oncol 2020</i>	n=95 2005-2015	To compare OS and complication rates between women with stage-IVB cervical cancer who received CRT vs. CT alone.	OS was longer in the group receiving CRT than CT alone (41.6 m vs 17.6 m, $p < 0.01$). There was no difference in rates of ureteral obstruction, vaginal bleeding, pelvic infection, pelvic pain, or fistula between the 2 groups (all $p > 0.05$).
<i>Kim et al. Cancer Res Treat. 2013</i>	n=43 2000-2010	To determine if treatment with CRT is associated with a better prognosis than CT alone in stage-IVB cervical cancer due to lymphatic metastasis.	CRT was associated with better OS than CT alone (adjusted HR, 0.15; 95% CI 0.02 to 0.90).
<i>Wang et al. JAMA oncology 2018</i>	n=3169 2004-2014	To compare OS in patients with stage-IVB cervical cancer treated with CT alone vs. CRT.	Median survival was longer in patients treated with definitive RT to a dose ≥ 45 Gy than palliative RT with a dose < 45 Gy; (18.5 m, 95% CI 17.4 - 19.9 vs. 10.2m, 95% CI 9.4 -11.5) or RT + BT vs. external beam RT alone; (27.5m, 95% CI 24.5 – 31.3 vs. 12.9, 95% CI 12.2 -13.8) (all $p < .001$).

Abbreviations: Radiation therapy (RT), Chemotherapy (CT), Chemoradiation (CRT), Brachytherapy (BT) Hazard ratio (HR), Confidence interval (CI), Progression free survival (PFS), Overall survival (OS), Gray (GY), Number (n), Not reached (NR), Months (m), Cause specific survival (CSS), Gray (Gy), Confidence interval (CI), Hazard ration (HR).