

Bone & Joint Research

Supplementary Material

10.1302/2046-3758.139.BJR-2023-0372.R1

Table i. Missing proportion of included variables.

Variable	Single SRE group, n (%) (n = 3,159)	Subsequent SRE group at initial treatment, n (%) (n = 655)	Subsequent SRE group at subsequent treatment, n (%) (n = 655)
Alanine transaminase	52 (1.7)	7 (1.1)	5 (0.8)
Albumin	298 (9.4)	46 (7.0)	45 (6.9)
Alkaline phosphatase	393 (12.4)	56 (8.6)	56 (8.6)
BMI	722 (22.9)	97 (14.8)	167 (25.5)
Calcium	381 (12.1)	36 (5.5)	35 (5.3)
Creatinine	24 (0.8)	1 (0.2)	0 (0)
ECOG performance status	866 (27.4)	111 (16.9)	154 (23.6)
Height	678 (21.5)	91 (13.9)	91 (13.9)
Haemoglobin	39 (1.2)	7 (1.1)	9 (1.4)
Lymphocyte	102 (3.2)	13 (2.0)	14 (2.1)
Neutrophil	102 (3.2)	13 (2.0)	14 (2.1)
Platelet	39 (1.2)	7 (1.1)	9 (1.4)
Sodium	163 (5.2)	20 (3.1)	19 (2.9)
Weight	72 (2.3)	9 (1.4)	14 (2.1)
White blood cell	39 (1.2)	7 (1.1)	9 (1.4)

ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; SRE, skeletal-related event.

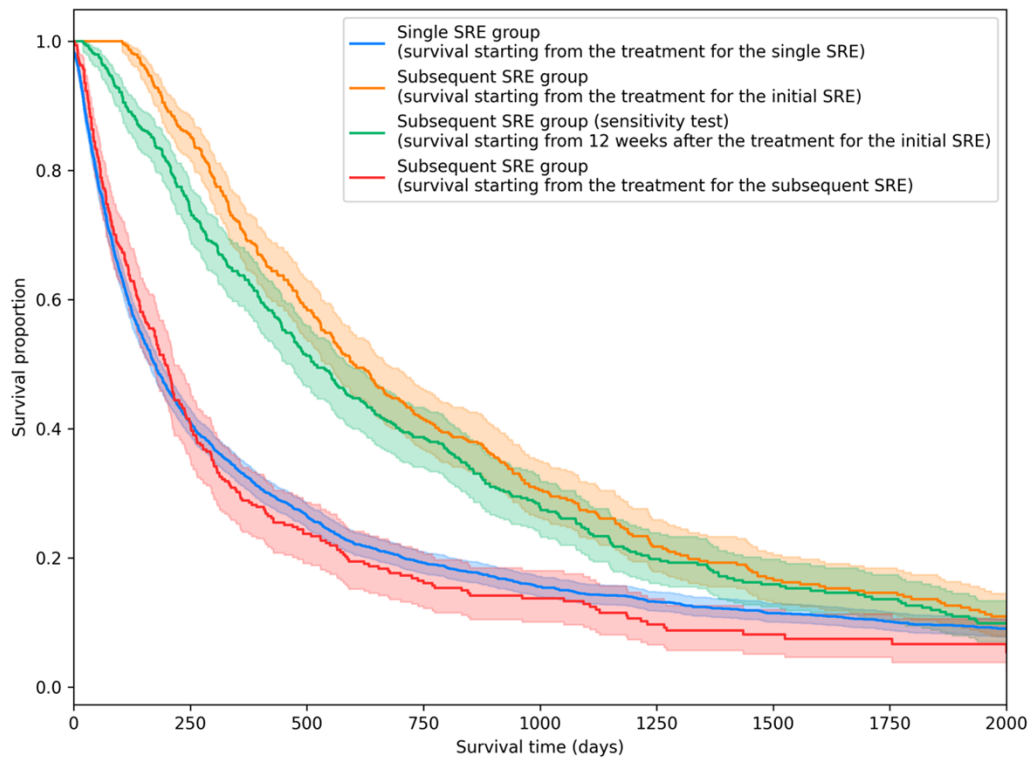


Fig a. Kaplan–Meier curves with 95% CIs of overall survival stratified by patients in the single skeletal-related event (SRE) group and subsequent SRE group, with subgroup analyses in patients who were treated for spinal metastasis.

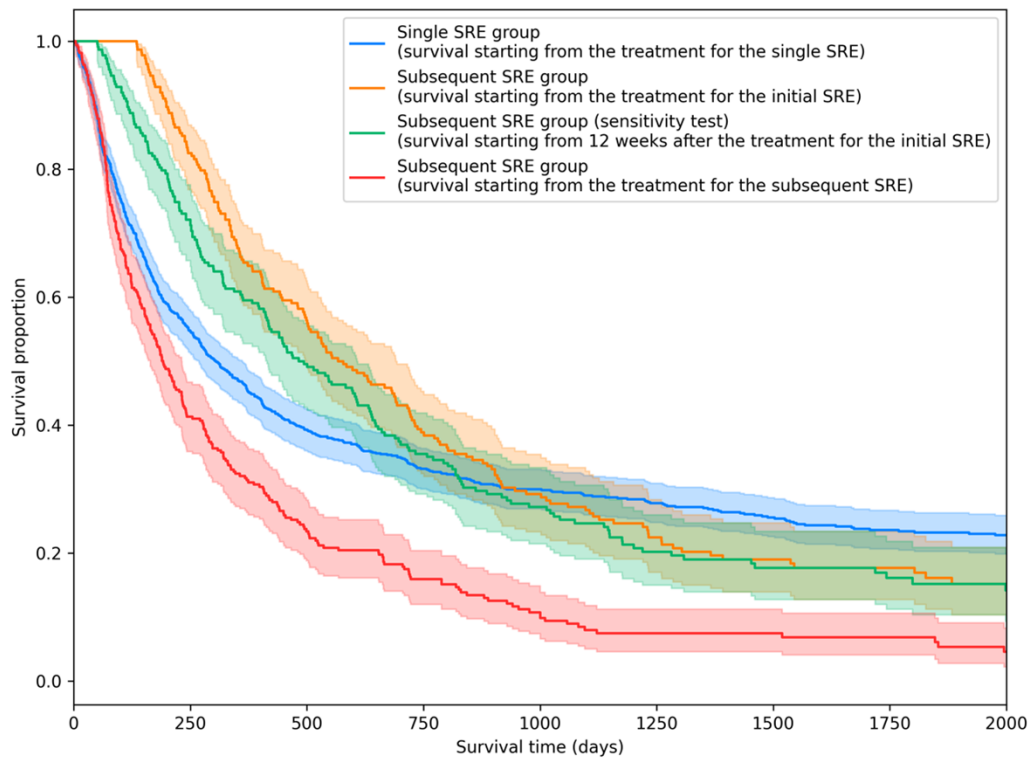


Fig b. Kaplan–Meier curves with 95% CIs of overall survival stratified by patients in the single skeletal-related event (SRE) group and subsequent SRE group, with subgroup analyses in patients who were treated for limb metastasis.

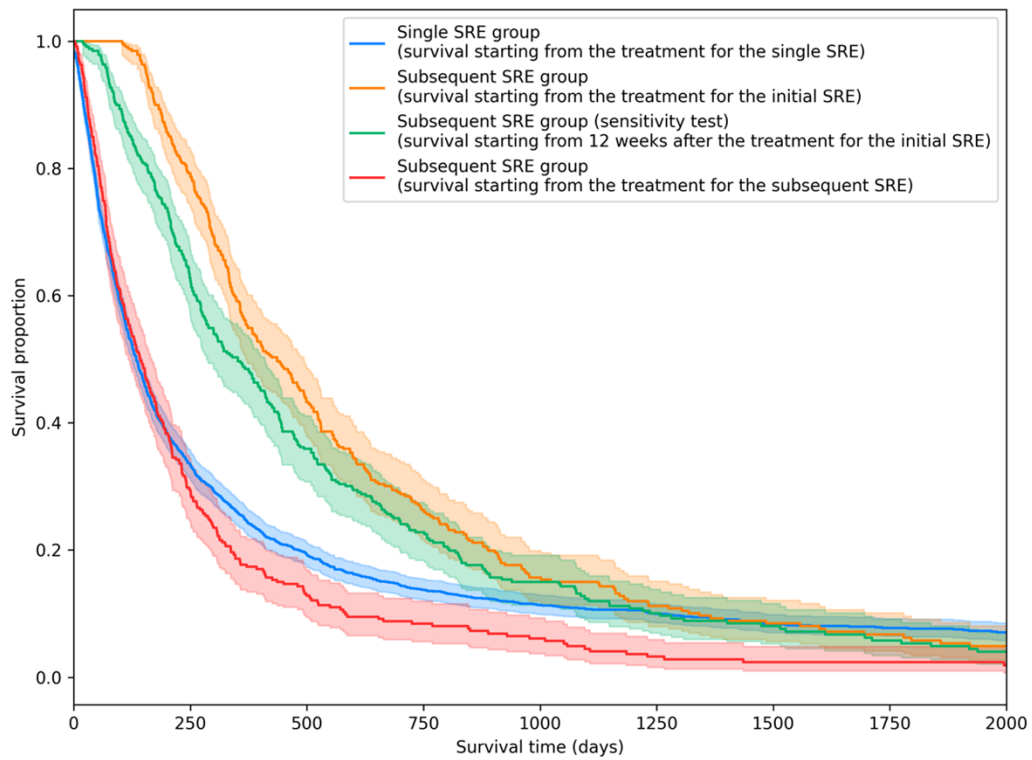


Fig c. Kaplan–Meier curves with 95% CIs of overall survival stratified by patients in the single skeletal-related event (SRE) group and subsequent SRE group, with subgroup analyses in patients who had a rapid-growth primary tumour.

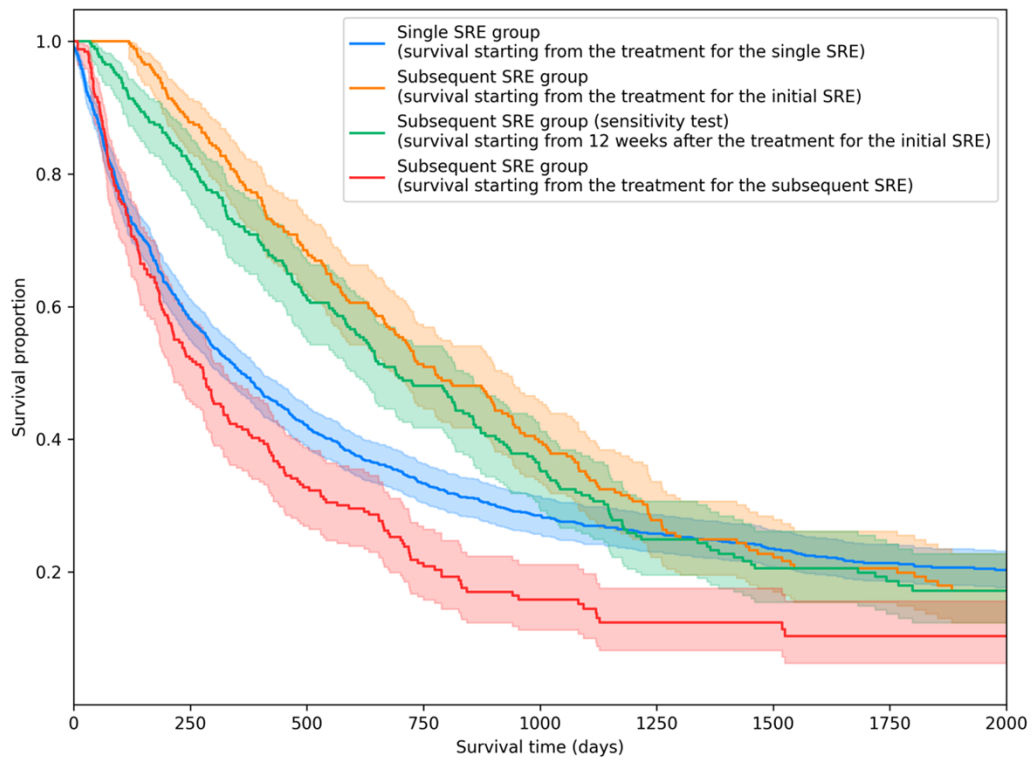


Fig d. Kaplan–Meier curves with 95% CIs of overall survival stratified by patients in the single skeletal-related event (SRE) group and subsequent SRE group, with subgroup analyses in patients who had an intermediate-growth primary tumour.

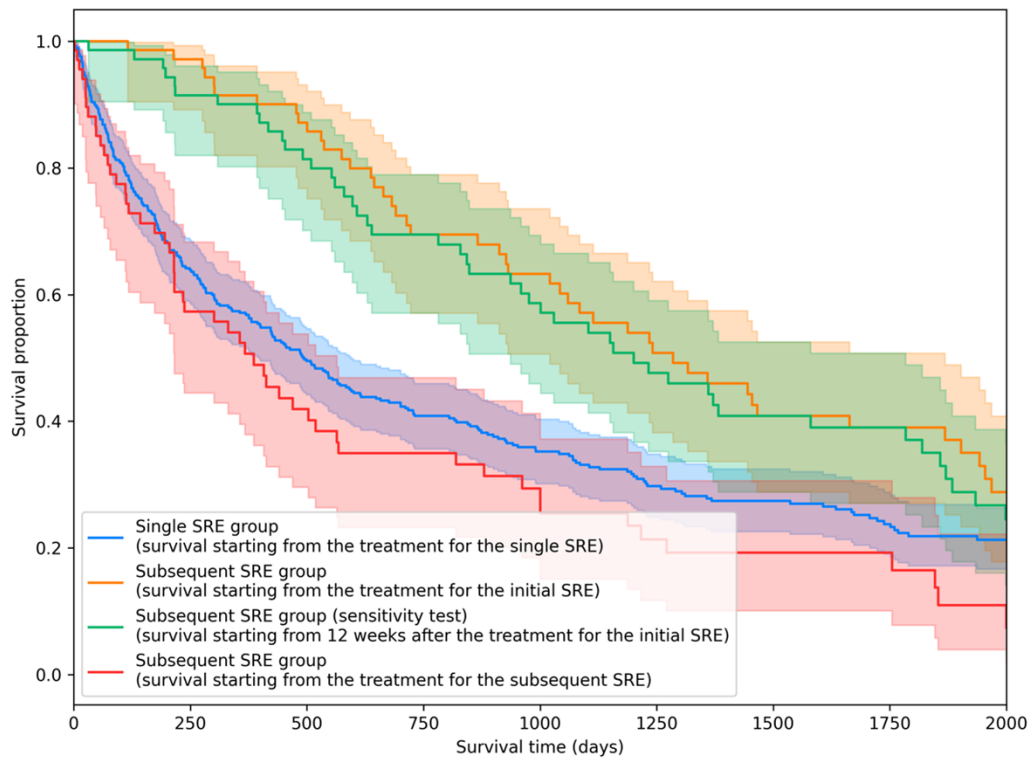


Fig e. Kaplan–Meier curves with 95% CIs of overall survival stratified by patients in the single skeletal-related event (SRE) group and subsequent SRE group, with subgroup analyses in patients who had a slow-growth primary tumour.