Supplementary Table 1. Representativeness of Study Participants	
Cancer type(s)/ subtype(s)/ stage(s)/ condition	Advanced solid tumors
Considerations related to:	
Sex	The global incidence of cancer is 10.3 million new cases in males versus 9.7 million new cases in females (i.e., 51.5% vs 48.5%).[1] Solid tumors vary by gender, with biological factors making breast cancer more common in women and prostate and lung cancers more prevalent in men.[1] Notably, melanoma, a type of solid tumor, accounts for approximately 324,635 new cases diagnosed annually worldwide; males (age-standardized rate [ASR] = 3.8) have an almost 30% higher incidence rate than females (ASR = 3.0).[2]
Age	Age is a key factor in the development of solid tumors, with the risk of malignancy generally increasing with age. The median age of cancer diagnosis is 66 years. Specific cancers have different median ages, such as breast cancer (62 years), colorectal cancer (67 years), lung cancer (71 years), and prostate cancer (66 years).[3] Melanoma, with an ASR of 3.4 per 100,000 individuals, showed a significant upward trend in incidence among individuals aged 50 years and above.[2]
Race/ethnicity	Cancer incidence rates in the U.S. vary by race and ethnicity. Non-Hispanic Whites have the highest rate (471.8/100,000), while Non-Hispanic Blacks (452.1) and Asians/Pacific Islanders (304.1). Hispanics (351.0).[4]
Geography	Cancer incidence in the Americas and Europe accounts for a significant portion of the global burden. The Americas, including the United States, represent 21.1% of global cancer cases. Europe contributes 22.4% of cases. Together, these regions account for nearly 43.5% of global cancer incidence.[1]
Other considerations	Cancer disproportionately affects certain populations due to social, economic, and environmental disadvantages, leading to disparities in incidence, mortality, survival, and quality of life.[5]
Overall representativeness of this study	The study population includes a median age of 62 years (range: 32–85), slightly more male participants (56.1%), and a majority of White individuals (48.8%). However, a significant proportion of race data is not reported (46.3%), limiting full representativeness across racial and ethnic groups. The study was conducted at 18 centers across six countries (France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, and the United States).

References

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