NON-INTERVENTIONAL (NI) STUDY REPORT

PASS information

Title	A Cross-Sectional Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide Among Physicians Prescribing XALKORI in Europe
Protocol number	A8081049
Version identifier of the final study report	1.0
Date of last version of the final study report	07 March 2017
EU Post Authorisation Study (PAS) register number	ENCEPP/SDPP/7389
Active substance	L01XE16/crizotinib
Medicinal product	XALKORI®
Product reference	EU/1/12/793/001-004
Procedure number	EMEA/H/C/002489
Marketing Authorisation Holder (MAH)	Pfizer Limited
Joint PASS	No

Research question and objectives	The objective of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide implemented in Europe.
Country(-ies) of study	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom
Authors	Kui Huang, PhD, MPH Pfizer Inc 235 East 42nd Street New York, NY 10017 USA Terri Madison, PhD, MPH Mapi 2343 Alexandria Drive, Suite 100 Lexington, KY 40504 USA

Marketing Authorisation Holder(s)

Marketing Authorisation Holder(s)	Pfizer Limited Ramsgate Road, Sandwich, Kent CT130NJ United Kingdom
MAH contact person	Kui Huang, PhD, MPH Pfizer Inc 235 East 42nd Street New York, NY 10017 USA

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1. ABSTRACT (STAND-ALONE DOCUMENT)

2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Definition
AE	Adverse event
ALK	Anaplastic lymphoma kinase
ALT	Alanine aminotransferase
AST	Aspartate aminotransferase
CAS	Completer Analysis Set
CBC	Complete blood count
CHMP	Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use
CI	Confidence interval
ECG	Electrocardiogram
EMA	European Medicines Agency
EML4	Echinoderm microtubule-associated protein-like 4
ESMO	European Society for Medical Oncology
EU	European Union
FAS	Full Analysis Set
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
IEC	Independent Ethics Committee
ILD	Interstitial lung disease
IMS	Intercontinental Marketing Services
NIS	Non-interventional study
NSCLC	Non-small cell lung cancer
PASS	Post-Authorisation Safety Study
PIB	Patient information brochure
SAP	Statistical analysis plan
SmPC	Summary of Product Characteristics
SOP	Standard operating procedures
TMG	Therapeutic management guide
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
WBC	White blood cell

3. INVESTIGATORS

Principal Investigator(s) of the Protocol

Name, degree(s)	Title	Affiliation
Kui Huang, PhD, MPH	Senior Director, Epidemiology	Pfizer Inc.

4. OTHER RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

Responsible Party Name and Affiliation	Role in the study
Terri Madison, PhD, MPH Mapi 2343 Alexandria Drive, Suite 100 Lexington, KY 40504 USA Philippe Huot-Marchand, MSc Mapi 27 rue de la Villette 69003 Lyon France	Data analysis and study report

5. MILESTONES

Milestone	Planned date	Actual date	Comments
Date of Independent Ethics Committee (IEC) approval of protocol The IEC approval dates for the protocol and any amendments are provided in Appendix 3.	15 Feb 2015*	1st IEC approval: 25 Mar 2015 Last IEC approval: 12 May 2016	IEC approval was only required in Belgium and Italy
Start of data collection**	30 September 2014	30 September 2014	
End of data collection	30 September 2016	30 September 2016	
Registration in the EU PAS register	02 September 2014	02 September 2014	
Final report of study results	30 March 2017	07 March 2017	

*First IEC submission in Belgium on 14 Jan 2015; usual timeline for approval 28 days depending on when local sessions are scheduled.
**Data collection started in Denmark, which did not require IEC approval.

6. RATIONALE AND BACKGROUND

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related mortality worldwide, and it is estimated that more patients will die of lung cancer than of breast, colon, and prostate cancer combined. In 2012, the number of new lung cancer cases worldwide was estimated at 1.8 million, or 12.9% of all new cancers, and the number of lung cancer deaths at 1.59 million, or 19.4% of the total cancer deaths (Globocan, 2012).[1] In Europe, estimates for the year 2012 were 449,000 new cases of lung cancer and 388,000 deaths (Globocan, 2012).[1] The majority of lung cancers (85%) is non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) (Jemal et al, 2011)[2] and is mainly inoperable locally advanced (Stage IIIB) or metastatic (Stage IV) disease for which no curative treatment is available.

With the evolving understanding of the molecular basis of the disease, agents that target specific pathways, particularly in genetically defined subsets of patients, have become an increasing focus of cancer drug development. One of the newer molecular targets identified in NSCLC is the echinoderm microtubule-associated protein-like 4 (EML4)-anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) fusion oncogene. ALK-positive NSCLC constitutes a molecularly defined subgroup with an estimated prevalence of 2.7% of NSCLC (Varella-Garcia, et al, 2010).[3]

XALKORI is a selective small-molecule inhibitor of the ALK receptor tyrosine kinase and its oncogenic variants (i.e., ALK fusion events and selected ALK mutations). XALKORI received marketing approval in the United States (US) in August 2011 for the treatment of patients with metastatic NSCLC whose tumours are ALK-positive as detected by a Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved test. Subsequently, XALKORI received approval in the European Union (EU) for the treatment of adults with previously treated and previously untreated ALK-positive advanced NSCLC. Currently, XALKORI has received marketing authorisation approvals globally for the treatment of ALK-positive advanced NSCLC in over 90 countries, including Australia, Canada, China, Japan, South Korea, Switzerland, and Taiwan. XALKORI was also approved in the US and EU for the treatment of patients with advanced NSCLC whose tumours are ROS1 positive in March and August 2016, respectively.

A number of safety risks have been associated with XALKORI including hepatotoxicity, interstitial lung disease (ILD)/pneumonitis, QTc prolongation, bradycardia, neutropenia and leukopenia, and visual disorders. Each of these risks is listed as an adverse reaction in the XALKORI label or Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC). Pfizer has developed educational materials in Europe as part of risk minimisation measures requested by the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP), which include a patient information brochure (PIB) and a therapeutic management guide (TMG) to further inform patients with ALK-positive NSCLC receiving XALKORI treatment and physicians prescribing XALKORI (referred to as Prescriber), respectively, about adverse events (AEs) associated with XALKORI.

The TMG includes information on adverse reactions with XALKORI with a focus on visual disorders and QTc prolongation. The TMG also comprises information on hepatotoxicity, ILD/pneumonitis, bradycardia, and neutropenia and leukopenia. This study was designed to

evaluate the effectiveness of the XALKORI TMG among physicians who prescribed XALKORI in the EU. Given that the PIB is distributed to patients through physicians, the study also assessed whether physicians gave out the PIB to their patients. This non-interventional study (NIS) was designated as a Post-Authorisation Safety Study (PASS) and was a commitment to the European Medicines Agency (EMA). Pfizer submitted the final draft study protocol to the EMA prior to the start of the study and the protocol was endorsed by the EMA.

7. RESEARCH QUESTION AND OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the XALKORI TMG and the distribution of the PIB implemented to mitigate the risks of hepatotoxicity, ILD/pneumonitis, QTc prolongation, bradycardia, neutropenia and leukopenia, and visual disorders in 10 countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom (UK) in the EU.

Specifically, the objectives of the study were to:

- assess the awareness of the XALKORI PIB and TMG by estimating the proportion of physicians who acknowledged receiving the tools,
- evaluate physicians' utilisation of the XALKORI PIB and TMG by estimating the proportion of physicians who acknowledged reading and utilising the tools,
- assess physicians' knowledge/comprehension of the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG by estimating the proportion of physicians who provided correct responses to risk knowledge/comprehension questions, and
- evaluate whether physicians' behaviour/practices with respect to minimising the risks of hepatotoxicity, ILD/pneumonitis, QTc prolongation, bradycardia, neutropenia and leukopenia, and visual disorders were in accordance with the SmPC and the XALKORI TMG; this was evaluated by estimating the proportion of physicians whose responses to the behaviour/practice-related vignettes were consistent with the SmPC and the XALKORI TMG.

8. AMENDMENTS AND UPDATES

A summary of amendments to the protocol is provided in In-text Table 1. The most recent amended protocol is provided in Appendix 2. In order to mitigate the low response rate, the protocols were substantially amended in March 2015 to add 4 additional countries (Austria, Ireland, Sweden, and the UK) to expand the list of physicians who were potential XALKORI prescribers, and to extend the survey to remain open for an additional 12 months to complete the additional recruitment. Pfizer submitted the substantial protocol amendment (version 1.2) of the study protocol to the EMA and the amended protocol was endorsed by the agency.

In-text Table 1. Amendments to the Protocol

Amendment number	Date	Substantial or administrative amendment	Protocol section(s) changed	Summary of amendment	Reason
1.1	4 December 2014	Administrative amendment	1. PASS information page 2. Appendix 1	1. Added EU PAS registration number 2. Replaced the draft physician survey questionnaire with the final physician survey questionnaire	1. The study is now registered at EU PAS register 2. The draft physician survey questionnaire was pretested. The final physician survey incorporated feedback from physicians who did the pretesting.
1.2	30 March 2015	Substantial amendment	1. PASS information page 2-3. List of abbreviation, Abstraction, Milestone, and Sections 8 and 9	1. Added 4 more countries to the survey 2. Extended the recruitment period from 1 year (i.e., September 2014-September 2015) to 2 years (i.e., September 2014-September 2016) 3. Changed the date for the final study report from March 2016 to March 2017	1. The survey was initiated in September 2014. The response rate has been low. Adding more countries will add a pool of physicians for the survey. 2. The extension of recruitment is necessary to achieve the target number of physicians completing the survey because of the low response rate. 3. It is necessary to change the date of the final study report because the recruitment period is extended from 1 year to 2 years.
1.2.1	10 August 2015	Administrative amendment: local amendment - France	1. PASS information page 2. Sections 4, 9.4, and 11	1. Added paper surveys to collect data in France	1. This will allow to increase the response rate of the survey in France
1.2.2	18 November 2015	Administrative amendment: local amendment - Sweden	1. PASS information page 2. Sections 4 and 9.4	1. Added paper surveys to collect data in Sweden	1. This will allow to increase the response rate of the survey in Sweden
1.3	29 February 2016	Administrative amendment	1. PASS information page 2. Sections 4 and 9.4	1. Added paper surveys to collect data in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, and UK	1. This will allow to increase the response rate of the survey in those countries

9. RESEARCH METHODS

9.1. Study design

This was a cross-sectional study among XALKORI-prescribing physicians that collected information on the distribution of the XALKORI TMG, the level of awareness of key risk messages, and the level of knowledge of key risk messages in the XALKORI TMG. The study was conducted among physicians who had prescribed XALKORI at least once within 12 months prior to taking the survey from September 2014 to September 2016 in 10 countries in the EU including Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Austria, Ireland, and the UK.

9.2. Setting

A non-probability sample (i.e., a convenience sample) of physicians who were likely to prescribe XALKORI in Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Austria, Ireland, and the UK was invited to participate in this study from September 2014 through September 2016. This non-probability sample, generated from the Intercontinental Marketing Services (IMS) commercial database, consisted of a mailing list of oncologists and pulmonologists in these 10 participating countries. Thus, these physicians in the 10 participating countries were considered the potential study population for the physician survey.

9.3. Subjects

9.3.1. Eligibility criteria

To determine physicians' eligibility to participate in the study, screening questions were included in the introduction of the survey.

9.3.1.1. Inclusion criteria

To be eligible to participate in the study, physicians must have prescribed XALKORI per the SmPC at least once within 12 months prior to taking the survey.

9.3.1.2. Exclusion criteria

Physicians meeting any of the following criteria were ineligible to participate in the study:

- participated in the cognitive pre-testing of the draft survey for the study, or
- had immediate family members who have worked for Pfizer, Mapi (the study vendor), or the EMA within the past 10 years.

9.3.2. Potential Participant Selection

The initial targeted number of completed physician surveys was 150. Assuming a typical survey response rate (defined as the number of prescribing physicians who responded to the survey divided by the total number of potential prescribing physicians invited to the survey) between 2%-10%, the initial plan was to invite 1500 physicians who were potential XALKORI prescribers from 6 countries (Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands) to participate in the study using mailing lists of medical oncologists and pulmonologists generated by IMS. However, because of the low response rate to the initial wave of survey recruitment in these original 6 countries, the protocol was amended in March 2015 to add 4 additional countries (Austria, Ireland, Sweden, and the UK) to expand the list of physicians who were potential XALKORI prescribers, and to extend the survey to remain open for an additional 12 months to complete the additional recruitment.

Physicians who completed the survey were compensated for their time according to the local law and regulations.

9.4. Variables

Variables evaluated in the study were comprised of 6 key risk messages included in the XALKORI TMG.

1. **Visual disorders:** Ophthalmological evaluation (e.g., visual acuity, fundoscopy, and slit lamp examinations by an ophthalmologist) should be considered if visual effects persist or worsen. Patients who experience visual effects should be advised to take special care when driving and using machines. Counsel patients about the risk of vision disorders and inform them of what symptoms to be aware of and the actions to take.

2. **QTc prolongation:** The benefits and potential risks of XALKORI should be considered before beginning therapy in patients with pre-existing bradycardia, who have a history of or predisposition for QTc prolongation, who are taking antiarrhythmics or other medicinal products that are known to prolong QT interval and in patients with relevant pre-existing cardiac disease, and/or electrolyte disturbances. XALKORI should be administered with caution in these patients and periodic monitoring of electrocardiograms (ECG), electrolytes, and renal function is required. ECGs and electrolytes (e.g., calcium, magnesium, and potassium) should be obtained as close as possible prior to the first dose of XALKORI and periodic monitoring with ECGs and electrolytes is recommended, especially at the beginning of treatment in case of vomiting, diarrhoea, dehydration, or impaired renal function. Correct electrolytes as necessary. If QTc increases by greater than or equal to 60 msec from baseline but QTc is <500 msec, XALKORI should be withheld and cardiologist advice should be sought. If QTc increases to greater than or equal to 500 msec, cardiologist advice must be immediately sought.

3. **Hepatotoxicity:** Transaminases (alanine aminotransferase [ALT], aspartate aminotransferase [AST]) and total bilirubin should be monitored every 2 weeks during the first 2 months of treatment, then once a month and as clinically indicated, with more frequent repeat testing for Grades 2, 3 or 4 elevation. Treatment with XALKORI should be used with caution in patients with mild or moderate hepatic impairment. XALKORI should not be used in patients with severe hepatic impairment. It is important to counsel patients about the risk of hepatotoxicity and inform them of what symptoms and signs to be aware of and actions to take.

    - Grade 3 or 4 ALT or AST elevations with Grade ≤1 total bilirubin, withhold until recovery to Grade ≤1 or baseline, then resume at 250 mg once daily and escalate to 200 mg twice daily if clinically tolerated.

    - Grade 2, 3, or 4 ALT or AST elevations with concurrent Grade 2, 3, or 4 total bilirubin elevations (in the absence of cholestasis or haemolysis), permanently discontinue XALKORI.

4. **Neutropenia and leukopenia:** Complete blood counts (CBC) including differential white blood cell (WBC) counts should be monitored as clinically indicated, with more frequent repeat testing if Grade 3 or 4 abnormalities are observed, or if fever or infection occurs.

- For Grade 3, withhold XALKORI until recovery to Grade ≤2, then resume at the same dose schedule.

- For Grade 4, withhold XALKORI until recovery to Grade ≤2, then resume at 200 mg twice daily.

5. **ILD/pneumonitis:** Patients should be monitored for any pulmonary symptoms indicative of ILD/pneumonitis. XALKORI treatment should be withheld if ILD/pneumonitis is suspected. Physicians should permanently discontinue XALKORI if treatment-related ILD/pneumonitis is diagnosed.

6. **Bradycardia**: Avoid using XALKORI in combination with other bradycardic agents (e.g., betablockers, non-dihydropyridine calcium channel blockers such as verapamil and diltiazem, clonidine, digoxin) to the extent possible, due to the increased risk of symptomatic bradycardia. Monitor heart rate and blood pressure regularly. Dose modification is not required in cases of asymptomatic bradycardia. For management of patients who develop symptomatic bradycardia, see below.

    - Grade 2, 3 Bradycardia: Symptomatic, may be severe and medically significant, medical intervention indicated:

        - Withhold until recovery to Grade ≤1 or to heart rate 60 or above;

        - Evaluate concomitant medications known to cause bradycardia, as well as antihypertensive medications;

        - If contributing concomitant medication is identified and discontinued, or its dose is adjusted, resume at previous dose upon recovery to Grade ≤1 or to heart rate 60 or above;

        - If no contributing concomitant medication is identified, or if contributing concomitant medications are not discontinued or dose modified, resume at reduced dose upon recovery to Grade ≤1 or to heart rate 60 or above.

    - Grade 4 Bradycardia: Life-threatening consequences, urgent intervention indicated:

        - Permanently discontinue if no contributing concomitant medication is identified;

        - If contributing concomitant medication is identified and discontinued, or its dose is adjusted, resume at 250 mg once daily upon recovery to Grade ≤1 or to heart rate 60 or above, with frequent monitoring.

In addition, the study also collected information on whether the physicians received the XALKORI PIB and TMG, read the XALKORI TMG, and gave out the XALKORI PIB to patients. Brief demographic characteristics of respondents were also collected.

9.5. Data sources and measurement

9.5.1. Cognitive pre-testing of the survey questionnaire

The survey questionnaire underwent cognitive pre-testing with 8 physicians in 7 countries who met the study's eligibility criteria, specifically, 1 XALKORI-prescribing physician each from Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Sweden and 2 XALKORI-prescribing physicians from Belgium (1 for Belgium in French, the other in Flemish). The objective of the pre-test was to identify any survey questions that required clarification or revision based on areas of confusion or miscomprehension revealed by participants in the cognitive pre-test interviews. Pre-testing was planned to be conducted with 1 XALKORI-prescribing physician per language per country; however, it was decided to not pre-test in Austria given that the questionnaire had already been pre-tested in German and there were limited differences in the questionnaire between Germany and Austria. Because the English version of the questionnaire had already been endorsed by the EMA, it was also decided to not pre-test in Ireland or the UK. Nevertheless, the survey questionnaire was reviewed by Pfizer Austria, Pfizer Ireland, and Pfizer UK to ensure that questions and response choices were aligned with the local XALKORI materials and norms, as applicable.

Pre-testing was completed through 1-on-1 interviews conducted by personnel experienced in the conduct of cognitive pre-testing and linguistic validation of survey questionnaires. During the conduct of the pre-test, the survey questionnaire was presented item by item, and feedback was obtained for each question using a pre-developed interviewer guide. The interviewer also recorded information regarding any questions received by physicians or other observations indicating difficulty with any particular question or wording.

The cognitive pre-test resulted in minor revisions to almost all of the country-specific versions of the physician questionnaire. For all countries, minor changes to adjust the initial translations to accommodate local standards or ways of saying things were identified, (e.g., in some countries, "true/false" was more commonly expressed as "yes/no", practice settings and specialties for the physician survey were adapted to be consistent with local standards, etc.). Other changes identified from pre-testing were:

- Question 20: "According to the XALKORI SmPC or the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide, XALKORI should be administered with caution to patients with all following conditions except:" was misunderstood by physicians in almost all countries due to the double negative nature of the question. Each country-specific translation was modified to clarify this question.
- Question 29: "Approximately how many times per month have you prescribed XALKORI within the last 12 months?" created uncertainty for several physicians as to what the question intended to ask. This question was revised to "Approximately how many new patients have you prescribed XALKORI to within the last 12 months?" as this more accurately reflected the objective of the question.

9.5.2. Screening and survey administration

All data for this study were originally planned to be collected through self-administered internet surveys. To remove potential barriers to survey completion and increase response rates, the protocol was subsequently amended to allow the survey to also be completed on paper. Both internet and paper surveys were provided in each participating country's local language(s).

The survey questions consisted of yes/no and multiple-choice questions. It was expected that completion of the whole survey would take approximately 25 minutes. The survey began with screening questions to determine physicians' eligibility. Depending on the answers to the screening questions, survey participation could either be terminated or continued. If eligible, physicians were able to continue to the main survey questions, where the majority of questions evaluated the key risk messages for XALKORI. The detailed questions for the survey are provided in Appendix 5.

Invitation letters were sent out in batches, beginning with survey launch, with the last invitations sent no later than 4 weeks prior to the end of the study to avoid volunteer bias by providing each potential respondent at least 4 weeks to participate.

- For 8 of the 10 participating countries, invitations were sent to physicians who may potentially prescribe XALKORI by either email or post mail using the contact information available in the lists provided either by IMS or by local Pfizer Country Offices.

- For the other 2 of the 10 participating countries (Belgium and Italy), due to feasibility constraints of those 2 countries specifically requiring IEC approval and institution-level contracts to be negotiated for each potential physician survey participant, it was decided to identify and recruit a limited number of physicians who actually prescribed XALKORI to participate in this study and also to recruit patients for a companion XALKORI patient survey study being conducted in tandem. Invitations to physicians for Belgium and Italy were therefore sent after IEC approvals were received and institution contracts were signed, rather than in batches.

The survey invitation letter included information about the study, a unique code, instructions for accessing the on-line survey, and a paper survey after the paper surveys became available. The unique code was used by Mapi to track which physicians had already completed the survey so that reminders would only be sent to physicians who had not yet completed the survey. Up to 2 reminder letters were sent to non-respondents.

In order to meet the initial targeted sample size of 150 completed physician surveys, the following strategies were employed: 1) extension of the study period from 1 year to 2 years; 2) addition of 4 additional countries to the study; 3) on-site recruitment at the 2016 European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) conference; and 4) involvement of Pfizer Country Office personnel to provide paper surveys directly to physicians at face-to-face meetings and at Pfizer sponsored seminars and workshops.

The study period was initiated from 30 September 2014 to 30 September 2016 allowing 24 months for data collection. Metrics on survey completion were tracked to monitor progress (e.g., number of completed surveys) and to identify non-responders.

9.6. Bias

A primary limitation of survey studies in general is selection bias due to the use of a convenience sample and/or low response rates. Given that it was not feasible to have a random sample of physicians who prescribed XALKORI to participate in the study, to minimise selection bias, all efforts were made to recruit physicians who were potential XALKORI prescribers using lists of oncologists and pulmonologists (the most likely physician specialties to prescribe XALKORI) in 8 of the 10 countries (for feasibility reasons, targeted physicians were recruited in Belgium and Italy, see Section 9.5.2).

Another limitation is that the study relied on self-reporting. It is possible that physicians may inaccurately report the information due to either recall bias or social desirability bias.

To minimise information bias, response sets for all multiple choice questions were randomised for the on-line survey. Physicians were also instructed to complete the survey in 1 sitting to minimise the likelihood of looking up the correct answers, and for the on-line survey, were not able to revise their answers after advancing to each subsequent question. Additionally, physicians who completed a survey were intentionally not contacted to clarify or revise their survey responses.

9.7. Study Size

The target sample size was 150 physicians completing the survey. The sample size was determined based on both practical and statistical considerations given the rarity of ALK-positive NSCLC (i.e., 2.7% of all NSCLCs) (Varella-Garcia et al, 2010).[3] In-text Table 2 shows the precision and 2-sided 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for various combinations of assumed sample size and levels of understanding. For example, assuming 100 physicians would complete the survey and the percentage of correct responses to survey questions among these physicians is 80%, then the corresponding precision and 95% CI are 7.9% and 72.2%–87.8%, respectively. The CI for 1 proportion with simple asymptotic formula from PASS software (version 2008.0.5)[4] was used for the calculations. If the target number of completed surveys was reached prior to the end of the study, it was planned to continue the study to recruit more physicians until the end of the study.

In spite of multiple efforts to increase the number of participants (e.g., added additional countries, extended the study period), the number of completed surveys was still low. In June 2016, the EMA endorsed Pfizer's proposal to decrease the sample size from 150 to 75-100 physicians completing the survey.

In-text Table 2. Precision and 95% Confidence Intervals (2-sided) for Various Combinations of Sample Size and Rates of Correct Responses

Sample size	Rate of Correct Responses (%)	Precision (%)	Estimated 95% Confidence Interval (%)
100	50	±9.8	40.2-59.8
100	60	±9.6	50.4-69.6
100	70	±9.0	61.0-79.0
100	80	±7.9	72.2-87.8
150	50	±8.0	42.0-58.0
150	60	±7.9	52.2-67.8
150	70	±7.4	62.7-77.3
150	80	±6.4	73.6-86.4
200	50	±7.0	43.1-56.9
200	60	±6.8	53.2-66.8
200	70	±6.4	63.7-76.4
200	80	±5.6	74.5-85.5
250	50	±6.2	43.8-56.2
250	60	±6.1	53.9-66.1
250	70	±5.7	64.3-75.7
250	80	±5.0	75.0-85.0

9.8. Data transformation

Surveys were entered in Confirmit, a software platform specifically designed for the creation, delivery, analysis, and reporting of surveys. Data collected in this study were stored at secure servers, and were maintained by trained statisticians and data managers, ensuring compliance with local or national regulations.

Prior to database lock, the database underwent a final review by the project data manager, statistician, and epidemiologist. The main recommendation from this review was to remove empty surveys, where respondents had accessed the survey, but had not completed any of the survey questions. Other changes were 6 self-evident corrections, including 5 physicians with missing or incorrect responses to the question "Have you previously participated in a pre-test of this survey about XALKORI" (these were corrected) and 1 physician from Austria who inadvertently selected the German questionnaire (practice setting selected of "cancer centre" was revised to "other" since "cancer centre" was not an option on the Austria survey). The database was locked on 25 October 2016.

Detailed methodology for data transformations, particularly complex transformations (e.g., many raw variables used to derive an analytic variable), are documented in the Statistical Analysis Plan (SAP), which is dated, filed, and maintained by the sponsor (Appendix 4).

9.9. Statistical methods

All physicians who met the inclusion/exclusion criteria (see Section 9.3.1) and provided a response to at least 1 of the main questions (survey questions 5 to 24 [Appendix 5]) were considered in the full analysis set (FAS) population. Physicians from the FAS who

completed all core survey questions were considered in the completer analysis set (CAS) population. The core survey questions were questions that enabled the assessment of effectiveness endpoints (survey questions 5, 10, 15 [A B D E G H], and 16–24 (Appendix 5).

9.9.1. Main summary measures

- The main endpoints are summarised in this section. Details regarding the derivation of all items that comprised the main endpoints are provided in the SAP (Appendix 4).

9.9.1.1. Main effectiveness endpoints

The main objectives assessed were:

- the rates of awareness, receipt, and use of the XALKORI TMG and PIB,
- knowledge rates of the known risks associated with XALKORI, and
- knowledge rates of XALKORI risk minimisation per the SmPC and TMG.
- Rates of awareness, receipt, and use of the XALKORI TMG and PIB were derived as the proportion of physicians who answered "Yes" to the corresponding questions on the survey questionnaire. Knowledge rates were derived as the proportion of physicians who provided correct responses to the corresponding questions regarding (1) known risks associated with XALKORI, and (2) risk minimisation (recommended behaviour/practices) per the XALKORI SmPC and TMG.

9.9.1.2. Other effectiveness endpoints

Other effectiveness endpoints were:

- Distribution of all response choices to questions on TMG and PIB awareness, receipt, and use,
- Distribution of all response choices to questions regarding the known risks associated with XALKORI,
- Distribution of all response choices regarding XALKORI risk minimisation per the SmPC and TMG,
- The number and percentage of physicians with correct responses to survey questions regarding XALKORI known risks (composite endpoints), overall and stratified by reading of the TMG, and
- The number and percentage of physicians with correct responses to survey questions regarding XALKORI risk minimisation recommendations (composite endpoints), overall and stratified by reading of the TMG.

9.9.2. Main statistical methods

Detailed statistical methods are described in the SAP (Appendix 4). All analyses were descriptive and were conducted using SAS® version 9.2; AdClin® version 3.1.4 was used to format tables.

Qualitative variables were described by the absolute and relative (%) frequency of each category and number of missing data. Missing data were taken into account in the percentage calculation. Two-sided 95% CI for proportions were calculated for the effectiveness endpoints using exact methods. No statistical tests were performed.

All analyses were performed overall, and by country. Analyses of the effectiveness of the XALKORI TMG and awareness and utilisation of the PIB were also stratified by:

- Reading of the XALKORI TMG (Read / Not read or not received).
- Last time prescribed XALKORI (0–<6 months ago / 6–12 months ago / I don't remember).
- Number of new patients with XALKORI prescribed within the last 12 months (1–2 / 3–7 / >7 / I don't remember).
- Practice type (Academic teaching hospital / Other).
- Speciality (Medical oncologist / Other).
- Current investigator for a XALKORI clinical trial (Yes / No / I don't know).

9.9.3. Missing values

Missing data were reviewed solely for the purposes of deriving the effectiveness endpoints and completer analysis population. No replacement or imputation was performed. Missing data were taken into account in the percentage calculations when missing number is reported.

9.9.4. Sensitivity analyses

None.

9.9.5. Amendments to the statistical analysis plan

Rates of awareness, receipt, and use of the XALKORI TMG PIB were derived as the proportion of physicians who answered "Yes" to the corresponding questions on the survey questionnaire. In calculating these rates, analyses originally used the full denominators of the FAS and CAS. After review of the first draft study report, it was decided to change the denominators for these questions to reflect skip patterns build into the questionnaire so that the calculation of rates used only the applicable denominator of physicians for these questions. For example, if a physician answered "no" to receipt of the XALKORI TMG, the questionnaire skipped the subsequent question regarding use of the XALKORI TMG, and therefore that physician should not have been included in the denominator when calculating the rate.

9.10. Quality control

This was a survey study to evaluate the effectiveness of the XALKORI TMG by estimating the proportion of physicians who prescribed XALKORI who responded correctly to questions regarding information included in the XALKORI TMG and SmPC. Applicable aspects of Mapi's standard operating procedures (SOPs) to ensure data quality and integrity were followed, including documentation of data validation and cleaning and validation of statistical programming. Based on social science research principles for knowledge assessment surveys, in order to reduce bias from asking respondents to change their original survey responses *post hoc*, limited data validation and cleaning was performed.

9.11. Protection of human subjects

Subject information and consent

Not applicable.

Independent Ethics Committee (IEC)/ Institutional Review Board (IRB)

The final protocol and any amendments were reviewed and approved by an IEC for each site from Belgium and Italy participating in the study (Appendix 3). Ethics approval for this healthcare provider survey was not required in the other participating countries.

Ethical conduct of the study

The study was conducted in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements, as well as with scientific purpose, value and rigor and follows generally accepted research practices described in the EMA Guideline on Good Pharmacovigilance Practices Module VIII (Post-Authorisation Safety Studies) and Module XVI (Risk Minimisation Measures), *Guidelines for Good Pharmacoepidemiology Practices* issued by the International Society for Pharmacoepidemiology, Good Epidemiological Practice guidelines issued by the International Epidemiological Association, International Ethical Guidelines for Epidemiological Research issued by the Council for International Organisations of Medical Sciences, and EMA European Network of Centres for Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacovigilance Guide on Methodological Standards in Pharmacoepidemiology.

10. RESULTS

10.1. Participants

A summary of survey administration details and physician eligibility is provided In-text Table 3 Section 15, Table 1). A total of 3978 invitations were sent to physicians who may potentially prescribe XALKORI in the 10 participating countries. Among those invited physicians, 120 physicians either accessed the on-line survey or submitted a paper survey and completed at least 1 question, giving a survey response rate of 3.0% (120/3978). Of these, 22 (18.3%) physicians were ineligible. The most common reason for ineligibility was not having prescribed XALKORI within the last 12 months (54.5%, n=12). Of note, although 6 physicians (27.3%) indicated they had participated in the cognitive pre-test of the survey questionnaire and were therefore ineligible, it was confirmed that only 3 of the 6 physicians had actually participated in the cognitive pre-test.

All of the 98 physicians who completed the main survey met the study eligibility requirements, and were included in the FAS population (met eligibility criteria and completed at least 1 main survey question). Eighty physicians were included in the CAS population (FAS subgroup who completed all core survey questions; the core survey questions were questions that enabled the assessment of effectiveness endpoints).

In-text Table 3. Survey Administration, Eligibility, and Analysis Sets Overall and by Country

	Overall N (%)	Austria n (%)	Belgium n (%)	Denmark n (%)	France n (%)	Germany n (%)	Ireland n (%)	Italy n (%)	Netherlands n (%)	Sweden n (%)	United Kingdom n (%)
Number of physicians contacted	3978	158	25	364	1671	1554	18	15	128	7	38
Number of surveys collected[a]	120 (3.0)	13 (8.2)	2 (8.0)	10 (2.7)	21 (1.3)	40 (2.6)	3 (16.7)	8 (53.3)	9 (7.0)	4 (57.1)	10 (26.3)
Survey modality[b]											
Paper	31 (25.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	17 (81.0)	8 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (11.1)	2 (50.0)	3 (30.0)
On-line	89 (74.2)	13 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	4 (19.0)	32 (80.0)	3 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	8 (88.9)	2 (50.0)	7 (70.0)
Eligible[b]											
Yes	98 (81.7)	11 (84.6)	2 (100.0)	6 (60.0)	17 (81.0)	33 (82.5)	3 (100.0)	6 (75.0)	7 (77.8)	3 (75.0)	10 (100.0)
No	22 (18.3)	2 (15.4)	0 (0.0)	4 (40.0)	4 (19.0)	7 (17.5)	0 (0.0)	2 (25.0)	2 (22.2)	1 (25.0)	0 (0.0)
If no: reasons for exclusion											
Not agree to take part in this survey	1 (4.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (25.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
No prescription of XALKORI within the last 12 months	12 (54.5)	1 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (75.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (85.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (50.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)
Participation in the pre-testing survey	6 (27.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (25.0)	2 (50.0)	2 (28.6)	0 (0.0)	1 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Self or family members employed by Pfizer, Mapi, or EMA in the past 10 years	3 (13.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (25.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Analysis Sets[c]											
FAS (Eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question[d])	98 (100.0)	11 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	17 (100.0)	33 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	10 (100.0)
CAS (Eligible physicians who have completed all core questions[e])	80 (81.6)	11 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	4 (66.7)	6 (35.3)	32 (97.0)	2 (66.7)	6 (100.0)	6 (85.7)	2 (66.7)	9 (90.0)

CAS=Completer Analysis Set, EMA=European Medicines Agency, FAS=Full Analysis Set
[a] Denominator= physicians contacted
[b] Denominator= surveys collected
[c] Denominator=eligible physicians
[d] Main survey questions= questions 5-24
[e] Core survey questions= questions 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24

10.2. Descriptive data

In-text Table 4 provides a summary of characteristics of physicians for the FAS overall and by country; the corresponding source table summaries of physician characteristics for the FAS and CAS are provided in Section 15, Tables 2 and 3, respectively.

Most eligible respondents were male (73.5%), had been in practice for more than 10 years (76.5%), and were not current investigators in a XALKORI clinical trial (83.7%). Half (51.0%, n=50) of respondents were pulmonologists and 40.8% (n=40) were medical oncologists. Approximately half of respondents practised in academic hospital settings (54.1%). About half of respondents (53.1%) had prescribed XALKORI to between 3 to 7 new patients within 12 months of taking the survey, and most (61.2%) had prescribed XALKORI within the last 3 months.

Four countries (Austria, France, Germany, and the UK) had 10 or more eligible respondents. More respondents from Austria and France practised in a hospital setting (either academic or community-based) whereas in Germany and the UK most respondents practised either in an academic hospital or in a cancer centre. In Austria and Germany, the majority of respondents were pulmonologists. In the UK, most were medical oncologists, and in France, about half were medical oncologists and half were pulmonologists. Due to the small number of respondents in the other 6 countries, the distribution of specific physician characteristics by country is not discussed here. In general, the distribution of physician characteristics for the CAS was similar to that in the FAS (Section 15, Table 3).

In-text Table 4. Physician Characteristics Overall and by Country – Full Analysis Set (Page 1 of 2)

	Overall N=98	Austria n=11	Belgium n=2	Denmark n=6	France n=17	Germany n=33	Ireland n=3	Italy n=6	Netherlands n=7	Sweden n=3	United Kingdom n=10
Gender (n [%])											
Male	72 (73.5)	9 (81.8)	2 (100.0)	3 (50.0)	13 (76.5)	26 (78.8)	1 (33.3)	2 (33.3)	5 (71.4)	3 (100.0)	8 (80.0)
Female	25 (25.5)	2 (18.2)	0 (0.0)	3 (50.0)	4 (23.5)	7 (21.2)	1 (33.3)	4 (66.7)	2 (28.6)	0 (0.0)	2 (20.0)
Prefer not to answer	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
MD	1 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Practice type[a] (n [%])											
General community hospital	22 (22.4)	5 (45.5)	1 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (35.3)	1 (3.0)	1 (33.3)	2 (33.3)	5 (71.4)	0 (0.0)	1 (10.0)
Cancer centre[b]	21 (21.4)	NA	2 (100.0)	1 (16.7)	2 (11.8)	10 (30.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (50.0)
Academic teaching hospital	53 (54.1)	6 (54.5)	0 (0.0)	5 (83.3)	8 (47.1)	21 (63.6)	1 (33.3)	3 (50.0)	2 (28.6)	3 (100.0)	4 (40.0)
Other	7 (7.1)	1 (9.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (18.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
MD	2 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.9)	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Speciality (n [%])											
Medical oncologist	40 (40.8)	1 (9.1)	1 (50.0)	6 (100.0)	8 (47.1)	8 (24.2)	2 (66.7)	6 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	8 (80.0)
Pulmonologist	50 (51.0)	10 (90.9)	1 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	8 (47.1)	22 (66.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	7 (100.0)	2 (66.7)	0 (0.0)
General practitioner/internist[c]	1 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (3.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	NA
Radiation oncologist	2 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (20.0)
Other	3 (3.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (6.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)
MD	2 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.9)	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Number of years in physician practice (n [%])											
≤ 5 years	4 (4.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.9)	1 (3.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (20.0)
6-10 years	16 (16.3)	3 (27.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	4 (23.5)	4 (12.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (42.9)	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)
> 10 years	75 (76.5)	8 (72.7)	2 (100.0)	5 (83.3)	12 (70.6)	27 (81.8)	1 (33.3)	6 (100.0)	4 (57.1)	2 (66.7)	8 (80.0)
Prefer not to answer	1 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
MD	2 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (3.0)	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Within the last 12 months, number of new patients for which XALKORI was prescribed (n [%])											
1-2	36 (36.7)	3 (27.3)	1 (50.0)	3 (50.0)	5 (29.4)	12 (36.4)	1 (33.3)	3 (50.0)	3 (42.9)	1 (33.3)	4 (40.0)

In-text Table 4. Physician Characteristics Overall and by Country – Full Analysis Set (Page 2 of 2)

	Overall	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	Sweden	United Kingdom
	N=98	n=11	n=2	n=6	n=17	n=33	n=3	n=6	n=7	n=3	n=10
3-7	52 (53.1)	7 (63.6)	1 (50.0)	3 (50.0)	11 (64.7)	15 (45.5)	1 (33.3)	3 (50.0)	4 (57.1)	1 (33.3)	6 (60.0)
> 7	8 (8.2)	1 (9.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.9)	5 (15.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)
I don't remember	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0(0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
MD	2 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (3.0)	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Last time prescribed XALKORI (n [%])											
0-<3 months ago	60 (61.2)	6 (54.5)	2 (100.0)	2 (33.3)	14 (82.4)	18 (54.5)	1 (33.3)	5 (83.3)	3 (42.9)	2 (66.7)	7 (70.0)
3-<8 months ago	31 (31.6)	3 (27.3)	0 (0.0)	4 (66.7)	2 (11.8)	13 (39.4)	1 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	3 (42.9)	1 (33.3)	3 (30.0)
8-12 months ago	5 (5.1)	2 (18.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (5.9)	1 (3.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
I don't remember	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
MD	2 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (3.0)	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Current investigator in a XALKORI clinical trial (n [%])											
Yes	14 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (23.5)	4 (12.1)	1 (33.3)	3 (50.0)	1 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (10.0)
No	82 (83.7)	11 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	13 (76.5)	28 (84.8)	1 (33.3)	3 (50.0)	6 (85.7)	3 (100.0)	9 (90.0)
I don't know	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
MD	2 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (3.0)	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
MD=Missing data, NA=Not applicable
[a] More than 1 practice can be reported
[b] This response choice was not an option for the Austrian or Belgium Dutch questionnaire version; however it was an option for all other questionnaires including the Belgium French questionnaire.
[c] This response choice was not an option for the UK questionnaire version

10.3. Outcome data

Endpoints were summarised for both the FAS and CAS populations. The primary difference in the number of respondents in the FAS and the CAS was due to 1 specific core survey question (question 20), where this question was only responded to by 84 of the 98 respondents in the FAS. All other core survey questions were responded to by at least 94 of the 98 respondents in the FAS, and most were responded to by at least 97 of the 98 respondents in the FAS. Therefore, results are presented for the FAS population.

10.4. Main results

The main effectiveness endpoints are provided for the FAS population overall, and by country, in **In-text Table 5** (Section 15, Tables 4 and 5 for FAS and CAS respectively). Over three-quarters (77.6%) of respondents acknowledged awareness of the XALKORI TMG and PIB, with 77.4% acknowledging receipt of the TMG and 81.0% acknowledging receipt of the PIB. Among respondents who received the TMG and PIB, 78.1% acknowledged reading the TMG and 85.9% acknowledged giving the PIB to their patients. Knowledge of the risks listed in the XALKORI TMG was 96.9% for vision disorders, 93.9% for hepatotoxicity, 88.8% for both ILD/pneumonitis and QTc prolongation, 69.4% for neutropenia/leukopenia and 68.4% for bradycardia. Knowledge of risk minimisation per the SmPC and TMG was 23.5% for bradycardia, 34.7% for hepatotoxicity, 40.8% for QTc prolongation, 41.8% for neutropenia and leukopenia, 64.3% for vision disorders, and 74.5% for ILD/pneumonitis.

For countries with at least 10 eligible respondents, awareness, receipt, and use of TMG were generally similar to the overall results except receipt of the TMG was reported to be lower for Germany and the UK. Use of the TMG was higher for Austria and lower for France. Knowledge of the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG, and of risk minimisation per the SmPC and TMG, was similar across most countries with at least 10 respondents. However, knowledge of both risks and risk minimisation tended to be highest for the UK, and knowledge of risk minimisation per the SmPC and TMG tended to be lowest for France.

In-text Table 5. Effectiveness of the XALKORI TMG and Awareness and Utilisation of the PIB Overall and by Country – Full Analysis Set (Page 1 of 3)

	Overall N=98	Austria n=11	Belgium n=2	Denmark n=6	France n=17	Germany n=33	Ireland n=3	Italy n=6	Netherlands n=7	Sweden n=3	United Kingdom n=10
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG (Q5)											
n (%)	76 (77.6)	9 (81.8)	2 (100.0)	5 (83.3)	15 (88.2)	24 (72.7)	0 (0.0)	4 (66.7)	7 (100.0)	2 (66.7)	8 (80.0)
95% CI	[68.0; 85.4]	[48.2; 97.7]	[15.8; 100.0]	[35.9; 99.6]	[63.6; 98.5]	[54.5; 86.7]	[0.0; 70.8]	[22.3; 95.7]	[59.0;100.0]	[9.4; 99.2]	[44.4; 97.5]
Awareness of the XALKORI PIB (Q10)											
n (%)	76 (77.6)	8 (72.7)	2 (100.0)	4 (66.7)	12 (70.6)	28 (84.8)	3 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	1 (33.3)	5 (50.0)
95% CI	[68.0; 85.4]	[39.0; 94.0]	[15.8; 100.0]	[22.3; 95.7]	[44.0; 89.7]	[68.1; 94.9]	[29.2; 100.0]	[54.1; 100.0]	[59.0;100.0]	[0.8 ;90.6]	[18.7; 81.3]
Awareness of both the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10)											
n (%)	65 (66.3)	8 (72.7)	2 (100.0)	4 (66.7)	11 (64.7)	24 (72.7)	0 (0.0)	4 (66.7)	7 (100.0)	1 (33.3)	4 (40.0)
95% CI	[56.1; 75.6]	[39.0; 94.0]	[15.8; 100.0]	[22.3; 95.7]	[38.3; 85.8]	[54.5; 86.7]	[0.0; 70.8]	[22.3; 95.7]	[59.0;100.0]	[0.8 ;90.6]	[12.2;73.0]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG (Q6)[a]											
n (%)	65 (77.4)	8 (88.9)	2 (100.0)	4 (80.0)	14 (93.3)	18 (66.7)	0 (0.0)	5 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	2 (66.7)	5 (62.5)
95% CI	[67.0; 85.8)	[51.8; 99.7]	[15.8; 100.0]	[28.4; 99.5]	[68.1; 99.8]	[46.0 ; 83.5]	[0.0; 70.8]	[47.8; 100.0]	[59.0; 100.0]	[9.4; 99.2]	[24.5; 91.5]
Receipt of the XALKORI PIB (Q11)[b]											
n (%)	64 (81.0)	8 (80.0)	2 (100.0)	3 (75.0)	12 (100.0)	20 (69.0)	2 (66.7)	6 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	3 (60.0)
95% CI	[70.6; 89.0]	[44.4; 97.5]	[15.8; 100.0]	[19.4; 99.4]	[73.5; 100.0)	[49.2; 84.7]	[9.4; 99.2]	[54.1; 100.0]	[59.0; 100.0]	[2.5; 100.0]	[14.7; 94.7]
Receipt of both the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11)[c]											
n (%)	51 (78.5)	6 (75.0)	2 (100.0)	3 (75.0)	11 (100.0)	15 (62.5)	0 (0.0)	4 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	2 (50.0)
95% CI	[66.5; 87.7]	[34.9; 96.8]	[15.8; 100.0]	[19.4; 99.4]	[71.5; 100.0]	[40.6; 81.2]	[0.0; 70.8]	[39.8; 100.0]	[59.0; 100.0]	[2.5; 100.0]	[6.8; 93.2]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG (Q7)[d]											
n (%)	57 (78.1)	8 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	3 (75.0)	9 (64.3)	18 (85.7)	0 (0.0)	5 (100.0)	5 (71.4)	2 (66.7)	5 (83.3)
95% CI	[66.9; 86.9]	[63.1; 100.0]	[15.8; 100.0]	[19.4; 99.4]	[35.1; 872]	[63.7; 97.0]	[0.0; 70.8]	[47.8; 100.0]	[29.0; 96.3]	[9.4; 99.2]	[35.9; 99.6]
Utilisation of the XALKORI PIB (Q12)[e]											
n (%)	55 (85.9)	6 (75.0)	2 (100.0)	2 (66.7)	8 (66.7)	20 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	5 (83.3)	6 (85.7)	1 (100.0)	3 (100.0)
95% CI	[75.0; 93.4]	[34.9; 96.8]	[15.8; 100.0]	[9.4; 99.2]	[34.9; 90.1]	[83.2; 100.0]	[15.8; 100.0]	[35.9; 99.6]	[42.1; 99.6]	[2.5; 100.0]	[29.2; 100.0]
Utilisation of both the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q7/Q12)[f]											
n (%)	39 (76.5)	4 (66.7)	2 (100.0)	2 (66.7)	6 (54.5)	14 (93.3)	0 (0.0)	3 (75.0)	5 (71.4)	1 (100.0)	2 (100.0)
95% CI	[62.5; 87.2]	[22.3; 95.7]	[15.8; 100.0]	[9.4; 99.2]	[23.4; 83.3]	[68.1; 99.8]	[0.0; 70.8]	[19.4; 99.4]	[29.0; 96.3]	[2.5; 100.0]	[15.8; 100.0]
Knowledge/comprehension of the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG											
Knowledge of the hepatotoxicity risk (Q15A)											
n (%)	92 (93.9)	11 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	5 (83.3)	16 (94.1)	30 (90.9)	3 (100.0)	5 (83.3)	7 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	10 (100.0)
95% CI	[87.1; 97.7]	[71.5; 100.0]	[15.8; 100.0]	[35.9; 99.6]	[71.3; 99.9]	[75.7; 98.1]	[29.2; 100.0]	[35.9; 99.6]	[59.0;100.0]	[29.2; 100.0]	[69.2; 100.0]

In-text Table 5. Effectiveness of the XALKORI TMG and Awareness and Utilisation of the PIB Overall and by Country – Full Analysis Set (Page 2 of 3)

	Overall N=98	Austria n=11	Belgium n=2	Denmark n=6	France n=17	Germany n=33	Ireland n=3	Italy n=6	Netherlands n=7	Sweden n=3	United Kingdom n=10
Knowledge of the ILD/pneumonitis risk (Q15B)											
n (%)	87 (88.8)	10 (90.0)	2 (100.0)	5 (83.3)	14 (82.4)	29 (87.9)	3 (100.0)	4 (66.7)	7 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	10 (100.0)
95% CI	[80.8; 94.3]	[58.7; 99.8]	[15.8; 100.0]	[35.9; 99.6]	[56.6; 96.2]	[71.8; 96.6]	[29.2; 100.0]	[22.3; 95.7]	[59.0; 100.0]	[29.2; 100.0]	[69.2; 100.0]
Knowledge of the QTc prolongation risk (Q15D)											
n (%)	87 (88.8)	8 (72.7)	2 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	16 (94.1)	27 (81.8)	3 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	6 (85.7)	3 (100.0)	10 (100.0)
95% CI	[80.8; 94.3]	[39.0; 94.0]	[15.8; 100.0]	[54.1; 100.0]	[71.3; 99.9]	[64.5; 93.0]	[29.2; 100.0]	[54.1; 100.0]	[42.1; 99.9]	[29.2; 100.0]	[69.2; 100.0]
Knowledge of the vision disorders risk (Q15E)											
n (%)	95 (96.9)	11 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	17 (100.0)	30 (90.9)	3 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	10 (100.0)
95% CI	[91.3; 99.4]	[71.5; 100.0]	[15.8; 100.0]	[54.1; 100.0]	[80.5; 100.0]	[75.7; 98.1]	[29.2; 100.0]	[54.1; 100.0]	[59.0; 100.0]	[29.2; 100.0]	[69.2; 100.0]
Knowledge of the neutropenia and leukopenia risk (Q15G)											
n (%)	68 (69.4)	9 (81.8)	2 (100.0)	4 (66.7)	12 (70.6)	20 (60.6)	3 (100.0)	4 (66.7)	4 (57.1)	1 (33.3)	9 (90.0)
95% CI	[59.3; 78.3]	[48.2; 97.7]	[15.8; 100.0]	[22.3; 95.7]	[44.0; 89.7]	[42.1; 77.1]	[29.2; 100.0]	[22.3; 95.7]	[18.4; 90.1]	[0.8; 90.6]	[55.5; 99.7]
Knowledge of the bradycardia risk (Q15H)											
n (%)	67 (68.4)	8 (72.7)	2 (100.0)	2 (33.3)	14 (82.4)	22 (66.7)	3 (100.0)	3 (50.0)	3 (42.9)	2 (66.7)	8 (80.0)
95% CI	[58.2; 77.4]	[39.0; 94.0]	[15.8; 100.0]	[4.3; 77.7]	[56.6; 96.2]	[48.2; 82.0]	[29.2; 100.0]	[11.8; 88.2]	[9.9; 81.6]	[9.4; 99.2]	[44.4; 97.5]
Knowledge of risk minimisation per SmPC and TMG											
Knowledge of hepatotoxicity risk minimisation (Q16/Q17/Q18)											
n (%)	34 (34.7)	2 (18.2)	2 (100.0)	3 (50.0)	3 (17.6)	8 (24.2)	1 (33.3)	2 (33.3)	4 (57.1)	3 (100.0)	6 (60.0)
95% CI	[25.4; 45.0]	[2.3; 51.8]	[15.8; 100.0]	[11.8; 88.2]	[3.8; 43.4]	[11.1; 42.3]	[0.8; 90.6]	[4.3; 77.7]	[18.4; 90.1]	[29.2; 100.0]	[26.2; 87.8]
Knowledge of ILD/pneumonitis risk minimisation (Q19)											
n (%)	73 (74.5)	10 (90.0)	2 (100.0)	5 (83.3)	8 (47.1)	24 (72.7)	2 (66.7)	4 (66.7)	5 (71.4)	3 (100.0)	10 (100.0)
95% CI	[64.7; 82.8]	[58.7; 99.8]	[15.8; 100.0]	[35.9; 99.6]	[23.0; 72.2]	[54.5; 86.7]	[9.4; 99.2]	[22.3; 95.7]	[29.0; 96.3]	[29.2; 100.0]	[69.2; 100.0]
Knowledge of QTc prolongation risk minimisation (Q20/Q21)											
n (%)	40 (40.8)	3 (27.3)	2 (100.0)	2 (33.3)	3 (17.6)	13 (39.4)	2 (66.7)	5 (83.3)	3 (42.9)	2 (66.7)	5 (50.0)
95% CI	[31.0; 51.2]	[6.0; 61.0]	[15.8; 100.0]	[4.3; 77.7]	[3.8; 43.4]	[22.9; 57.9]	[9.4; 99.2]	[35.9; 99.6]	[9.9; 81.6]	[9.4; 99.2]	[18.7; 81.3]
Knowledge of vision disorders risk minimisation (Q22)											
n (%)	63 (64.3)	8 (72.7)	1 (50.0)	3 (50.0)	10 (58.8)	22 (66.7)	1 (33.3)	3 (50.0)	5 (71.4)	3 (100.0)	7 (70.0)
95% CI	[54.0; 73.7]	[39.0; 94.0]	[1.3; 98.7]	[11.8; 88.2]	[32.9; 81.6]	[48.2; 82.0]	[0.8; 90.6]	[11.8; 88.2]	[29.0; 96.3]	[29.2; 100.0]	[34.8; 93.3]

In-text Table 5. Effectiveness of the XALKORI TMG and Awareness and Utilisation of the PIB Overall and by Country – Full Analysis Set (Page 3 of 3)

	Overall N=98	Austria n=11	Belgium n=2	Denmark n=6	France n=17	Germany n=33	Ireland n=3	Italy n=6	Netherlands n=7	Sweden n=3	United Kingdom n=10
Knowledge of neutropenia and leukopenia risk minimisation (Q23)											
n (%)	41 (41.8)	8 (72.7)	2 (100.0)	3 (50.0)	2 (11.8)	14 (42.4)	2 (66.7)	2 (33.3)	1 (14.3)	1 (33.3)	6 (60.0)
95% CI	31.9; 52.2]	[39.0; 94.0]	[15.8; 100.0]	[11.8; 88.2]	[1.5; 36.4]	[25.5; 60.8]	[9.4; 99.2]	[4.3; 77.7]	[0.4; 57.9]	[0.8 ;90.6]	[26.2; 87.8]
Knowledge of bradycardia risk minimisation (Q20/Q24)											
n (%)	23 (23.5)	3 (27.3)	1 (50.0)	1 (16.7)	2 (11.8)	6 (18.2)	2 (66.7)	2 (33.3)	2 (28.6)	2 (66.7)	2 (20.0)
95% CI	[15.5; 33.1]	[6.0; 61.0]	[1.3; 98.7]	[0.4; 64.1]	[1.5; 36.4]	[7.0; 35.5]	[9.4; 99.2]	[4.3; 77.7]	[3.7; 71.0]	[9.4; 99.2]	[2.5; 55.6]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
CI=confidence interval, ILD=interstitial lung disease, PIB=Patient Information Brochure, SmPC=Summary of Product Characteristics, TMG=Therapeutic Management Guide
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of both the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10)
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11)
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11)
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment
.

The effectiveness of the XALKORI TMG, knowledge of risks, and knowledge of risk minimisation by TMG reading status in the FAS are presented in Figure 1 and Figure 2. Section 15, Table 6 and Table 7, provide these same results in tabular format for the FAS and CAS, respectively. Overall, respondents who had read the TMG had slightly higher knowledge of risks in comparison with respondents who either had not read the TMG or didn't receive the TMG, except for neutropenia/leukopenia. Although knowledge of risk minimisation per the SmPC and TMG for 3 risks (hepatotoxicity, QTc prolongation, and neutropenia/leukopenia) was slightly higher for respondents who had read the TMG in comparison with respondents who had not read the TMG or had not received the TMG, no trend of a clear difference (i.e., a consistent increase or decrease) across all risks by TMG reading status was observed.

Figure 1. Effectiveness of the XALKORI TMG (Knowledge of Risks), by TMG Reading Status – Full Analysis Set

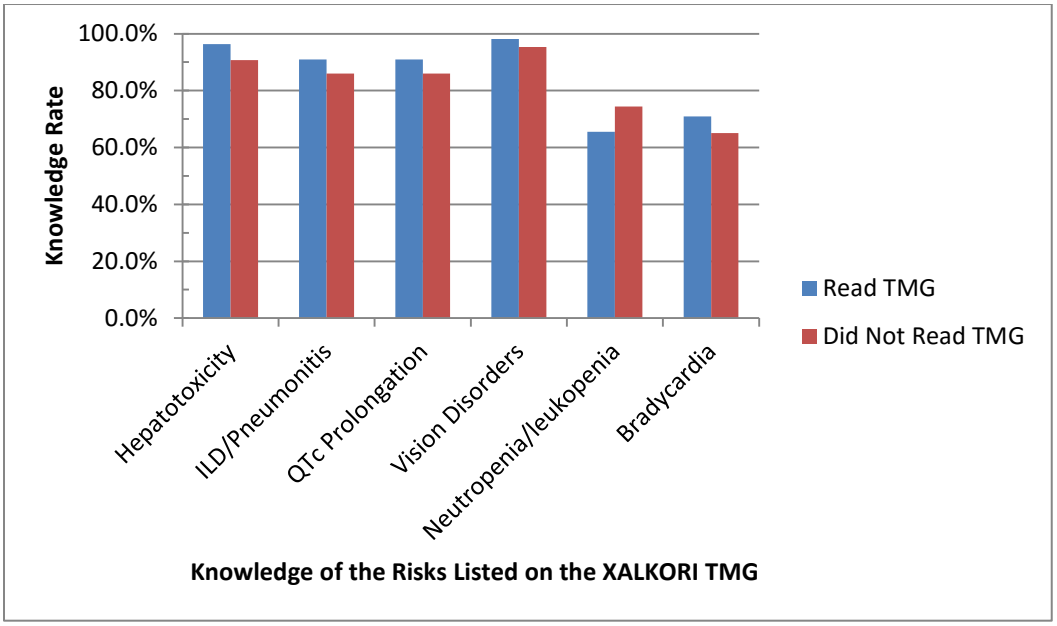
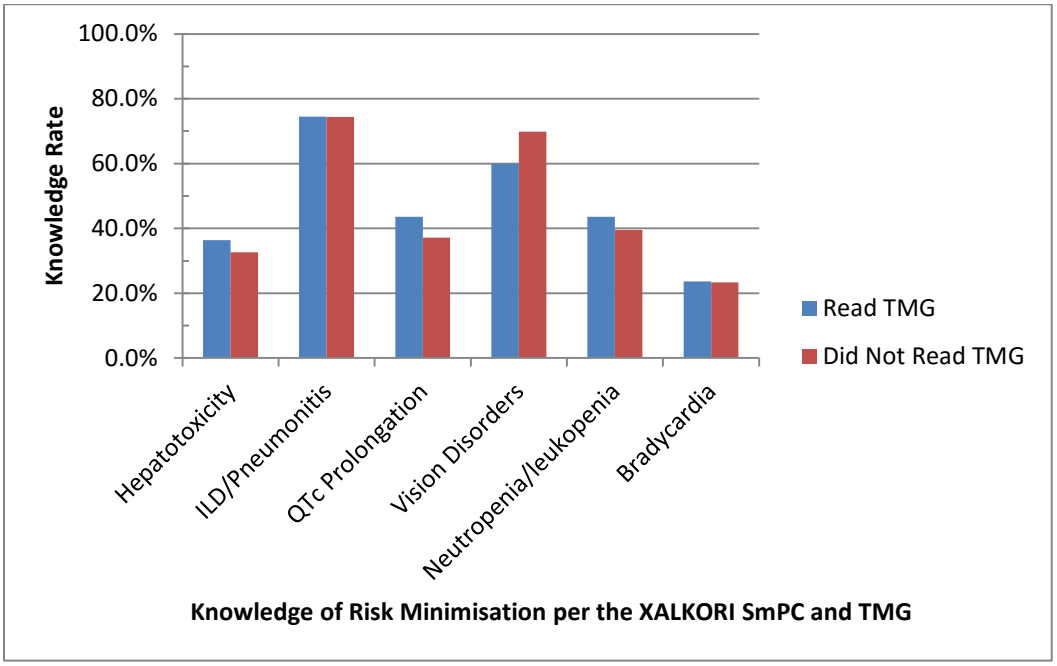


Figure 2. Effectiveness of the XALKORI TMG (Knowledge of Risk Minimisation), by TMG Reading Status – Full Analysis Set



In-text Table 6 provides a composite view of the main effectiveness endpoints for the FAS by TMG reading status; the corresponding composite endpoint results for the FAS and CAS are provided in Section 15, Table 8 and Table 9. For knowledge of the risks associated with XALKORI treatment (9 questions), 90.9% of respondents who read the TMG answered 5 or more questions correctly, compared with 83.7% of respondents who either did not read the TMG or did not receive the TMG. For knowledge of XALKORI risk minimisation per the SmPC and TMG (9 questions), 65.5% of respondents who read the TMG answered 5 or more questions correctly, compared with 69.7% of respondents who did not read the TMG or did not receive the TMG.

In-text Table 6. Composite Endpoint of Knowledge of Risks Associated with XALKORI Treatment, and Risk Minimisation per the SmPC and TMG, by TMG Reading Status – Full Analysis Set

	Read[a] N=55	Not Read or Not received[a] N=43	Overall N=98
Number of correct answers regarding the known risks associated with XALKORI treatment (/ 9 questions: Q15A-15I) (n[%])			
0	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
1-4	2 (3.6)	5 (11.6)	7 (7.1)
5-8	46 (83.6)	28 (65.1)	74 (75.5)
9	4 (7.3)	8 (18.6)	12 (12.2)
MD	3 (5.5)	2 (4.7)	5 (5.1)
Number of correct answers regarding the risk minimization per the SmPC and TMG (/ 9 questions: Q16-Q24) (n[%])			
0	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
1-4	10 (18.2)	6 (14.0)	16 (16.3)
5-8	33 (60.0)	29 (67.4)	62 (63.3)
9	3 (5.5)	1 (2.3)	4 (4.1)
MD	9 (16.4)	7 (16.3)	16 (16.3)

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
MD=Missing data, SmPC=Summary of Product Characteristics, TMG=Therapeutic Management Guide
[a] The variable 'TMG Reading Status' is defined as 'Read' if Q7 (TMG read)='Yes' and Q8 (Amount of reading)='All of it' or 'Some of it'; 'Not Read or Not received' otherwise

Results for other subgroup analyses for both the FAS and CAS are provided in Section 15, Tables 10 – 19. Awareness, receipt, and use of the XALKORI TMG and PIB were generally similar between respondents in the FAS regardless of last time prescribed XALKORI (Section 15, Table 10), practice type (Section 15, Table 14), and speciality (Section 15, Table 16). However, awareness, receipt, and use of the XALKORI TMG and PIB tended to be higher for respondents who reported having prescribed XALKORI to more new patients within the last 12 months (Section 15, Table 12-13) and for respondents who were current investigators for a XALKORI clinical trial (Section 15, Table 18-19), although for the latter the sample size was small (n=14).

Knowledge of the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG and knowledge of risk minimisation per the SmPC and TMG were generally similar between respondents in the FAS regardless of last time prescribed XALKORI (Section 15, Table 10), number of new patients prescribed XALKORI within the last 12 months (Section 15, Table 12), practice type (Section 15, Table 14), and speciality (Section 15, Table 16). For respondents who were or were not current investigators for a XALKORI clinical trial (Section 15, Table 18), results varied, and no trend of a clear difference (i.e., a consistent increase or decrease) across knowledge rates by investigators status was observed.

10.5. Other analyses

- The distributions of responses to all answer choices to all survey questions are provided for both the FAS and CAS in Section 15, Tables 20–27.

- Results for the CAS population were similar to results for the FAS population (given that the respondents for all questions except question 20 were almost identical for both the FAS and CAS, see Section 10.3).

10.6. Adverse events / adverse reactions

This study was a survey conducted among XALKORI prescribers to evaluate the effectiveness of the XALKORI TMG implemented in the EU. The study did not involve data collection on clinical endpoints for individual patients, and information on safety events for individual patients was not solicited on the survey questionnaire. However, safety information may be identified during the course of data collection. Any safety information for an individual patient that was volunteered by a study participant during the course of this research was to be reported. Study staff completed the Pfizer-required training "Your Reporting Responsibilities: Monitoring the Safety, Performance, and Quality of Pfizer Products (Multiple Languages)", and any relevant Your Reporting Responsibilities supplemental training, prior to commencement of the study. All training was recorded and copies of all signed training certifications are maintained in study files.

The survey questionnaire had a small number of questions which included the option to record open text responses, and was also available to complete on paper. As a result, although unlikely, a survey respondent could have used one of these open text fields or margins on the paper to report an adverse event (AE). In the event that a study participant reported an AE associated with a Pfizer product, Mapi was to complete the NIS AEM Report Form and submit to Pfizer within 24 hours of awareness, enabling the event to be processed according to Pfizer's standard operating procedures.

Throughout the survey conduct, all surveys received on paper, and all results recorded in any open text fields, were reviewed to identify any reported AEs. No AEs were reported by any survey respondent throughout the entire study conduct.

11. DISCUSSION

11.1. Key results

In this study, acknowledgement of awareness, receipt, and use of the XALKORI TMG and PIB was relatively high. Over three-quarters (77.6%) of respondents acknowledged awareness of the XALKORI TMG and PIB, with 77.4% acknowledging receipt of the TMG and 81.0% acknowledging receipt of the PIB. Among respondents who received the TMG and PIB, 78.1% acknowledged reading the TMG and 85.9% acknowledged giving the PIB to their patients, respectively.

Knowledge of the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG was very high for visual disorders, hepatotoxicity, ILD/pneumonitis, and QTc prolongation (88.8% to 96.9%) and relatively high for neutropenia/leukopenia and bradycardia, which were 69.4% and 68.4%, respectively. Knowledge of risk minimisation per the SmPC and TMG ranged from 23.5% to 74.5%. Of note, half of the risk minimisation endpoints were composite endpoints (i.e., respondents had to get all applicable questions correct), whereas endpoints regarding the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG were all single-item questions on the survey questionnaire.

For bradycardia risk minimisation (2 questions), the composite knowledge rate was 23.5%, and the knowledge rate for each of the individual questions was 45.9% and 46.9%, respectively. Although 1 of the questions (#20) was identified during the cognitive pre-test to have wording that caused a lot of confusion (and therefore had been modified prior to conducting the survey in an endeavour to add clarity), this question was not answered by 14.3% of respondents, and the other question (#24) revealed a general lack of knowledge regarding how a physician should proceed with XALKORI dosing for patients who develop Grade 4 bradycardia. For QTc prolongation risk minimisation (2 questions), the same question #20 was present, causing the lower composite knowledge rate (40.8%) for this endpoint (the knowledge rate for the other question regarding QTc prolongation [#21] was 84.7%).

For hepatotoxicity risk minimisation (3 questions), although the overall composite knowledge rate was only 34.7%, 96.9% of respondents knew the most appropriate management of Grade 3 ALT elevation and Grade ≤1 total bilirubin, 64.3% of respondents were aware that transaminase elevations can be expected to predominately occur within the first 2 months of treatment, and 58.2% knew that liver function should be monitored every 2 weeks during the first 2 months of XALKORI treatment.

For neutropenia/leukopenia risk minimisation (1 question), the knowledge rate was 41.8%. This question asked the recommended frequency for monitoring CBCs including WBC counts, and 41.8% answered “as clinically indicated”, which was the correct answer. Another 48.0% responded “monthly”, which may be in accordance with local standard of care in the absence of signs or symptoms that would trigger additional testing.

Knowledge rates did not appear to vary much by having read or having not read or received the TMG. Although increased knowledge rates were observed for respondents who had read the TMG for 10 of the 12 risk-related questions, the differences were usually small (e.g., 98.2% vs 95.3%) or negligible (e.g., 74.5% vs 74.4%). The lack of a substantial difference in knowledge rates by having read vs. having not read or received the TMG is likely confounded by physicians who might learn the information from other sources such as the SmPC.

11.2. Limitations

For this study, given the rarity of ALK-positive NSCLC, it is expected that the number of physicians prescribing XALKORI is low. The original goal was to obtain 150 completed surveys by inviting 1,500 physicians from the original 6 participating countries to participate in the survey. Based on low response rates from the initial survey wave, numerous strategies were employed to obtain the target number of 150 completed XALKORI physician survey, including expanding the survey to 4 additional countries and extending the timeline by an additional year. Although the final survey response rate of 3.0% was not optimal, given that the recruitment method was unable to specifically target known XALKORI prescribers (this is not allowed in many European countries), this response rate was reasonable and was in a range consistent with survey research response rates in general. However, due to the smaller sample size, the precision of the knowledge rate estimates in this study was lower than expected.

The primary limitation of this cross-sectional study was selection bias due to use of a convenience sample and/or low response rates. The impact of selection bias can be minimised through robust outreach to recruit a representative sample. For this study, country selection was carefully considered to recruit physicians from countries where XALKORI prescribing rates were highest and also to obtain a diverse European sample by including countries from various regions of the EU. However, due to feasibility constraints, in some countries (i.e., requirement of IEC approval and institutional-level contracts in Belgium and Italy) it was only possible to approach a limited number of potential XALKORI prescribers. Also, based on the distribution of survey respondents by country, where the number of physicians invited in some countries was very similar (e.g., France [1526] and Germany [1554]) yet the number of surveys collected was different (France=21 vs. Germany=40), it is possible that some selection bias exists in this study. The impact of this cannot be specifically quantified, as the reason for lower participation in some countries such as France is unknown.

There was also potential recall bias. Since this survey was conducted over a 2-year period and the survey was initiated in each specific country at varying time points, the rates reported for awareness, receipt, and use of the TMG and PIB, and knowledge rates of key risk messages, could have been influenced by the lag time between the distribution of the initial XALKORI TMG and conduct of this study.

The survey questionnaire was based on the initial version of the TMG. However, the TMG was updated, particularly on risk minimisation, more than once during the study period and therefore multiple versions of the TMG may have been distributed in several countries during the study period. As a result, this may have negatively impacted respondents' knowledge rates, as risk minimisation information for some of the survey questions changed between versions of the TMG. For example, the original TMG recommended that liver function tests should be monitored every 2 weeks during the first 2 months of XALKORI treatment, which is the correct answer for Q#17 on the survey. However, the current SmPC and TMG recommends that liver function tests should be monitored once a week during the first 2 months of treatment, which for Q#17 on the survey, would be considered the wrong answer for the study.

The objective of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the TMG. However, information contained in the XALKORI TMG was also included in the SmPC. Therefore, it is challenging to separate the effectiveness of the TMG from that of the SmPC.

11.3. Interpretation

Overall, knowledge rates of the risks associated with XALKORI indicated that the majority of the respondents were aware of these risks; however, knowledge rates of recommendations to prevent or reduce these risks (risk minimisation) revealed some gaps, specifically, for bradycardia risk minimisation. Knowledge rates did not appear to vary much by having read or having not read or received the TMG. The lack of a substantial difference in knowledge rates by having read vs. having not read or received the TMG is likely confounded by physicians who might learn the information from other sources such as the SmPC.

Even considering the lag-time between receipt of the XALKORI TMG and completion of the survey by physicians in different countries, the multiple versions of the TMG distributed during the study period, and also considering the lower frequency of XALKORI prescribing due to the rarity of ALK-positive NSCLC, we consider the XALKORI TMG to be reasonably effective based on the results of this study. The low number of respondents to the survey creates some uncertainty in interpretation, and the aforementioned factors may have contributed to some lower knowledge rates.

11.4. Generalisability

The 10 EU countries that participated in this study were specifically selected to obtain a representative sample of physicians who prescribe XALKORI in the EU. Therefore, the results from this multi-country study are reasonably generalisable to physicians in the EU that receive the XALKORI TMG. However, due to the low response rate and the possible selection bias, some caution should be taken when generalising the results.

12. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

13. CONCLUSIONS

The results of this survey indicate that the majority of survey respondents were aware of and received the XALKORI TMG and PIB, and read the XALKORI TMG. Additionally, knowledge rates of the risks associated with XALKORI indicated that the majority of survey respondents were aware of these risks; however, knowledge rates of recommendations to prevent or reduce these risks (risk minimisation) revealed some gaps. Based on the results of this survey, it appears that the XALKORI TMG and/or SmPC did effectively educate and inform physicians on risks associated with XALKORI.

14. REFERENCES

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4. PASS version 2008.0.5, NCSS, LLC, 329 North 1000 East, Kaysville, UT 84037.

15. LIST OF SOURCE TABLES

Table 1: Survey Administration, Eligibility and Analysis Sets Overall and by Country (page 1 of 2)

	Overall N=120	Austria N=13	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=10	France N=21	Germany N=40	Ireland N=3	Italy N=8	Netherlands N=9	Sweden N=4	United Kingdom N=10
Survey modality											
Paper	31 (25.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (81.0%)	8 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)	2 (50.0%)	3 (30.0%)
On-line	89 (74.2%)	13 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)	4 (19.0%)	32 (80.0%)	3 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	8 (88.9%)	2 (50.0%)	7 (70.0%)
Eligible											
Yes	98 (81.7%)	11 (84.6%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (60.0%)	17 (81.0%)	33 (82.5%)	3 (100.0%)	6 (75.0%)	7 (77.8%)	3 (75.0%)	10 (100.0%)
No	22 (18.3%)	2 (15.4%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (40.0%)	4 (19.0%)	7 (17.5%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (25.0%)	2 (22.2%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
If no: reasons for exclusion											
Not agree to take part in this survey	1 (4.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No prescription of XALKORI within the last 12 months[a]	12 (54.5%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (85.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	5	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Participation in the pre-testing survey[b]	6 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	2 (50.0%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Self or family members employed by Pfizer, Mapi, or EMA in the past 10 years	3 (13.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	17	2	0	3	3	7	0	0	1	1	0
Survey status											
Only completed some/all eligibility questions	19 (15.8%)	2 (15.4%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (30.0%)	4 (19.0%)	7 (17.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (11.1%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Completed at least 1 main question[c]	98 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	33 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
Completed all core survey questions[d]	80 (81.6%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	6 (35.3%)	32 (97.0%)	2 (66.7%)	6 (100.0%)	6 (85.7%)	2 (66.7%)	9 (90.0%)
Analysis Sets											
Full analysis set (Eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question)	98 (81.7%)	11 (84.6%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (60.0%)	17 (81.0%)	33 (82.5%)	3 (100.0%)	6 (75.0%)	7 (77.8%)	3 (75.0%)	10 (100.0%)
Completer analysis set (Eligible physicians who have completed all core questions)	80 (66.7%)	11 (84.6%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (40.0%)	6 (28.6%)	32 (80.0%)	2 (66.7%)	6 (75.0%)	6 (66.7%)	2 (50.0%)	9 (90.0%)

Table 1: Survey Administration, Eligibility and Analysis Sets Overall and by Country (page 2 of 2)

MD=Missing data
[a] Include 9 physicians who have actually not prescribed XALKORI® at least once within the last 12 months, and also include 3 physicians who have answered 'I don't remember' and who have not completed the survey thereafter.
[b] Include 3 physicians who have actually participated in the pre-testing survey, and also include 3 physicians who have answered 'I don't remember' and who have not completed the survey thereafter.
Of note, 8 other physicians have answered 'I don't remember' but are considered in the eligible population as all other eligibility criteria were met and the surveys have been completed thereafter
[c] Main survey questions= questions 5-24 (Variable described among the eligible population).
[d] Core survey questions= questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24 (Variable described among the eligible population).

Table 2: Physician Characteristics Overall and by Country - Full Analysis Set (page 1 of 2)

	Overall N=98	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=6	France N=17	Germany N=33	Ireland N=3	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=7	Sweden N=3	United Kingdom N=10
Gender											
Male	72 (73.5%)	9 (81.8%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (50.0%)	13 (76.5%)	26 (78.8%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (33.3%)	5 (71.4%)	3 (100.0%)	8 (80.0%)
Female	25 (25.5%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	4 (23.5%)	7 (21.2%)	1 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (20.0%)
Prefer not to answer	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Practice type[a]											
General community hospital	22 (22.4%)	5 (45.5%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (35.3%)	1 (3.0%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (33.3%)	5 (71.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)
Cancer centre[b]	21 (21.4%)	NA	2 (100.0%)	1 (16.7%)	2 (11.8%)	10 (30.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (50.0%)
Academic teaching hospital	53 (54.1%)	6 (54.5%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (83.3%)	8 (47.1%)	21 (63.6%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (50.0%)	2 (28.6%)	3 (100.0%)	4 (40.0%)
Other	7 (7.1%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	2 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Speciality											
Medical oncologist	40 (40.8%)	1 (9.1%)	1 (50.0%)	6 (100.0%)	8 (47.1%)	8 (24.2%)	2 (66.7%)	6 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (80.0%)
Pulmonologist	50 (51.0%)	10 (90.9%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (47.1%)	22 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)
General practitioner/internist[c]	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	NA
Radiation oncologist	2 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (20.0%)
Other	3 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	2 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Number of years in physician practice											
≤ 5 years	4 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	1 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (20.0%)
6-10 years	16 (16.3%)	3 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	4 (23.5%)	4 (12.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (42.9%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)
> 10 years	75 (76.5%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	12 (70.6%)	27 (81.8%)	1 (33.3%)	6 (100.0%)	4 (57.1%)	2 (66.7%)	8 (80.0%)
Prefer not to answer	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	2 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Within the last 12 months, number of new patients for which XALKORI was prescribed											
1-2	36 (36.7%)	3 (27.3%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	5 (29.4%)	12 (36.4%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (50.0%)	3 (42.9%)	1 (33.3%)	4 (40.0%)
3-7	52 (53.1%)	7 (63.6%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	11 (64.7%)	15 (45.5%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (50.0%)	4 (57.1%)	1 (33.3%)	6 (60.0%)
> 7	8 (8.2%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	5 (15.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't remember	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	2 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
MD=Missing data, NA=Not applicable.
[a] More than 1 practice can be reported.
[b] This response choice was not an option for the Austrian or Belgium Dutch questionnaire version. The response 'Cancer centre' was an option in all other questionnaires including the Belgium French questionnaire.
[c] This response choice was not an option for the UK questionnaire version.

Table 2: Physician Characteristics Overall and by Country - Full Analysis Set (page 2 of 2)

	Overall N=98	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=6	France N=17	Germany N=33	Ireland N=3	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=7	Sweden N=3	United Kingdom N=10
Last time prescribed XALKORI											
0-<3 months ago	60 (61.2%)	6 (54.5%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (33.3%)	14 (82.4%)	18 (54.5%)	1 (33.3%)	5 (83.3%)	3 (42.9%)	2 (66.7%)	7 (70.0%)
3-<8 months ago	31 (31.6%)	3 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (11.8%)	13 (39.4%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (16.7%)	3 (42.9%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (30.0%)
8-12 months ago	5 (5.1%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	1 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't remember	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	2 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Current investigator in a XALKORI clinical trial											
Yes	14 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (23.5%)	4 (12.1%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (50.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)
No	82 (83.7%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	13 (76.5%)	28 (84.8%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (50.0%)	6 (85.7%)	3 (100.0%)	9 (90.0%)
I don't know	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	2 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
MD=Missing data, NA=Not applicable.
[a] More than 1 practice can be reported.
[b] This response choice was not an option for the Austrian or Belgium Dutch questionnaire version. The response 'Cancer centre' was an option in all other questionnaires including the Belgium French questionnaire.
[c] This response choice was not an option for the UK questionnaire version.

Table 3: Physician Characteristics Overall and by Country - Completer Analysis Set (page 1 of 2)

	Overall N=80	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=4	France N=6	Germany N=32	Ireland N=2	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=6	Sweden N=2	United Kingdom N=9
Gender											
Male	59 (73.8%)	9 (81.8%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (50.0%)	4 (66.7%)	25 (78.1%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	8 (88.9%)
Female	21 (26.3%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)	2 (33.3%)	7 (21.9%)	1 (50.0%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)
Prefer not to answer	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Practice type[a]											
General community hospital	16 (20.0%)	5 (45.5%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	1 (3.1%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Cancer centre[b]	19 (23.8%)	NA	2 (100.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (16.7%)	9 (28.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (55.6%)
Academic teaching hospital	43 (53.8%)	6 (54.5%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (75.0%)	2 (33.3%)	20 (62.5%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	2 (33.3%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (44.4%)
Other	7 (8.8%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (18.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	1 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Speciality											
Medical oncologist	32 (40.0%)	1 (9.1%)	1 (50.0%)	4 (100.0%)	3 (50.0%)	8 (25.0%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (77.8%)
Pulmonologist	42 (52.5%)	10 (90.9%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	21 (65.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
General practitioner/internist[c]	1 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	NA
Radiation oncologist	2 (2.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (22.2%)
Other	3 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Number of years in physician practice											
≤ 5 years	2 (2.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)
6-10 years	13 (16.3%)	3 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
> 10 years	63 (78.8%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	4 (66.7%)	26 (81.3%)	1 (50.0%)	6 (100.0%)	3 (50.0%)	2 (100.0%)	8 (88.9%)
Prefer not to answer	1 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	1 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Within the last 12 months, number of new patients for which XALKORI was prescribed											
1-2	30 (37.5%)	3 (27.3%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	2 (33.3%)	12 (37.5%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (33.3%)
3-7	42 (52.5%)	7 (63.6%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	4 (66.7%)	14 (43.8%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	6 (66.7%)
> 7	7 (8.8%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (15.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don’t remember	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	1 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
MD=Missing data, NA=Not applicable.
[a] More than 1 practice can be reported.
[b] This response choice was not an option for the Austrian or Belgium Dutch questionnaire version. The response 'Cancer centre' was an option in all other questionnaires including the Belgium French questionnaire.
[c] This response choice was not an option for the UK questionnaire version.

Table 3: Physician Characteristics Overall and by Country - Completer Analysis Set (page 2 of 2)

	Overall N=80	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=4	France N=6	Germany N=32	Ireland N=2	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=6	Sweden N=2	United Kingdom N=9
Last time prescribed XALKORI											
0-<3 months ago	48 (60.0%)	6 (54.5%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (50.0%)	5 (83.3%)	17 (53.1%)	1 (50.0%)	5 (83.3%)	2 (33.3%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (66.7%)
3-<8 months ago	26 (32.5%)	3 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (40.6%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (16.7%)	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (33.3%)
8-12 months ago	5 (6.3%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't remember	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	1 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Current investigator in a XALKORI clinical trial											
Yes	12 (15.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (12.5%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)
No	67 (83.8%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	27 (84.4%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	5 (83.3%)	2 (100.0%)	8 (88.9%)
I don't know	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	1 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
MD=Missing data, NA=Not applicable.
[a] More than 1 practice can be reported.
[b] This response choice was not an option for the Austrian or Belgium Dutch questionnaire version. The response 'Cancer centre' was an option in all other questionnaires including the Belgium French questionnaire.
[c] This response choice was not an option for the UK questionnaire version.

Table 4: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB) Overall and by Country - Full Analysis Set (page 1 of 6)

	Overall N=98	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=6	France N=17	Germany N=33	Ireland N=3	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=7	Sweden N=3	United Kingdom N=10
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG (Q5)											
n (%)	76 (77.6%)	9 (81.8%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	15 (88.2%)	24 (72.7%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (66.7%)	7 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)	8 (80.0%)
95% CI	[68.0%;85.4%]	[48.2%;97.7%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[35.9%;99.6%]	[63.6%;98.5%]	[54.5%;86.7%]	[0.0%;70.8%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[59.0%;100.0%]	[9.4%;99.2%]	[44.4%;97.5%]
Awareness of the XALKORI PIB (Q10)											
n (%)	76 (77.6%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	12 (70.6%)	28 (84.8%)	3 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	1 (33.3%)	5 (50.0%)
95% CI	[68.0%;85.4%]	[39.0%;94.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[44.0%;89.7%]	[68.1%;94.9%]	[29.2%;100.0%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[59.0%;100.0%]	[0.8%;90.6%]	[18.7%;81.3%]
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10)											
n (%)	65 (66.3%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	11 (64.7%)	24 (72.7%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (66.7%)	7 (100.0%)	1 (33.3%)	4 (40.0%)
95% CI	[56.1%;75.6%]	[39.0%;94.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[38.3%;85.8%]	[54.5%;86.7%]	[0.0%;70.8%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[59.0%;100.0%]	[0.8%;90.6%]	[12.2%;73.8%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG (Q6)[a]											
n (%)	65 (77.4%)	8 (88.9%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (80.0%)	14 (93.3%)	18 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)	5 (62.5%)
95% CI	[67.0%;85.8%]	[51.8%;99.7%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[28.4%;99.5%]	[68.1%;99.8%]	[46.0%;83.5%]	[0.0%;70.8%]	[47.8%;100.0%]	[59.0%;100.0%]	[9.4%;99.2%]	[24.5%;91.5%]
Receipt of the XALKORI PIB (Q11)[b]											
n (%)	64 (81.0%)	8 (80.0%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	12 (100.0%)	20 (69.0%)	2 (66.7%)	6 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (60.0%)
95% CI	[70.6%;89.0%]	[44.4%;97.5%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[19.4%;99.4%]	[73.5%;100.0%]	[49.2%;84.7%]	[9.4%;99.2%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[59.0%;100.0%]	[2.5%;100.0%]	[14.7%;94.7%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11)[c]											
n (%)	51 (78.5%)	6 (75.0%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	11 (100.0%)	15 (62.5%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (50.0%)
95% CI	[66.5%;87.7%]	[34.9%;96.8%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[19.4%;99.4%]	[71.5%;100.0%]	[40.6%;81.2%]		[39.8%;100.0%]	[59.0%;100.0%]	[2.5%;100.0%]	[6.8%;93.2%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24).
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods.
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.

Table 4: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB) Overall and by Country - Full Analysis Set (page 2 of 6)

	Overall N=98	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=6	France N=17	Germany N=33	Ireland N=3	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=7	Sweden N=3	United Kingdom N=10
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG (Q7)[d]											
n (%)	57 (78.1%)	8 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	9 (64.3%)	18 (85.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	5 (71.4%)	2 (66.7%)	5 (83.3%)
95% CI	[66.9%;86.9%]	[63.1%;100.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[19.4%;99.4%]	[35.1%;87.2%]	[63.7%;97.0%]	[0.0%;70.8%]	[47.8%;100.0%]	[29.0%;96.3%]	[9.4%;99.2%]	[35.9%;99.6%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI PIB (Q12)[e]											
n (%)	55 (85.9%)	6 (75.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)	8 (66.7%)	20 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	6 (85.7%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
95% CI	[75.0%;93.4%]	[34.9%;96.8%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[9.4%;99.2%]	[34.9%;90.1%]	[83.2%;100.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[35.9%;99.6%]	[42.1%;99.6%]	[2.5%;100.0%]	[29.2%;100.0%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q7/Q12)[f]											
n (%)	39 (76.5%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)	6 (54.5%)	14 (93.3%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (75.0%)	5 (71.4%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
95% CI	[62.5%;87.2%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[9.4%;99.2%]	[23.4%;83.3%]	[68.1%;99.8%]		[19.4%;99.4%]	[29.0%;96.3%]	[2.5%;100.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.

Table 4: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB) Overall and by Country - Full Analysis Set (page 3 of 6)

	Overall N=98	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=6	France N=17	Germany N=33	Ireland N=3	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=7	Sweden N=3	United Kingdom N=10
Knowledge/comprehension of the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG[g]											
Knowledge of the hepatotoxicity risk (Q15A)											
n (%)	92 (93.9%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	16 (94.1%)	30 (90.9%)	3 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	7 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
95% CI	[87.1%;97.7%]	[71.5%;100.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[35.9%;99.6%]	[71.3%;99.9%]	[75.7%;98.1%]	[29.2%;100.0%]	[35.9%;99.6%]	[59.0%;100.0%]	[29.2%;100.0%]	[69.2%;100.0%]
Knowledge of the ILD/pneumonitis risk (Q15B)											
n (%)	87 (88.8%)	10 (90.9%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	14 (82.4%)	29 (87.9%)	3 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	7 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
95% CI	[80.8%;94.3%]	[58.7%;99.8%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[35.9%;99.6%]	[56.6%;96.2%]	[71.8%;96.6%]	[29.2%;100.0%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[59.0%;100.0%]	[29.2%;100.0%]	[69.2%;100.0%]
Knowledge of the QTc prolongation risk (Q15D)											
n (%)	87 (88.8%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	16 (94.1%)	27 (81.8%)	3 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	6 (85.7%)	3 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
95% CI	[80.8%;94.3%]	[39.0%;94.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[71.3%;99.9%]	[64.5%;93.0%]	[29.2%;100.0%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[42.1%;99.6%]	[29.2%;100.0%]	[69.2%;100.0%]
Knowledge of the vision disorders risk (Q15E)											
n (%)	95 (96.9%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	30 (90.9%)	3 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
95% CI	[91.3%;99.4%]	[71.5%;100.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[80.5%;100.0%]	[75.7%;98.1%]	[29.2%;100.0%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[59.0%;100.0%]	[29.2%;100.0%]	[69.2%;100.0%]
Knowledge of the neutropenia and leukopenia risk (Q15G)											
n (%)	68 (69.4%)	9 (81.8%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	12 (70.6%)	20 (60.6%)	3 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	4 (57.1%)	1 (33.3%)	9 (90.0%)
95% CI	[59.3%;78.3%]	[48.2%;97.7%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[44.0%;89.7%]	[42.1%;77.1%]	[29.2%;100.0%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[18.4%;90.1%]	[0.8%;90.6%]	[55.5%;99.7%]
Knowledge of the bradycardia risk (Q15H)											
n (%)	67 (68.4%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (33.3%)	14 (82.4%)	22 (66.7%)	3 (100.0%)	3 (50.0%)	3 (42.9%)	2 (66.7%)	8 (80.0%)
95% CI	[58.2%;77.4%]	[39.0%;94.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[4.3%;77.7%]	[56.6%;96.2%]	[48.2%;82.0%]	[29.2%;100.0%]	[11.8%;88.2%]	[9.9%;81.6%]	[9.4%;99.2%]	[44.4%;97.5%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods

Table 4: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB) Overall and by Country - Full Analysis Set (page 4 of 6)

[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.

Table 4: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB) Overall and by Country - Full Analysis Set (page 5 of 6)

	Overall N=98	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=6	France N=17	Germany N=33	Ireland N=3	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=7	Sweden N=3	United Kingdom N=10
Knowledge of risk minimisation per SmPC and TMG											
Knowledge of hepatotoxicity risk minimisation (Q16/Q17/Q18)											
n (%)	34 (34.7%)	2 (18.2%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (50.0%)	3 (17.6%)	8 (24.2%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (57.1%)	3 (100.0%)	6 (60.0%)
95% CI	[25.4%;45.0%]	[2.3%;51.8%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[11.8%;88.2%]	[3.8%;43.4%]	[11.1%;42.3%]	[0.8%;90.6%]	[4.3%;77.7%]	[18.4%;90.1%]	[29.2%;100.0%]	[26.2%;87.8%]
Knowledge of ILD/pneumonitis risk minimisation (Q19)											
n (%)	73 (74.5%)	10 (90.9%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	8 (47.1%)	24 (72.7%)	2 (66.7%)	4 (66.7%)	5 (71.4%)	3 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
95% CI	[64.7%;82.8%]	[58.7%;99.8%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[35.9%;99.6%]	[23.0%;72.2%]	[54.5%;86.7%]	[9.4%;99.2%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[29.0%;96.3%]	[29.2%;100.0%]	[69.2%;100.0%]
Knowledge of QTc prolongation risk minimisation (Q20/Q21)											
n (%)	40 (40.8%)	3 (27.3%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (33.3%)	3 (17.6%)	13 (39.4%)	2 (66.7%)	5 (83.3%)	3 (42.9%)	2 (66.7%)	5 (50.0%)
95% CI	[31.0%;51.2%]	[6.0%;61.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[4.3%;77.7%]	[3.8%;43.4%]	[22.9%;57.9%]	[9.4%;99.2%]	[35.9%;99.6%]	[9.9%;81.6%]	[9.4%;99.2%]	[18.7%;81.3%]
Knowledge of vision disorders risk minimisation (Q22)											
n (%)	63 (64.3%)	8 (72.7%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	10 (58.8%)	22 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (50.0%)	5 (71.4%)	3 (100.0%)	7 (70.0%)
95% CI	[54.0%;73.7%]	[39.0%;94.0%]	[1.3%;98.7%]	[11.8%;88.2%]	[32.9%;81.6%]	[48.2%;82.0%]	[0.8%;90.6%]	[11.8%;88.2%]	[29.0%;96.3%]	[29.2%;100.0%]	[34.8%;93.3%]
Knowledge of neutropenia and leukopenia risk minimisation (Q23)											
n (%)	41 (41.8%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (50.0%)	2 (11.8%)	14 (42.4%)	2 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (33.3%)	6 (60.0%)
95% CI	[31.9%;52.2%]	[39.0%;94.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[11.8%;88.2%]	[1.5%;36.4%]	[25.5%;60.8%]	[9.4%;99.2%]	[4.3%;77.7%]	[0.4%;57.9%]	[0.8%;90.6%]	[26.2%;87.8%]
Knowledge of bradycardia risk minimisation (Q20/Q24)											
n (%)	23 (23.5%)	3 (27.3%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (16.7%)	2 (11.8%)	6 (18.2%)	2 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)	2 (28.6%)	2 (66.7%)	2 (20.0%)
95% CI	[15.5%;33.1%]	[6.0%;61.0%]	[1.3%;98.7%]	[0.4%;64.1%]	[1.5%;36.4%]	[7.0%;35.5%]	[9.4%;99.2%]	[4.3%;77.7%]	[3.7%;71.0%]	[9.4%;99.2%]	[2.5%;55.6%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).

Table 4: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB) Overall and by Country - Full Analysis Set (page 6 of 6)

[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.

Table 5: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB) Overall and by Country - Completer Analysis Set (page 1 of 6)

	Overall N=80	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=4	France N=6	Germany N=32	Ireland N=2	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=6	Sweden N=2	United Kingdom N=9
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG (Q5)											
n (%)	62 (77.5%)	9 (81.8%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	23 (71.9%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (66.7%)	6 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)	8 (88.9%)
95% CI	[66.8%;86.1%]	[48.2%;97.7%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[39.8%;100.0%]	[35.9%;99.6%]	[53.3%;86.3%]	[0.0%;84.2%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[1.3%;98.7%]	[51.8%;99.7%]
Awareness of the XALKORI PIB (Q10)											
n (%)	63 (78.8%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	3 (50.0%)	27 (84.4%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)	4 (44.4%)
95% CI	[68.2%;87.1%]	[39.0%;94.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[39.8%;100.0%]	[11.8%;88.2%]	[67.2%;94.7%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[1.3%;98.7%]	[13.7%;78.8%]
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10)											
n (%)	55 (68.8%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	3 (50.0%)	23 (71.9%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (66.7%)	6 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)	4 (44.4%)
95% CI	[57.4%;78.7%]	[39.0%;94.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[39.8%;100.0%]	[11.8%;88.2%]	[53.3%;86.3%]	[0.0%;84.2%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[1.3%;98.7%]	[13.7%;78.8%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG (Q6)[a]											
n (%)	54 (78.3%)	8 (88.9%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	17 (65.4%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (62.5%)
95% CI	[66.7%;87.3%]	[51.8%;99.7%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[39.8%;100.0%]	[47.8%;100.0%]	[44.3%;82.8%]	[0.0%;84.2%]	[47.8%;100.0%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[24.5%;91.5%]
Receipt of the XALKORI PIB (Q11)[b]											
n (%)	51 (77.3%)	8 (80.0%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	3 (100.0%)	19 (67.9%)	1 (50.0%)	6 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (50.0%)
95% CI	[65.3%;86.7%]	[44.4%;97.5%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[19.4%;99.4%]	[29.2%;100.0%]	[47.6%;84.1%]	[1.3%;98.7%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[2.5%;100.0%]	[6.8%;93.2%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11)[c]											
n (%)	41 (74.5%)	6 (75.0%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	3 (100.0%)	14 (60.9%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (50.0%)
95% CI	[61.0%;85.3%]	[34.9%;96.8%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[19.4%;99.4%]	[29.2%;100.0%]	[38.5%;80.3%]		[39.8%;100.0%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[2.5%;100.0%]	[6.8%;93.2%]

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.

Table 5: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB) Overall and by Country - Completer Analysis Set (page 2 of 6)

	Overall N=80	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=4	France N=6	Germany N=32	Ireland N=2	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=6	Sweden N=2	United Kingdom N=9
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG (Q7)[d]											
n (%)	48 (80.0%)	8 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	2 (40.0%)	17 (85.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)
95% CI	[67.7%;89.2%]	[63.1%;100.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[19.4%;99.4%]	[5.3%;85.3%]	[62.1%;96.8%]	[0.0%;84.2%]	[47.8%;100.0%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[35.9%;99.6%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI PIB (Q12)[e]											
n (%)	45 (88.2%)	6 (75.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)	2 (66.7%)	19 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	5 (83.3%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
95% CI	[76.1%;95.6%]	[34.9%;96.8%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[9.4%;99.2%]	[9.4%;99.2%]	[82.4%;100.0%]	[2.5%;100.0%]	[35.9%;99.6%]	[35.9%;99.6%]	[2.5%;100.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q7/Q12)[f]											
n (%)	32 (78.0%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	13 (92.9%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (75.0%)	4 (66.7%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
95% CI	[62.4%;89.4%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[9.4%;99.2%]	[0.8%;90.6%]	[66.1%;99.8%]	[0.0%;84.2%]	[19.4%;99.4%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[2.5%;100.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.

Table 5: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB) Overall and by Country - Completer Analysis Set (page 3 of 6)

	Overall N=80	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=4	France N=6	Germany N=32	Ireland N=2	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=6	Sweden N=2	United Kingdom N=9
Knowledge/comprehension of the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG[g]											
Knowledge of the hepatotoxicity risk (Q15A)											
n (%)	75 (93.8%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	29 (90.6%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	6 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
95% CI	[86.0%;97.9%]	[71.5%;100.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[39.8%;100.0%]	[35.9%;99.6%]	[75.0%;98.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[35.9%;99.6%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[66.4%;100.0%]
Knowledge of the ILD/pneumonitis risk (Q15B)											
n (%)	72 (90.0%)	10 (90.9%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	28 (87.5%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	6 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
95% CI	[81.2%;95.6%]	[58.7%;99.8%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[39.8%;100.0%]	[35.9%;99.6%]	[71.0%;96.5%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[66.4%;100.0%]
Knowledge of the QTc prolongation risk (Q15D)											
n (%)	69 (86.3%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	26 (81.3%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	2 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
95% CI	[76.7%;92.9%]	[39.0%;94.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[39.8%;100.0%]	[35.9%;99.6%]	[63.6%;92.8%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[35.9%;99.6%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[66.4%;100.0%]
Knowledge of the vision disorders risk (Q15E)											
n (%)	77 (96.3%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	29 (90.6%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
95% CI	[89.4%;99.2%]	[71.5%;100.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[39.8%;100.0%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[75.0%;98.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[54.1%;100.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[66.4%;100.0%]
Knowledge of the neutropenia and leukopenia risk (Q15G)											
n (%)	55 (68.8%)	9 (81.8%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (50.0%)	4 (66.7%)	19 (59.4%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	3 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	9 (100.0%)
95% CI	[57.4%;78.7%]	[48.2%;97.7%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[6.8%;93.2%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[40.6%;76.3%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[11.8%;88.2%]	[1.3%;98.7%]	[66.4%;100.0%]
Knowledge of the bradycardia risk (Q15H)											
n (%)	50 (62.5%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	21 (65.6%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (50.0%)	2 (33.3%)	2 (100.0%)	7 (77.8%)
95% CI	[51.0%;73.1%]	[39.0%;94.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[0.0%;60.2%]	[11.8%;88.2%]	[46.8%;81.4%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[11.8%;88.2%]	[4.3%;77.7%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[40.0%;97.2%]

Table 5: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB) Overall and by Country - Completer Analysis Set (page 4 of 6)

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment

Table 5: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB) Overall and by Country - Completer Analysis Set (page 5 of 6)

	Overall N=80	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=4	France N=6	Germany N=32	Ireland N=2	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=6	Sweden N=2	United Kingdom N=9
Knowledge of risk minimisation per SmPC and TMG											
Knowledge of hepatotoxicity risk minimisation (Q16/Q17/Q18)											
n (%)	32 (40.0%)	2 (18.2%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	2 (33.3%)	8 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (66.7%)
95% CI	[29.2%;51.6%]	[2.3%;51.8%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[19.4%;99.4%]	[4.3%;77.7%]	[11.5%;43.4%]	[1.3%;98.7%]	[4.3%;77.7%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[29.9%;92.5%]
Knowledge of ILD/pneumonitis risk minimisation (Q19)											
n (%)	61 (76.3%)	10 (90.9%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	1 (16.7%)	23 (71.9%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
95% CI	[65.4%;85.1%]	[58.7%;99.8%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[39.8%;100.0%]	[0.4%;64.1%]	[53.3%;86.3%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[66.4%;100.0%]
Knowledge of QTc prolongation risk minimisation (Q20/Q21)											
n (%)	38 (47.5%)	3 (27.3%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (25.0%)	3 (50.0%)	12 (37.5%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	3 (50.0%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (55.6%)
95% CI	[36.2%;59.0%]	[6.0%;61.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[0.6%;80.6%]	[11.8%;88.2%]	[21.1%;56.3%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[35.9%;99.6%]	[11.8%;88.2%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[21.2%;86.3%]
Knowledge of vision disorders risk minimisation (Q22)											
n (%)	53 (66.3%)	8 (72.7%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (25.0%)	4 (66.7%)	22 (68.8%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	7 (77.8%)
95% CI	[54.8%;76.4%]	[39.0%;94.0%]	[1.3%;98.7%]	[0.6%;80.6%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[50.0%;83.9%]	[1.3%;98.7%]	[11.8%;88.2%]	[22.3%;95.7%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[40.0%;97.2%]
Knowledge of neutropenia and leukopenia risk minimisation (Q23)											
n (%)	36 (45.0%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (40.6%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (33.3%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (50.0%)	6 (66.7%)
95% CI	[33.8%;56.5%]	[39.0%;94.0%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[0.6%;80.6%]	[0.0%;45.9%]	[23.7%;59.4%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[4.3%;77.7%]	[0.4%;64.1%]	[1.3%;98.7%]	[29.9%;92.5%]
Knowledge of bradycardia risk minimisation (Q20/Q24)											
n (%)	22 (27.5%)	3 (27.3%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	6 (18.8%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (33.3%)	2 (33.3%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (22.2%)
95% CI	[18.1%;38.6%]	[6.0%;61.0%]	[1.3%;98.7%]	[0.0%;60.2%]	[4.3%;77.7%]	[7.2%;36.4%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[4.3%;77.7%]	[4.3%;77.7%]	[15.8%;100.0%]	[2.8%;60.0%]

Table 5: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB) Overall and by Country - Completer Analysis Set (page 6 of 6)

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.

Table 6: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG), by TMG Reading Status - Full Analysis Set (page 1 of 2)

	Read[a] N=55	Not Read or Not received[a] N=43	Overall N=98
Knowledge/comprehension of the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG[b]			
Knowledge of the hepatotoxicity risk (Q15A)			
n (%)	53 (96.4%)	39 (90.7%)	92 (93.9%)
95% CI	[87.5%;99.6%]	[77.9%;97.4%]	[87.1%;97.7%]
Knowledge of the ILD/pneumonitis risk (Q15B)			
n (%)	50 (90.9%)	37 (86.0%)	87 (88.8%)
95% CI	[80.0%;97.0%]	[72.1%;94.7%]	[80.8%;94.3%]
Knowledge of the QTc prolongation risk (Q15D)			
n (%)	50 (90.9%)	37 (86.0%)	87 (88.8%)
95% CI	[80.0%;97.0%]	[72.1%;94.7%]	[80.8%;94.3%]
Knowledge of the vision disorders risk (Q15E)			
n (%)	54 (98.2%)	41 (95.3%)	95 (96.9%)
95% CI	[90.3%;100.0%]	[84.2%;99.4%]	[91.3%;99.4%]
Knowledge of the neutropenia and leukopenia risk (Q15G)			
n (%)	36 (65.5%)	32 (74.4%)	68 (69.4%)
95% CI	[51.4%;77.8%]	[58.8%;86.5%]	[59.3%;78.3%]
Knowledge of the bradycardia risk (Q15H)			
n (%)	39 (70.9%)	28 (65.1%)	67 (68.4%)
95% CI	[57.1%;82.4%]	[49.1%;79.0%]	[58.2%;77.4%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24).
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods.
[a] The variable 'TMG Reading Status' is defined as:
- 'Read' if Q7 (TMG read)='Yes' and Q8 (Amount of reading)='All of it' or 'Some of it';
- 'Not Read or Not received' otherwise.
[b] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.

Table 6: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG), by TMG Reading Status - Full Analysis Set (page 2 of 2)

	Read[a] N=55	Not Read or Not received[a] N=43	Overall N=98
Knowledge of risk minimisation per SmPC and TMG			
Knowledge of hepatotoxicity risk minimisation (Q16/Q17/Q18)			
n (%)	20 (36.4%)	14 (32.6%)	34 (34.7%)
95% CI	[23.8%;50.4%]	[19.1%;48.5%]	[25.4%;45.0%]
Knowledge of ILD/pneumonitis risk minimisation (Q19)			
n (%)	41 (74.5%)	32 (74.4%)	73 (74.5%)
95% CI	[61.0%;85.3%]	[58.8%;86.5%]	[64.7%;82.8%]
Knowledge of QTc prolongation risk minimisation (Q20/Q21)			
n (%)	24 (43.6%)	16 (37.2%)	40 (40.8%)
95% CI	[30.3%;57.7%]	[23.0%;53.3%]	[31.0%;51.2%]
Knowledge of vision disorders risk minimisation (Q22)			
n (%)	33 (60.0%)	30 (69.8%)	63 (64.3%)
95% CI	[45.9%;73.0%]	[53.9%;82.8%]	[54.0%;73.7%]
Knowledge of neutropenia and leukopenia risk minimisation (Q23)			
n (%)	24 (43.6%)	17 (39.5%)	41 (41.8%)
95% CI	[30.3%;57.7%]	[25.0%;55.6%]	[31.9%;52.2%]
Knowledge of bradycardia risk minimisation (Q20/Q24)			
n (%)	13 (23.6%)	10 (23.3%)	23 (23.5%)
95% CI	[13.2%;37.0%]	[11.8%;38.6%]	[15.5%;33.1%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)

95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods

[a] The variable 'TMG Reading Status' is defined as:
- 'Read' if Q7 (TMG read)='Yes' and Q8 (Amount of reading)='All of it' or 'Some of it';
- 'Not Read or Not received' otherwise.

[b] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.

Table 7: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG), by TMG Reading Status - Completer Analysis Set (page 1 of 2)

	Read[a] N=46	Not Read or Not received[a] N=34	Overall N=80
Knowledge/comprehension of the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG[b]			
Knowledge of the hepatotoxicity risk (Q15A)			
n (%)	44 (95.7%)	31 (91.2%)	75 (93.8%)
95% CI	[85.2%;99.5%]	[76.3%;98.1%]	[86.0%;97.9%]
Knowledge of the ILD/pneumonitis risk (Q15B)			
n (%)	42 (91.3%)	30 (88.2%)	72 (90.0%)
95% CI	[79.2%;97.6%]	[72.5%;96.7%]	[81.2%;95.6%]
Knowledge of the QTc prolongation risk (Q15D)			
n (%)	41 (89.1%)	28 (82.4%)	69 (86.3%)
95% CI	[76.4%;96.4%]	[65.5%;93.2%]	[76.7%;92.9%]
Knowledge of the vision disorders risk (Q15E)			
n (%)	45 (97.8%)	32 (94.1%)	77 (96.3%)
95% CI	[88.5%;99.9%]	[80.3%;99.3%]	[89.4%;99.2%]
Knowledge of the neutropenia and leukopenia risk (Q15G)			
n (%)	30 (65.2%)	25 (73.5%)	55 (68.8%)
95% CI	[49.8%;78.6%]	[55.6%;87.1%]	[57.4%;78.7%]
Knowledge of the bradycardia risk (Q15H)			
n (%)	30 (65.2%)	20 (58.8%)	50 (62.5%)
95% CI	[49.8%;78.6%]	[40.7%;75.4%]	[51.0%;73.1%]

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24).
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] The variable 'TMG Reading Status' is defined as:
- 'Read' if Q7 (TMG read)='Yes' and Q8 (Amount of reading)='All of it' or 'Some of it';
- 'Not Read or Not received' otherwise.
[b] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.

Table 7: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG), by TMG Reading Status - Completer Analysis Set (page 2 of 2)

	Read[a] N=46	Not Read or Not received[a] N=34	Overall N=80
Knowledge of risk minimisation per SmPC and TMG			
Knowledge of hepatotoxicity risk minimisation (Q16/Q17/Q18)			
n (%)	19 (41.3%)	13 (38.2%)	32 (40.0%)
95% CI	[27.0%;56.8%]	[22.2%;56.4%]	[29.2%;51.6%]
Knowledge of ILD/pneumonitis risk minimisation (Q19)			
n (%)	34 (73.9%)	27 (79.4%)	61 (76.3%)
95% CI	[58.9%;85.7%]	[62.1%;91.3%]	[65.4%;85.1%]
Knowledge of QTc prolongation risk minimisation (Q20/Q21)			
n (%)	23 (50.0%)	15 (44.1%)	38 (47.5%)
95% CI	[34.9%;65.1%]	[27.2%;62.1%]	[36.2%;59.0%]
Knowledge of vision disorders risk minimisation (Q22)			
n (%)	28 (60.9%)	25 (73.5%)	53 (66.3%)
95% CI	[45.4%;74.9%]	[55.6%;87.1%]	[54.8%;76.4%]
Knowledge of neutropenia and leukopenia risk minimisation (Q23)			
n (%)	21 (45.7%)	15 (44.1%)	36 (45.0%)
95% CI	[30.9%;61.0%]	[27.2%;62.1%]	[33.8%;56.5%]
Knowledge of bradycardia risk minimisation (Q20/Q24)			
n (%)	13 (28.3%)	9 (26.5%)	22 (27.5%)
95% CI	[16.0%;43.5%]	[12.9%;44.4%]	[18.1%;38.6%]

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods.
[a] The variable 'TMG Reading Status' is defined as:
- 'Read' if Q7 (TMG read)='Yes' and Q8 (Amount of reading)='All of it' or 'Some of it';
- 'Not Read or Not received' otherwise.
[b] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.

Table 8: Composite Endpoint of Knowledge of Risks Associated with XALKORI Treatment, and Risk Minimisation per the Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) and Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG), by TMG Reading Status - Full Analysis Set

	Read[a] N=55	Not Read or Not received[a] N=43	Overall N=98
Number of correct answers regarding the known risks associated with XALKORI treatment (/ 9 questions: Q15A-15I)			
0	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
1-4	2 (3.6%)	5 (11.6%)	7 (7.1%)
5-8	46 (83.6%)	28 (65.1%)	74 (75.5%)
9	4 (7.3%)	8 (18.6%)	12 (12.2%)
MD	3 (5.5%)	2 (4.7%)	5 (5.1%)
Number of correct answers regarding the risk minimisation per the SmPC and TMG (/ 9 questions: Q16-Q24)			
0	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
1-4	10 (18.2%)	6 (14.0%)	16 (16.3%)
5-8	33 (60.0%)	29 (67.4%)	62 (63.3%)
9	3 (5.5%)	1 (2.3%)	4 (4.1%)
MD	9 (16.4%)	7 (16.3%)	16 (16.3%)

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
MD=Missing data
[a] The variable 'TMG Reading Status' is defined as:
- 'Read' if Q7 (TMG read)='Yes' and Q8 (Amount of reading)='All of it' or 'Some of it';
- 'Not Read or Not received' otherwise.

Table 9: Composite Endpoint of Knowledge of Risks Associated with XALKORI Treatment, and Risk Minimisation per the Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) and Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG), by TMG Reading Status - Completer Analysis Set

	Read[a] N=46	Not Read or Not received[a] N=34	Overall N=80
Number of correct answers regarding the known risks associated with XALKORI treatment (/ 9 questions: Q15A-15I)			
0	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
1-4	2 (4.3%)	5 (14.7%)	7 (8.8%)
5-8	39 (84.8%)	22 (64.7%)	61 (76.3%)
9	4 (8.7%)	6 (17.6%)	10 (12.5%)
MD	1 (2.2%)	1 (2.9%)	2 (2.5%)
Number of correct answers regarding the risk minimisation per the SmPC and TMG (/ 9 questions: Q16-Q24)			
0	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
1-4	10 (21.7%)	6 (17.6%)	16 (20.0%)
5-8	33 (71.7%)	27 (79.4%)	60 (75.0%)
9	3 (6.5%)	1 (2.9%)	4 (5.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
MD=Missing data
[a] The variable 'TMG Reading Status' is defined as:
- 'Read' if Q7 (TMG read)='Yes' and Q8 (Amount of reading)='All of it' or 'Some of it';
- 'Not Read or Not received' otherwise.

Table 10: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Last Time Prescribed XALKORI - Full Analysis Set (page 1 of 3)

	0-<6 months N=85	6-12 months N=11	I don't remember N=0	Overall* N=96
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG (Q5)				
n (%)	66 (77.6%)	9 (81.8%)	0 (0.0%)	75 (78.1%)
95% CI	[67.3%;86.0%]	[48.2%;97.7%]		[68.5%;85.9%]
Awareness of the XALKORI PIB (Q10)				
n (%)	66 (77.6%)	8 (72.7%)	0 (0.0%)	74 (77.1%)
95% CI	[67.3%;86.0%]	[39.0%;94.0%]		[67.4%;85.0%]
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10)				
n (%)	57 (67.1%)	7 (63.6%)	0 (0.0%)	64 (66.7%)
95% CI	[56.0%;76.9%]	[30.8%;89.1%]		[56.3%;76.0%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG (Q6)[a]				
n (%)	56 (77.8%)	8 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	64 (78.0%)
95% CI	[66.4%;86.7%]	[44.4%;97.5%]		[67.5%;86.4%]
Receipt of the XALKORI PIB (Q11)[b]				
n (%)	56 (82.4%)	6 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	62 (80.5%)
95% CI	[71.2%;90.5%]	[29.9%;92.5%]		[69.9%;88.7%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11)[c]				
n (%)	44 (77.2%)	6 (85.7%)	0 (0.0%)	50 (78.1%)
95% CI	[64.2%;87.3%]	[42.1%;99.6%]		[66.0%;87.5%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG (Q7)[d]				
n (%)	49 (77.8%)	7 (87.5%)	0 (0.0%)	56 (78.9%)
95% CI	[65.5%;87.3%]	[47.3%;99.7%]		[67.6%;87.7%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI PIB (Q12)[e]				
n (%)	49 (87.5%)	4 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	53 (85.5%)
95% CI	[75.9%;94.8%]	[22.3%;95.7%]		[74.2%;93.1%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q7/Q12)[f]				
n (%)	34 (77.3%)	4 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	38 (76.0%)
95% CI	[62.2%;88.5%]	[22.3%;95.7%]		[61.8%;86.9%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Last Time Prescribed XALKORI' is missing for 2 physicians.

Table 10: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Last Time Prescribed XALKORI - Full Analysis Set (page 2 of 3)

	0-<6 months N=85	6-12 months N=11	I don't remember N=0	Overall* N=96
Knowledge/comprehension of the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG[g]				
Knowledge of the hepatotoxicity risk (Q15A)				
n (%)	79 (92.9%)	11 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	90 (93.8%)
95% CI	[85.3%;97.4%]	[71.5%;100.0%]		[86.9%;97.7%]
Knowledge of the ILD/pneumonitis risk (Q15B)				
n (%)	75 (88.2%)	10 (90.9%)	0 (0.0%)	85 (88.5%)
95% CI	[79.4%;94.2%]	[58.7%;99.8%]		[80.4%;94.1%]
Knowledge of the QTc prolongation risk (Q15D)				
n (%)	78 (91.8%)	7 (63.6%)	0 (0.0%)	85 (88.5%)
95% CI	[83.8%;96.6%]	[30.8%;89.1%]		[80.4%;94.1%]
Knowledge of the vision disorders risk (Q15E)				
n (%)	82 (96.5%)	11 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	93 (96.9%)
95% CI	[90.0%;99.3%]	[71.5%;100.0%]		[91.1%;99.4%]
Knowledge of the neutropenia and leukopenia risk (Q15G)				
n (%)	59 (69.4%)	7 (63.6%)	0 (0.0%)	66 (68.8%)
95% CI	[58.5%;79.0%]	[30.8%;89.1%]		[58.5%;77.8%]
Knowledge of the bradycardia risk (Q15H)				
n (%)	59 (69.4%)	6 (54.5%)	0 (0.0%)	65 (67.7%)
95% CI	[58.5%;79.0%]	[23.4%;83.3%]		[57.4%;76.9%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Last Time Prescribed XALKORI' is missing for 2 physicians.

Table 10: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Last Time Prescribed XALKORI - Full Analysis Set (page 3 of 3)

	0-<6 months N=85	6-12 months N=11	I don't remember N=0	Overall* N=96
Knowledge of risk minimisation per SmPC and TMG				
Knowledge of hepatotoxicity risk minimisation (Q16/Q17/Q18)				
n (%)	29 (34.1%)	5 (45.5%)	0 (0.0%)	34 (35.4%)
95% CI	[24.2%;45.2%]	[16.7%;76.6%]		[25.9%;45.8%]
Knowledge of ILD/pneumonitis risk minimisation (Q19)				
n (%)	64 (75.3%)	8 (72.7%)	0 (0.0%)	72 (75.0%)
95% CI	[64.7%;84.0%]	[39.0%;94.0%]		[65.1%;83.3%]
Knowledge of QTc prolongation risk minimisation (Q20/Q21)				
n (%)	37 (43.5%)	3 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (41.7%)
95% CI	[32.8%;54.7%]	[6.0%;61.0%]		[31.7%;52.2%]
Knowledge of vision disorders risk minimisation (Q22)				
n (%)	54 (63.5%)	8 (72.7%)	0 (0.0%)	62 (64.6%)
95% CI	[52.4%;73.7%]	[39.0%;94.0%]		[54.2%;74.1%]
Knowledge of neutropenia and leukopenia risk minimisation (Q23)				
n (%)	35 (41.2%)	5 (45.5%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (41.7%)
95% CI	[30.6%;52.4%]	[16.7%;76.6%]		[31.7%;52.2%]
Knowledge of bradycardia risk minimisation (Q20/Q24)				
n (%)	21 (24.7%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	23 (24.0%)
95% CI	[16.0%;35.3%]	[2.3%;51.8%]		[15.8%;33.7%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Last Time Prescribed XALKORI' is missing for 2 physicians.

Table 11: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Last Time Prescribed XALKORI - Completer Analysis Set (page 1 of 3)

	0-<6 months N=69	6-12 months N=10	I don't remember N=0	Overall* N=79
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG (Q5)				
n (%)	53 (76.8%)	8 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	61 (77.2%)
95% CI	[65.1%;86.1%]	[44.4%;97.5%]		[66.4%;85.9%]
Awareness of the XALKORI PIB (Q10)				
n (%)	54 (78.3%)	8 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	62 (78.5%)
95% CI	[66.7%;87.3%]	[44.4%;97.5%]		[67.8%;86.9%]
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10)				
n (%)	47 (68.1%)	7 (70.0%)	0 (0.0%)	54 (68.4%)
95% CI	[55.8%;78.8%]	[34.8%;93.3%]		[56.9%;78.4%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG (Q6)[a]				
n (%)	45 (76.3%)	8 (88.9%)	0 (0.0%)	53 (77.9%)
95% CI	[63.4%;86.4%]	[51.8%;99.7%]		[66.2%;87.1%]
Receipt of the XALKORI PIB (Q11)[b]				
n (%)	44 (78.6%)	6 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	50 (76.9%)
95% CI	[65.6%;88.4%]	[29.9%;92.5%]		[64.8%;86.5%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11)[c]				
n (%)	34 (72.3%)	6 (85.7%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (74.1%)
95% CI	[57.4%;84.4%]	[42.1%;99.6%]		[60.3%;85.0%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG (Q7)[d]				
n (%)	40 (78.4%)	7 (87.5%)	0 (0.0%)	47 (79.7%)
95% CI	[64.7%;88.7%]	[47.3%;99.7%]		[67.2%;89.0%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI PIB (Q12)[e]				
n (%)	40 (90.9%)	4 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	44 (88.0%)
95% CI	[78.3%;97.5%]	[22.3%;95.7%]		[75.7%;95.5%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q7/Q12)[f]				
n (%)	27 (79.4%)	4 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	31 (77.5%)
95% CI	[62.1%;91.3%]	[22.3%;95.7%]		[61.5%;89.2%]

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Last Time Prescribed XALKORI' is missing for 1 physician.

Table 11: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Last Time Prescribed XALKORI - Completer Analysis Set (page 2 of 3)

	0-<6 months N=69	6-12 months N=10	I don't remember N=0	Overall* N=79
Knowledge/comprehension of the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG[g]				
Knowledge of the hepatotoxicity risk (Q15A)				
n (%)	64 (92.8%)	10 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	74 (93.7%)
95% CI	[83.9%;97.6%]	[69.2%;100.0%]		[85.8%;97.9%]
Knowledge of the ILD/pneumonitis risk (Q15B)				
n (%)	61 (88.4%)	10 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	71 (89.9%)
95% CI	[78.4%;94.9%]	[69.2%;100.0%]		[81.0%;95.5%]
Knowledge of the QTc prolongation risk (Q15D)				
n (%)	62 (89.9%)	6 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)	68 (86.1%)
95% CI	[80.2%;95.8%]	[26.2%;87.8%]		[76.5%;92.8%]
Knowledge of the vision disorders risk (Q15E)				
n (%)	66 (95.7%)	10 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	76 (96.2%)
95% CI	[87.8%;99.1%]	[69.2%;100.0%]		[89.3%;99.2%]
Knowledge of the neutropenia and leukopenia risk (Q15G)				
n (%)	48 (69.6%)	6 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)	54 (68.4%)
95% CI	[57.3%;80.1%]	[26.2%;87.8%]		[56.9%;78.4%]
Knowledge of the bradycardia risk (Q15H)				
n (%)	44 (63.8%)	5 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	49 (62.0%)
95% CI	[51.3%;75.0%]	[18.7%;81.3%]		[50.4%;72.7%]

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Last Time Prescribed XALKORI' is missing for 1 physician.

Table 11: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Last Time Prescribed XALKORI - Completer Analysis Set (page 3 of 3)

	0-<6 months N=69	6-12 months N=10	I don't remember N=0	Overall* N=79
Knowledge of risk minimisation per SmPC and TMG				
Knowledge of hepatotoxicity risk minimisation (Q16/Q17/Q18)				
n (%)	27 (39.1%)	5 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	32 (40.5%)
95% CI	[27.6%;51.6%]	[18.7%;81.3%]		[29.6%;52.1%]
Knowledge of ILD/pneumonitis risk minimisation (Q19)				
n (%)	53 (76.8%)	7 (70.0%)	0 (0.0%)	60 (75.9%)
95% CI	[65.1%;86.1%]	[34.8%;93.3%]		[65.0%;84.9%]
Knowledge of QTc prolongation risk minimisation (Q20/Q21)				
n (%)	36 (52.2%)	2 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	38 (48.1%)
95% CI	[39.8%;64.4%]	[2.5%;55.6%]		[36.7%;59.6%]
Knowledge of vision disorders risk minimisation (Q22)				
n (%)	45 (65.2%)	7 (70.0%)	0 (0.0%)	52 (65.8%)
95% CI	[52.8%;76.3%]	[34.8%;93.3%]		[54.3%;76.1%]
Knowledge of neutropenia and leukopenia risk minimisation (Q23)				
n (%)	31 (44.9%)	4 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	35 (44.3%)
95% CI	[32.9%;57.4%]	[12.2%;73.8%]		[33.1%;55.9%]
Knowledge of bradycardia risk minimisation (Q20/Q24)				
n (%)	21 (30.4%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (27.8%)
95% CI	[19.9%;42.7%]	[0.3%;44.5%]		[18.3%;39.1%]

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Last Time Prescribed XALKORI' is missing for 1 physician.

Table 12: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Number of New Patients With XALKORI Prescribed Within the Last 12 months - Full Analysis Set (page 1 of 3)

	1-2 N=36	3-7 N=52	> 7 N=8	I don't remember N=0	Overall* N=96
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG (Q5)					
n (%)	26 (72.2%)	43 (82.7%)	6 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)	75 (78.1%)
95% CI	[54.8%;85.8%]	[69.7%;91.8%]	[34.9%;96.8%]		[68.5%;85.9%]
Awareness of the XALKORI PIB (Q10)					
n (%)	25 (69.4%)	43 (82.7%)	6 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)	74 (77.1%)
95% CI	[51.9%;83.7%]	[69.7%;91.8%]	[34.9%;96.8%]		[67.4%;85.0%]
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10)					
n (%)	21 (58.3%)	37 (71.2%)	6 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)	64 (66.7%)
95% CI	[40.8%;74.5%]	[56.9%;82.9%]	[34.9%;96.8%]		[56.3%;76.0%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG (Q6)[a]					
n (%)	23 (79.3%)	36 (76.6%)	5 (83.3%)	0 (0.0%)	64 (78.0%)
95% CI	[60.3%;92.0%]	[62.0%;87.7%]	[35.9%;99.6%]		[67.5%;86.4%]
Receipt of the XALKORI PIB (Q11)[b]					
n (%)	23 (85.2%)	34 (77.3%)	5 (83.3%)	0 (0.0%)	62 (80.5%)
95% CI	[66.3%;95.8%]	[62.2%;88.5%]	[35.9%;99.6%]		[69.9%;88.7%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11)[c]					
n (%)	19 (90.5%)	26 (70.3%)	5 (83.3%)	0 (0.0%)	50 (78.1%)
95% CI	[69.6%;98.8%]	[53.0%;84.1%]	[35.9%;99.6%]		[66.0%;87.5%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG (Q7)[d]					
n (%)	19 (76.0%)	33 (80.5%)	4 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	56 (78.9%)
95% CI	[54.9%;90.6%]	[65.1%;91.2%]	[28.4%;99.5%]		[67.6%;87.7%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI PIB (Q12)[e]					
n (%)	18 (78.3%)	31 (91.2%)	4 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	53 (85.5%)
95% CI	[56.3%;92.5%]	[76.3%;98.1%]	[28.4%;99.5%]		[74.2%;93.1%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q7/Q12)[f]					
n (%)	13 (68.4%)	21 (80.8%)	4 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	38 (76.0%)
95% CI	[43.4%;87.4%]	[60.6%;93.4%]	[28.4%;99.5%]		[61.8%;86.9%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Number of New Patients With XALKORI Prescribed Within the Last 12 months' is missing for 2 physicians.

Table 12: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Number of New Patients With XALKORI Prescribed Within the Last 12 months - Full Analysis Set (page 2 of 3)

	1-2 N=36	3-7 N=52	> 7 N=8	I don't remember N=0	Overall* N=96
Knowledge/comprehension of the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG[g]					
Knowledge of the hepatotoxicity risk (Q15A)					
n (%)	34 (94.4%)	49 (94.2%)	7 (87.5%)	0 (0.0%)	90 (93.8%)
95% CI	[81.3%;99.3%]	[84.1%;98.8%]	[47.3%;99.7%]		[86.9%;97.7%]
Knowledge of the ILD/pneumonitis risk (Q15B)					
n (%)	29 (80.6%)	49 (94.2%)	7 (87.5%)	0 (0.0%)	85 (88.5%)
95% CI	[64.0%;91.8%]	[84.1%;98.8%]	[47.3%;99.7%]		[80.4%;94.1%]
Knowledge of the QTc prolongation risk (Q15D)					
n (%)	30 (83.3%)	48 (92.3%)	7 (87.5%)	0 (0.0%)	85 (88.5%)
95% CI	[67.2%;93.6%]	[81.5%;97.9%]	[47.3%;99.7%]		[80.4%;94.1%]
Knowledge of the vision disorders risk (Q15E)					
n (%)	34 (94.4%)	51 (98.1%)	8 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	93 (96.9%)
95% CI	[81.3%;99.3%]	[89.7%;100.0%]	[63.1%;100.0%]		[91.1%;99.4%]
Knowledge of the neutropenia and leukopenia risk (Q15G)					
n (%)	21 (58.3%)	42 (80.8%)	3 (37.5%)	0 (0.0%)	66 (68.8%)
95% CI	[40.8%;74.5%]	[67.5%;90.4%]	[8.5%;75.5%]		[58.5%;77.8%]
Knowledge of the bradycardia risk (Q15H)					
n (%)	19 (52.8%)	41 (78.8%)	5 (62.5%)	0 (0.0%)	65 (67.7%)
95% CI	[35.5%;69.6%]	[65.3%;88.9%]	[24.5%;91.5%]		[57.4%;76.9%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)

95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods

[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'

[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'

[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).

[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'

[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).

[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).

[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.

* The variable 'Number of New Patients With XALKORI Prescribed Within the Last 12 months' is missing for 2 physicians.

Table 12: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Number of New Patients With XALKORI Prescribed Within the Last 12 months - Full Analysis Set (page 3 of 3)

	1-2 N=36	3-7 N=52	> 7 N=8	I don't remember N=0	Overall* N=96
Knowledge of risk minimisation per SmPC and TMG					
Knowledge of hepatotoxicity risk minimisation (Q16/Q17/Q18)					
n (%)	13 (36.1%)	20 (38.5%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	34 (35.4%)
95% CI	[20.8%;53.8%]	[25.3%;53.0%]	[0.3%;52.7%]		[25.9%;45.8%]
Knowledge of ILD/pneumonitis risk minimisation (Q19)					
n (%)	29 (80.6%)	37 (71.2%)	6 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)	72 (75.0%)
95% CI	[64.0%;91.8%]	[56.9%;82.9%]	[34.9%;96.8%]		[65.1%;83.3%]
Knowledge of QTc prolongation risk minimisation (Q20/Q21)					
n (%)	15 (41.7%)	22 (42.3%)	3 (37.5%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (41.7%)
95% CI	[25.5%;59.2%]	[28.7%;56.8%]	[8.5%;75.5%]		[31.7%;52.2%]
Knowledge of vision disorders risk minimisation (Q22)					
n (%)	22 (61.1%)	34 (65.4%)	6 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)	62 (64.6%)
95% CI	[43.5%;76.9%]	[50.9%;78.0%]	[34.9%;96.8%]		[54.2%;74.1%]
Knowledge of neutropenia and leukopenia risk minimisation (Q23)					
n (%)	14 (38.9%)	22 (42.3%)	4 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (41.7%)
95% CI	[23.1%;56.5%]	[28.7%;56.8%]	[15.7%;84.3%]		[31.7%;52.2%]
Knowledge of bradycardia risk minimisation (Q20/Q24)					
n (%)	10 (27.8%)	10 (19.2%)	3 (37.5%)	0 (0.0%)	23 (24.0%)
95% CI	[14.2%;45.2%]	[9.6%;32.5%]	[8.5%;75.5%]		[15.8%;33.7%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Number of New Patients With XALKORI Prescribed Within the Last 12 months' is missing for 2 physicians.

Table 13: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Number of New Patients With XALKORI Prescribed Within the Last 12 months - Completer Analysis Set (page 1 of 3)

	1-2 N=30	3-7 N=42	> 7 N=7	I don't remember N=0	Overall* N=79
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG (Q5)					
n (%)	21 (70.0%)	35 (83.3%)	5 (71.4%)	0 (0.0%)	61 (77.2%)
95% CI	[50.6%;85.3%]	[68.6%;93.0%]	[29.0%;96.3%]		[66.4%;85.9%]
Awareness of the XALKORI PIB (Q10)					
n (%)	21 (70.0%)	36 (85.7%)	5 (71.4%)	0 (0.0%)	62 (78.5%)
95% CI	[50.6%;85.3%]	[71.5%;94.6%]	[29.0%;96.3%]		[67.8%;86.9%]
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10)					
n (%)	18 (60.0%)	31 (73.8%)	5 (71.4%)	0 (0.0%)	54 (68.4%)
95% CI	[40.6%;77.3%]	[58.0%;86.1%]	[29.0%;96.3%]		[56.9%;78.4%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG (Q6)[a]					
n (%)	20 (83.3%)	29 (74.4%)	4 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	53 (77.9%)
95% CI	[62.6%;95.3%]	[57.9%;87.0%]	[28.4%;99.5%]		[66.2%;87.1%]
Receipt of the XALKORI PIB (Q11)[b]					
n (%)	19 (82.6%)	27 (73.0%)	4 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	50 (76.9%)
95% CI	[61.2%;95.0%]	[55.9%;86.2%]	[28.4%;99.5%]		[64.8%;86.5%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11)[c]					
n (%)	16 (88.9%)	20 (64.5%)	4 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (74.1%)
95% CI	[65.3%;98.6%]	[45.4%;80.8%]	[28.4%;99.5%]		[60.3%;85.0%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG (Q7)[d]					
n (%)	16 (76.2%)	27 (79.4%)	4 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	47 (79.7%)
95% CI	[52.8%;91.8%]	[62.1%;91.3%]	[39.8%;100.0%]		[67.2%;89.0%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI PIB (Q12)[e]					
n (%)	15 (78.9%)	25 (92.6%)	4 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	44 (88.0%)
95% CI	[54.4%;93.9%]	[75.7%;99.1%]	[39.8%;100.0%]		[75.7%;95.5%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q7/Q12)[f]					
n (%)	11 (68.8%)	16 (80.0%)	4 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	31 (77.5%)
95% CI	[41.3%;89.0%]	[56.3%;94.3%]	[39.8%;100.0%]		[61.5%;89.2%]

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Number of New Patients With XALKORI Prescribed Within the Last 12 months' is missing for 1 physician.

Table 13: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Number of New Patients With XALKORI Prescribed Within the Last 12 months - Completer Analysis Set (page 2 of 3)

	1-2 N=30	3-7 N=42	> 7 N=7	I don't remember N=0	Overall* N=79
Knowledge/comprehension of the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG[g]					
Knowledge of the hepatotoxicity risk (Q15A)					
n (%)	28 (93.3%)	40 (95.2%)	6 (85.7%)	0 (0.0%)	74 (93.7%)
95% CI	[77.9%;99.2%]	[83.8%;99.4%]	[42.1%;99.6%]		[85.8%;97.9%]
Knowledge of the ILD/pneumonitis risk (Q15B)					
n (%)	24 (80.0%)	40 (95.2%)	7 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	71 (89.9%)
95% CI	[61.4%;92.3%]	[83.8%;99.4%]	[59.0%;100.0%]		[81.0%;95.5%]
Knowledge of the QTc prolongation risk (Q15D)					
n (%)	24 (80.0%)	38 (90.5%)	6 (85.7%)	0 (0.0%)	68 (86.1%)
95% CI	[61.4%;92.3%]	[77.4%;97.3%]	[42.1%;99.6%]		[76.5%;92.8%]
Knowledge of the vision disorders risk (Q15E)					
n (%)	28 (93.3%)	41 (97.6%)	7 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	76 (96.2%)
95% CI	[77.9%;99.2%]	[87.4%;99.9%]	[59.0%;100.0%]		[89.3%;99.2%]
Knowledge of the neutropenia and leukopenia risk (Q15G)					
n (%)	19 (63.3%)	33 (78.6%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	54 (68.4%)
95% CI	[43.9%;80.1%]	[63.2%;89.7%]	[3.7%;71.0%]		[56.9%;78.4%]
Knowledge of the bradycardia risk (Q15H)					
n (%)	14 (46.7%)	31 (73.8%)	4 (57.1%)	0 (0.0%)	49 (62.0%)
95% CI	[28.3%;65.7%]	[58.0%;86.1%]	[18.4%;90.1%]		[50.4%;72.7%]

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Number of New Patients With XALKORI Prescribed Within the Last 12 months' is missing for 1 physician.

Table 13: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Number of New Patients With XALKORI Prescribed Within the Last 12 months - Completer Analysis Set (page 3 of 3)

	1-2 N=30	3-7 N=42	> 7 N=7	I don't remember N=0	Overall* N=79
Knowledge of risk minimisation per SmPC and TMG					
Knowledge of hepatotoxicity risk minimisation (Q16/Q17/Q18)					
n (%)	12 (40.0%)	19 (45.2%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	32 (40.5%)
95% CI	[22.7%;59.4%]	[29.8%;61.3%]	[0.4%;57.9%]		[29.6%;52.1%]
Knowledge of ILD/pneumonitis risk minimisation (Q19)					
n (%)	24 (80.0%)	30 (71.4%)	6 (85.7%)	0 (0.0%)	60 (75.9%)
95% CI	[61.4%;92.3%]	[55.4%;84.3%]	[42.1%;99.6%]		[65.0%;84.9%]
Knowledge of QTc prolongation risk minimisation (Q20/Q21)					
n (%)	14 (46.7%)	21 (50.0%)	3 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)	38 (48.1%)
95% CI	[28.3%;65.7%]	[34.2%;65.8%]	[9.9%;81.6%]		[36.7%;59.6%]
Knowledge of vision disorders risk minimisation (Q22)					
n (%)	18 (60.0%)	28 (66.7%)	6 (85.7%)	0 (0.0%)	52 (65.8%)
95% CI	[40.6%;77.3%]	[50.5%;80.4%]	[42.1%;99.6%]		[54.3%;76.1%]
Knowledge of neutropenia and leukopenia risk minimisation (Q23)					
n (%)	12 (40.0%)	19 (45.2%)	4 (57.1%)	0 (0.0%)	35 (44.3%)
95% CI	[22.7%;59.4%]	[29.8%;61.3%]	[18.4%;90.1%]		[33.1%;55.9%]
Knowledge of bradycardia risk minimisation (Q20/Q24)					
n (%)	9 (30.0%)	10 (23.8%)	3 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (27.8%)
95% CI	[14.7%;49.4%]	[12.1%;39.5%]	[9.9%;81.6%]		[18.3%;39.1%]

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Number of New Patients With XALKORI Prescribed Within the Last 12 months' is missing for 1 physician.

Table 14: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Practice Type - Full Analysis Set (page 1 of 3)

	Academic Teaching Hospital N=53	Other N=43	Overall* N=96
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG (Q5)			
n (%)	42 (79.2%)	33 (76.7%)	75 (78.1%)
95% CI	[65.9%;89.2%]	[61.4%;88.2%]	[68.5%;85.9%]
Awareness of the XALKORI PIB (Q10)			
n (%)	41 (77.4%)	34 (79.1%)	75 (78.1%)
95% CI	[63.8%;87.7%]	[64.0%;90.0%]	[68.5%;85.9%]
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10)			
n (%)	37 (69.8%)	28 (65.1%)	65 (67.7%)
95% CI	[55.7%;81.7%]	[49.1%;79.0%]	[57.4%;76.9%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG (Q6)[a]			
n (%)	32 (69.6%)	32 (88.9%)	64 (78.0%)
95% CI	[54.2%;82.3%]	[73.9%;96.9%]	[67.5%;86.4%]
Receipt of the XALKORI PIB (Q11)[b]			
n (%)	32 (74.4%)	31 (88.6%)	63 (80.8%)
95% CI	[58.8%;86.5%]	[73.3%;96.8%]	[70.3%;88.8%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11)[c]			
n (%)	26 (70.3%)	25 (89.3%)	51 (78.5%)
95% CI	[53.0%;84.1%]	[71.8%;97.7%]	[66.5%;87.7%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG (Q7)[d]			
n (%)	29 (78.4%)	28 (82.4%)	57 (80.3%)
95% CI	[61.8%;90.2%]	[65.5%;93.2%]	[69.1%;88.8%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI PIB (Q12)[e]			
n (%)	28 (87.5%)	26 (83.9%)	54 (85.7%)
95% CI	[71.0%;96.5%]	[66.3%;94.5%]	[74.6%;93.3%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q7/Q12)[f]			
n (%)	20 (76.9%)	19 (76.0%)	39 (76.5%)
95% CI	[56.4%;91.0%]	[54.9%;90.6%]	[62.5%;87.2%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Practice Type' is missing for 2 physicians.

Table 14: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Practice Type - Full Analysis Set (page 2 of 3)

	Academic Teaching Hospital N=53	Other N=43	Overall* N=96
Knowledge/comprehension of the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG[g]			
Knowledge of the hepatotoxicity risk (Q15A)			
n (%)	51 (96.2%)	39 (90.7%)	90 (93.8%)
95% CI	[87.0%;99.5%]	[77.9%;97.4%]	[86.9%;97.7%]
Knowledge of the ILD/pneumonitis risk (Q15B)			
n (%)	48 (90.6%)	37 (86.0%)	85 (88.5%)
95% CI	[79.3%;96.9%]	[72.1%;94.7%]	[80.4%;94.1%]
Knowledge of the QTc prolongation risk (Q15D)			
n (%)	47 (88.7%)	38 (88.4%)	85 (88.5%)
95% CI	[77.0%;95.7%]	[74.9%;96.1%]	[80.4%;94.1%]
Knowledge of the vision disorders risk (Q15E)			
n (%)	52 (98.1%)	41 (95.3%)	93 (96.9%)
95% CI	[89.9%;100.0%]	[84.2%;99.4%]	[91.1%;99.4%]
Knowledge of the neutropenia and leukopenia risk (Q15G)			
n (%)	35 (66.0%)	31 (72.1%)	66 (68.8%)
95% CI	[51.7%;78.5%]	[56.3%;84.7%]	[58.5%;77.8%]
Knowledge of the bradycardia risk (Q15H)			
n (%)	38 (71.7%)	28 (65.1%)	66 (68.8%)
95% CI	[57.7%;83.2%]	[49.1%;79.0%]	[58.5%;77.8%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Practice Type' is missing for 2 physicians.

Table 14: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Practice Type - Full Analysis Set (page 3 of 3)

	Academic Teaching Hospital N=53	Other N=43	Overall* N=96
Knowledge of risk minimisation per SmPC and TMG			
Knowledge of hepatotoxicity risk minimisation (Q16/Q17/Q18)			
n (%)	17 (32.1%)	17 (39.5%)	34 (35.4%)
95% CI	[19.9%;46.3%]	[25.0%;55.6%]	[25.9%;45.8%]
Knowledge of ILD/pneumonitis risk minimisation (Q19)			
n (%)	42 (79.2%)	31 (72.1%)	73 (76.0%)
95% CI	[65.9%;89.2%]	[56.3%;84.7%]	[66.3%;84.2%]
Knowledge of QTc prolongation risk minimisation (Q20/Q21)			
n (%)	26 (49.1%)	14 (32.6%)	40 (41.7%)
95% CI	[35.1%;63.2%]	[19.1%;48.5%]	[31.7%;52.2%]
Knowledge of vision disorders risk minimisation (Q22)			
n (%)	35 (66.0%)	27 (62.8%)	62 (64.6%)
95% CI	[51.7%;78.5%]	[46.7%;77.0%]	[54.2%;74.1%]
Knowledge of neutropenia and leukopenia risk minimisation (Q23)			
n (%)	23 (43.4%)	18 (41.9%)	41 (42.7%)
95% CI	[29.8%;57.7%]	[27.0%;57.9%]	[32.7%;53.2%]
Knowledge of bradycardia risk minimisation (Q20/Q24)			
n (%)	12 (22.6%)	11 (25.6%)	23 (24.0%)
95% CI	[12.3%;36.2%]	[13.5%;41.2%]	[15.8%;33.7%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Practice Type' is missing for 2 physicians.

Table 15: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Practice Type - Completer Analysis Set (page 1 of 3)

	Academic Teaching Hospital N=43	Other N=36	Overall* N=79
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG (Q5)			
n (%)	34 (79.1%)	27 (75.0%)	61 (77.2%)
95% CI	[64.0%;90.0%]	[57.8%;87.9%]	[66.4%;85.9%]
Awareness of the XALKORI PIB (Q10)			
n (%)	35 (81.4%)	28 (77.8%)	63 (79.7%)
95% CI	[66.6%;91.6%]	[60.8%;89.9%]	[69.2%;88.0%]
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10)			
n (%)	32 (74.4%)	23 (63.9%)	55 (69.6%)
95% CI	[58.8%;86.5%]	[46.2%;79.2%]	[58.2%;79.5%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG (Q6)[a]			
n (%)	27 (71.1%)	26 (86.7%)	53 (77.9%)
95% CI	[54.1%;84.6%]	[69.3%;96.2%]	[66.2%;87.1%]
Receipt of the XALKORI PIB (Q11)[b]			
n (%)	26 (70.3%)	25 (86.2%)	51 (77.3%)
95% CI	[53.0%;84.1%]	[68.3%;96.1%]	[65.3%;86.7%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11)[c]			
n (%)	21 (65.6%)	20 (87.0%)	41 (74.5%)
95% CI	[46.8%;81.4%]	[66.4%;97.2%]	[61.0%;85.3%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG (Q7)[d]			
n (%)	25 (80.6%)	23 (82.1%)	48 (81.4%)
95% CI	[62.5%;92.5%]	[63.1%;93.9%]	[69.1%;90.3%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI PIB (Q12)[e]			
n (%)	23 (88.5%)	22 (88.0%)	45 (88.2%)
95% CI	[69.8%;97.6%]	[68.8%;97.5%]	[76.1%;95.6%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q7/Q12)[f]			
n (%)	16 (76.2%)	16 (80.0%)	32 (78.0%)
95% CI	[52.8%;91.8%]	[56.3%;94.3%]	[62.4%;89.4%]

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
f Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Practice Type' is missing for 1 physician.

Table 15: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Practice Type - Completer Analysis Set (page 2 of 3)

	Academic Teaching Hospital N=43	Other N=36	Overall* N=79
Knowledge/comprehension of the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG[g]			
Knowledge of the hepatotoxicity risk (Q15A)			
n (%)	42 (97.7%)	32 (88.9%)	74 (93.7%)
95% CI	[87.7%;99.9%]	[73.9%;96.9%]	[85.8%;97.9%]
Knowledge of the ILD/pneumonitis risk (Q15B)			
n (%)	41 (95.3%)	30 (83.3%)	71 (89.9%)
95% CI	[84.2%;99.4%]	[67.2%;93.6%]	[81.0%;95.5%]
Knowledge of the QTc prolongation risk (Q15D)			
n (%)	37 (86.0%)	31 (86.1%)	68 (86.1%)
95% CI	[72.1%;94.7%]	[70.5%;95.3%]	[76.5%;92.8%]
Knowledge of the vision disorders risk (Q15E)			
n (%)	42 (97.7%)	34 (94.4%)	76 (96.2%)
95% CI	[87.7%;99.9%]	[81.3%;99.3%]	[89.3%;99.2%]
Knowledge of the neutropenia and leukopenia risk (Q15G)			
n (%)	27 (62.8%)	27 (75.0%)	54 (68.4%)
95% CI	[46.7%;77.0%]	[57.8%;87.9%]	[56.9%;78.4%]
Knowledge of the bradycardia risk (Q15H)			
n (%)	29 (67.4%)	21 (58.3%)	50 (63.3%)
95% CI	[51.5%;80.9%]	[40.8%;74.5%]	[51.7%;73.9%]

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Practice Type' is missing for 1 physician.

Table 15: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Practice Type - Completer Analysis Set (page 3 of 3)

	Academic Teaching Hospital N=43	Other N=36	Overall* N=79
Knowledge of risk minimisation per SmPC and TMG			
Knowledge of hepatotoxicity risk minimisation (Q16/Q17/Q18)			
n (%)	16 (37.2%)	16 (44.4%)	32 (40.5%)
95% CI	[23.0%;53.3%]	[27.9%;61.9%]	[29.6%;52.1%]
Knowledge of ILD/pneumonitis risk minimisation (Q19)			
n (%)	36 (83.7%)	25 (69.4%)	61 (77.2%)
95% CI	[69.3%;93.2%]	[51.9%;83.7%]	[66.4%;85.9%]
Knowledge of QTc prolongation risk minimisation (Q20/Q21)			
n (%)	24 (55.8%)	14 (38.9%)	38 (48.1%)
95% CI	[39.9%;70.9%]	[23.1%;56.5%]	[36.7%;59.6%]
Knowledge of vision disorders risk minimization (Q22)			
n (%)	29 (67.4%)	23 (63.9%)	52 (65.8%)
95% CI	[51.5%;80.9%]	[46.2%;79.2%]	[54.3%;76.1%]
Knowledge of neutropenia and leukopenia risk minimisation (Q23)			
n (%)	19 (44.2%)	17 (47.2%)	36 (45.6%)
95% CI	[29.1%;60.1%]	[30.4%;64.5%]	[34.3%;57.2%]
Knowledge of bradycardia risk minimisation (Q20/Q24)			
n (%)	11 (25.6%)	11 (30.6%)	22 (27.8%)
95% CI	[13.5%;41.2%]	[16.3%;48.1%]	[18.3%;39.1%]

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Practice Type' is missing for 1 physician.

Table 16: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Speciality - Full Analysis Set (page 1 of 3)

	Medical Oncologist N=40	Other N=56	Overall* N=96
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG (Q5)			
n (%)	32 (80.0%)	43 (76.8%)	75 (78.1%)
95% CI	[64.4%;90.9%]	[63.6%;87.0%]	[68.5%;85.9%]
Awareness of the XALKORI PIB (Q10)			
n (%)	33 (82.5%)	41 (73.2%)	74 (77.1%)
95% CI	[67.2%;92.7%]	[59.7%;84.2%]	[67.4%;85.0%]
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10)			
n (%)	27 (67.5%)	37 (66.1%)	64 (66.7%)
95% CI	[50.9%;81.4%]	[52.2%;78.2%]	[56.3%;76.0%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG (Q6)[a]			
n (%)	27 (77.1%)	37 (78.7%)	64 (78.0%)
95% CI	[59.9%;89.6%]	[64.3%;89.3%]	[67.5%;86.4%]
Receipt of the XALKORI PIB (Q11)[b]			
n (%)	29 (87.9%)	33 (75.0%)	62 (80.5%)
95% CI	[71.8%;96.6%]	[59.7%;86.8%]	[69.9%;88.7%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11)[c]			
n (%)	22 (81.5%)	28 (75.7%)	50 (78.1%)
95% CI	[61.9%;93.7%]	[58.8%;88.2%]	[66.0%;87.5%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG (Q7)[d]			
n (%)	23 (74.2%)	33 (82.5%)	56 (78.9%)
95% CI	[55.4%;88.1%]	[67.2%;92.7%]	[67.6%;87.7%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI PIB (Q12)[e]			
n (%)	25 (86.2%)	28 (84.8%)	53 (85.5%)
95% CI	[68.3%;96.1%]	[68.1%;94.9%]	[74.2%;93.1%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q7/Q12)[f]			
n (%)	17 (77.3%)	21 (75.0%)	38 (76.0%)
95% CI	[54.6%;92.2%]	[55.1%;89.3%]	[61.8%;86.9%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)

95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods

[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'

[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'

[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).

[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'

[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).

[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).

[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.

* The variable 'Speciality' is missing for 2 physicians.

Table 16: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Speciality - Full Analysis Set (page 2 of 3)

	Medical Oncologist N=40	Other N=56	Overall* N=96
Knowledge/comprehension of the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG[g]			
Knowledge of the hepatotoxicity risk (Q15A)			
n (%)	36 (90.0%)	54 (96.4%)	90 (93.8%)
95% CI	[76.3%;97.2%]	[87.7%;99.6%]	[86.9%;97.7%]
Knowledge of the ILD/pneumonitis risk (Q15B)			
n (%)	36 (90.0%)	50 (89.3%)	86 (89.6%)
95% CI	[76.3%;97.2%]	[78.1%;96.0%]	[81.7%;94.9%]
Knowledge of the QTc prolongation risk (Q15D)			
n (%)	38 (95.0%)	47 (83.9%)	85 (88.5%)
95% CI	[83.1%;99.4%]	[71.7%;92.4%]	[80.4%;94.1%]
Knowledge of the vision disorders risk (Q15E)			
n (%)	39 (97.5%)	54 (96.4%)	93 (96.9%)
95% CI	[86.8%;99.9%]	[87.7%;99.6%]	[91.1%;99.4%]
Knowledge of the neutropenia and leukopenia risk (Q15G)			
n (%)	25 (62.5%)	41 (73.2%)	66 (68.8%)
95% CI	[45.8%;77.3%]	[59.7%;84.2%]	[58.5%;77.8%]
Knowledge of the bradycardia risk (Q15H)			
n (%)	25 (62.5%)	40 (71.4%)	65 (67.7%)
95% CI	[45.8%;77.3%]	[57.8%;82.7%]	[57.4%;76.9%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
[*] The variable 'Speciality' is missing for 2 physicians.

Table 16: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Specialty - Full Analysis Set (page 3 of 3)

	Medical Oncologist N=40	Other N=56	Overall* N=96
Knowledge of risk minimisation per SmPC and TMG			
Knowledge of hepatotoxicity risk minimisation (Q16/Q17/Q18)			
n (%)	13 (32.5%)	21 (37.5%)	34 (35.4%)
95% CI	[18.6%;49.1%]	[24.9%;51.5%]	[25.9%;45.8%]
Knowledge of ILD/pneumonitis risk minimisation (Q19)			
n (%)	29 (72.5%)	43 (76.8%)	72 (75.0%)
95% CI	[56.1%;85.4%]	[63.6%;87.0%]	[65.1%;83.3%]
Knowledge of QTc prolongation risk minimisation (Q20/Q21)			
n (%)	17 (42.5%)	23 (41.1%)	40 (41.7%)
95% CI	[27.0%;59.1%]	[28.1%;55.0%]	[31.7%;52.2%]
Knowledge of vision disorders risk minimisation (Q22)			
n (%)	26 (65.0%)	37 (66.1%)	63 (65.6%)
95% CI	[48.3%;79.4%]	[52.2%;78.2%]	[55.2%;75.0%]
Knowledge of neutropenia and leukopenia risk minimisation (Q23)			
n (%)	17 (42.5%)	24 (42.9%)	41 (42.7%)
95% CI	[27.0%;59.1%]	[29.7%;56.8%]	[32.7%;53.2%]
Knowledge of bradycardia risk minimisation (Q20/Q24)			
n (%)	8 (20.0%)	15 (26.8%)	23 (24.0%)
95% CI	[9.1%;35.6%]	[15.8%;40.3%]	[15.8%;33.7%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Speciality' is missing for 2 physicians.

Table 17: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Speciality - Completer Analysis Set (page 1 of 3)

	Medical Oncologist N=32	Other N=48	Overall N=80
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG (Q5)			
n (%)	27 (84.4%)	35 (72.9%)	62 (77.5%)
95% CI	[67.2%;94.7%]	[58.2%;84.7%]	[66.8%;86.1%]
Awareness of the XALKORI PIB (Q10)			
n (%)	27 (84.4%)	36 (75.0%)	63 (78.8%)
95% CI	[67.2%;94.7%]	[60.4%;86.4%]	[68.2%;87.1%]
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10)			
n (%)	23 (71.9%)	32 (66.7%)	55 (68.8%)
95% CI	[53.3%;86.3%]	[51.6%;79.6%]	[57.4%;78.7%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG (Q6)[a]			
n (%)	23 (76.7%)	31 (79.5%)	54 (78.3%)
95% CI	[57.7%;90.1%]	[63.5%;90.7%]	[66.7%;87.3%]
Receipt of the XALKORI PIB (Q11)[b]			
n (%)	23 (85.2%)	28 (71.8%)	51 (77.3%)
95% CI	[66.3%;95.8%]	[55.1%;85.0%]	[65.3%;86.7%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11)[c]			
n (%)	18 (78.3%)	23 (71.9%)	41 (74.5%)
95% CI	[56.3%;92.5%]	[53.3%;86.3%]	[61.0%;85.3%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG (Q7)[d]			
n (%)	19 (70.4%)	29 (87.9%)	48 (80.0%)
95% CI	[49.8%;86.2%]	[71.8%;96.6%]	[67.7%;89.2%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI PIB (Q12)[e]			
n (%)	20 (87.0%)	25 (89.3%)	45 (88.2%)
95% CI	[66.4%;97.2%]	[71.8%;97.7%]	[76.1%;95.6%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q7/Q12)[f]			
n (%)	14 (77.8%)	18 (78.3%)	32 (78.0%)
95% CI	[52.4%;93.6%]	[56.3%;92.5%]	[62.4%;89.4%]

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)

95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods

[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'

[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'

[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).

[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'

[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).

[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).

[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.

Table 17: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Speciality - Completer Analysis Set (page 2 of 3)

	Medical Oncologist N=32	Other N=48	Overall N=80
Knowledge/comprehension of the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG[g]			
Knowledge of the hepatotoxicity risk (Q15A)			
n (%)	29 (90.6%)	46 (95.8%)	75 (93.8%)
95% CI	[75.0%;98.0%]	[85.7%;99.5%]	[86.0%;97.9%]
Knowledge of the ILD/pneumonitis risk (Q15B)			
n (%)	29 (90.6%)	43 (89.6%)	72 (90.0%)
95% CI	[75.0%;98.0%]	[77.3%;96.5%]	[81.2%;95.6%]
Knowledge of the QTc prolongation risk (Q15D)			
n (%)	30 (93.8%)	39 (81.3%)	69 (86.3%)
95% CI	[79.2%;99.2%]	[67.4%;91.1%]	[76.7%;92.9%]
Knowledge of the vision disorders risk (Q15E)			
n (%)	31 (96.9%)	46 (95.8%)	77 (96.3%)
95% CI	[83.8%;99.9%]	[85.7%;99.5%]	[89.4%;99.2%]
Knowledge of the neutropenia and leukopenia risk (Q15G)			
n (%)	21 (65.6%)	34 (70.8%)	55 (68.8%)
95% CI	[46.8%;81.4%]	[55.9%;83.0%]	[57.4%;78.7%]
Knowledge of the bradycardia risk (Q15H)			
n (%)	17 (53.1%)	33 (68.8%)	50 (62.5%)
95% CI	[34.7%;70.9%]	[53.7%;81.3%]	[51.0%;73.1%]

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.

Table 17: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Speciality - Completer Analysis Set (page 3 of 3)

	Medical Oncologist N=32	Other N=48	Overall N=80
Knowledge of risk minimisation per SmPC and TMG			
Knowledge of hepatotoxicity risk minimisation (Q16/Q17/Q18)			
n (%)	13 (40.6%)	19 (39.6%)	32 (40.0%)
95% CI	[23.7%;59.4%]	[25.8%;54.7%]	[29.2%;51.6%]
Knowledge of ILD/pneumonitis risk minimisation (Q19)			
n (%)	25 (78.1%)	36 (75.0%)	61 (76.3%)
95% CI	[60.0%;90.7%]	[60.4%;86.4%]	[65.4%;85.1%]
Knowledge of QTc prolongation risk minimisation (Q20/Q21)			
n (%)	16 (50.0%)	22 (45.8%)	38 (47.5%)
95% CI	[31.9%;68.1%]	[31.4%;60.8%]	[36.2%;59.0%]
Knowledge of vision disorders risk minimisation (Q22)			
n (%)	19 (59.4%)	34 (70.8%)	53 (66.3%)
95% CI	[40.6%;76.3%]	[55.9%;83.0%]	[54.8%;76.4%]
Knowledge of neutropenia and leukopenia risk minimisation (Q23)			
n (%)	14 (43.8%)	22 (45.8%)	36 (45.0%)
95% CI	[26.4%;62.3%]	[31.4%;60.8%]	[33.8%;56.5%]
Knowledge of bradycardia risk minimisation (Q20/Q24)			
n (%)	7 (21.9%)	15 (31.3%)	22 (27.5%)
95% CI	[9.3%;40.0%]	[18.7%;46.3%]	[18.1%;38.6%]

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.

Table 18: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Current Investigator for a XALKORI Clinical Trial - Full Analysis Set (page 1 of 3)

	Yes N=14	No N=82	I don't know N=0	Overall* N=96
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG (Q5)				
n (%)	10 (71.4%)	65 (79.3%)	0 (0.0%)	75 (78.1%)
95% CI	[41.9%;91.6%]	[68.9%;87.4%]		[68.5%;85.9%]
Awareness of the XALKORI PIB (Q10)				
n (%)	12 (85.7%)	62 (75.6%)	0 (0.0%)	74 (77.1%)
95% CI	[57.2%;98.2%]	[64.9%;84.4%]		[67.4%;85.0%]
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10)				
n (%)	10 (71.4%)	54 (65.9%)	0 (0.0%)	64 (66.7%)
95% CI	[41.9%;91.6%]	[54.6%;76.0%]		[56.3%;76.0%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG (Q6)[a]				
n (%)	10 (90.9%)	54 (76.1%)	0 (0.0%)	64 (78.0%)
95% CI	[58.7%;99.8%]	[64.5%;85.4%]		[67.5%;86.4%]
Receipt of the XALKORI PIB (Q11)[b]				
n (%)	11 (91.7%)	51 (78.5%)	0 (0.0%)	62 (80.5%)
95% CI	[61.5%;99.8%]	[66.5%;87.7%]		[69.9%;88.7%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11)[c]				
n (%)	10 (100.0%)	40 (74.1%)	0 (0.0%)	50 (78.1%)
95% CI	[69.2%;100.0%]	[60.3%;85.0%]		[66.0%;87.5%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG (Q7)[d]				
n (%)	7 (63.6%)	49 (81.7%)	0 (0.0%)	56 (78.9%)
95% CI	[30.8%;89.1%]	[69.6%;90.5%]		[67.6%;87.7%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI PIB (Q12)[e]				
n (%)	9 (81.8%)	44 (86.3%)	0 (0.0%)	53 (85.5%)
95% CI	[48.2%;97.7%]	[73.7%;94.3%]		[74.2%;93.1%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q7/Q12)[f]				
n (%)	6 (60.0%)	32 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	38 (76.0%)
95% CI	[26.2%;87.8%]	[64.4%;90.9%]		[61.8%;86.9%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Current Investigator for a XALKORI Clinical Trial' is missing for 2 physicians.

Table 18: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Current Investigator for a XALKORI Clinical Trial - Full Analysis Set (page 2 of 3)

	Yes N=14	No N=82	I don't know N=0	Overall* N=96
Knowledge/comprehension of the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG[g]				
Knowledge of the hepatotoxicity risk (Q15A)				
n (%)	13 (92.9%)	77 (93.9%)	0 (0.0%)	90 (93.8%)
95% CI	[66.1%;99.8%]	[86.3%;98.0%]		[86.9%;97.7%]
Knowledge of the ILD/pneumonitis risk (Q15B)				
n (%)	13 (92.9%)	72 (87.8%)	0 (0.0%)	85 (88.5%)
95% CI	[66.1%;99.8%]	[78.7%;94.0%]		[80.4%;94.1%]
Knowledge of the QTc prolongation risk (Q15D)				
n (%)	12 (85.7%)	73 (89.0%)	0 (0.0%)	85 (88.5%)
95% CI	[57.2%;98.2%]	[80.2%;94.9%]		[80.4%;94.1%]
Knowledge of the vision disorders risk (Q15E)				
n (%)	14 (100.0%)	79 (96.3%)	0 (0.0%)	93 (96.9%)
95% CI	[76.8%;100.0%]	[89.7%;99.2%]		[91.1%;99.4%]
Knowledge of the neutropenia and leukopenia risk (Q15G)				
n (%)	9 (64.3%)	57 (69.5%)	0 (0.0%)	66 (68.8%)
95% CI	[35.1%;87.2%]	[58.4%;79.2%]		[58.5%;77.8%]
Knowledge of the bradycardia risk (Q15H)				
n (%)	10 (71.4%)	55 (67.1%)	0 (0.0%)	65 (67.7%)
95% CI	[41.9%;91.6%]	[55.8%;77.1%]		[57.4%;76.9%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Current Investigator for a XALKORI Clinical Trial' is missing for 2 physicians.

Table 18: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Current Investigator for a XALKORI Clinical Trial - Full Analysis Set (page 3 of 3)

	Yes N=14	No N=82	I don't know N=0	Overall* N=96
Knowledge of risk minimisation per SmPC and TMG				
Knowledge of hepatotoxicity risk minimisation (Q16/Q17/Q18)				
n (%)	3 (21.4%)	31 (37.8%)	0 (0.0%)	34 (35.4%)
95% CI	[4.7%;50.8%]	[27.3%;49.2%]		[25.9%;45.8%]
Knowledge of ILD/pneumonitis risk minimisation (Q19)				
n (%)	9 (64.3%)	63 (76.8%)	0 (0.0%)	72 (75.0%)
95% CI	[35.1%;87.2%]	[66.2%;85.4%]		[65.1%;83.3%]
Knowledge of QTc prolongation risk minimisation (Q20/Q21)				
n (%)	9 (64.3%)	31 (37.8%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (41.7%)
95% CI	[35.1%;87.2%]	[27.3%;49.2%]		[31.7%;52.2%]
Knowledge of vision disorders risk minimisation (Q22)				
n (%)	12 (85.7%)	50 (61.0%)	0 (0.0%)	62 (64.6%)
95% CI	[57.2%;98.2%]	[49.6%;71.6%]		[54.2%;74.1%]
Knowledge of neutropenia and leukopenia risk minimisation (Q23)				
n (%)	6 (42.9%)	34 (41.5%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (41.7%)
95% CI	[17.7%;71.1%]	[30.7%;52.9%]		[31.7%;52.2%]
Knowledge of bradycardia risk minimisation (Q20/Q24)				
n (%)	4 (28.6%)	19 (23.2%)	0 (0.0%)	23 (24.0%)
95% CI	[8.4%;58.1%]	[14.6%;33.8%]		[15.8%;33.7%]

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Current Investigator for a XALKORI Clinical Trial' is missing for 2 physicians.

Table 19: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Current Investigator for a XALKORI Clinical Trial - Completer Analysis Set (page 1 of 3)

	Yes N=12	No N=67	I don't know N=0	Overall* N=79
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG (Q5)				
n (%)	8 (66.7%)	53 (79.1%)	0 (0.0%)	61 (77.2%)
95% CI	[34.9%;90.1%]	[67.4%;88.1%]		[66.4%;85.9%]
Awareness of the XALKORI PIB (Q10)				
n (%)	10 (83.3%)	52 (77.6%)	0 (0.0%)	62 (78.5%)
95% CI	[51.6%;97.9%]	[65.8%;86.9%]		[67.8%;86.9%]
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10)				
n (%)	8 (66.7%)	46 (68.7%)	0 (0.0%)	54 (68.4%)
95% CI	[34.9%;90.1%]	[56.2%;79.4%]		[56.9%;78.4%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG (Q6)[a]				
n (%)	8 (88.9%)	45 (76.3%)	0 (0.0%)	53 (77.9%)
95% CI	[51.8%;99.7%]	[63.4%;86.4%]		[66.2%;87.1%]
Receipt of the XALKORI PIB (Q11)[b]				
n (%)	9 (90.0%)	41 (74.5%)	0 (0.0%)	50 (76.9%)
95% CI	[55.5%;99.7%]	[61.0%;85.3%]		[64.8%;86.5%]
Receipt of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11)[c]				
n (%)	8 (100.0%)	32 (69.6%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (74.1%)
95% CI	[63.1%;100.0%]	[54.2%;82.3%]		[60.3%;85.0%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG (Q7)[d]				
n (%)	5 (55.6%)	42 (84.0%)	0 (0.0%)	47 (79.7%)
95% CI	[21.2%;86.3%]	[70.9%;92.8%]		[67.2%;89.0%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI PIB (Q12)[e]				
n (%)	7 (77.8%)	37 (90.2%)	0 (0.0%)	44 (88.0%)
95% CI	[40.0%;97.2%]	[76.9%;97.3%]		[75.7%;95.5%]
Utilisation of the XALKORI TMG and PIB (Q7/Q12)[f]				
n (%)	4 (50.0%)	27 (84.4%)	0 (0.0%)	31 (77.5%)
95% CI	[15.7%;84.3%]	[67.2%;94.7%]		[61.5%;89.2%]

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Current Investigator for a XALKORI Clinical Trial' is missing for 1 physician.

Table 19: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Current Investigator for a XALKORI Clinical Trial - Completer Analysis Set (page 2 of 3)

	Yes N=12	No N=67	I don't know N=0	Overall* N=79
Knowledge/comprehension of the risks listed on the XALKORI TMG[g]				
Knowledge of the hepatotoxicity risk (Q15A)				
n (%)	11 (91.7%)	63 (94.0%)	0 (0.0%)	74 (93.7%)
95% CI	[61.5%;99.8%]	[85.4%;98.3%]		[85.8%;97.9%]
Knowledge of the ILD/pneumonitis risk (Q15B)				
n (%)	11 (91.7%)	60 (89.6%)	0 (0.0%)	71 (89.9%)
95% CI	[61.5%;99.8%]	[79.7%;95.7%]		[81.0%;95.5%]
Knowledge of the QTc prolongation risk (Q15D)				
n (%)	10 (83.3%)	58 (86.6%)	0 (0.0%)	68 (86.1%)
95% CI	[51.6%;97.9%]	[76.0%;93.7%]		[76.5%;92.8%]
Knowledge of the vision disorders risk (Q15E)				
n (%)	12 (100.0%)	64 (95.5%)	0 (0.0%)	76 (96.2%)
95% CI	[73.5%;100.0%]	[87.5%;99.1%]		[89.3%;99.2%]
Knowledge of the neutropenia and leukopenia risk (Q15G)				
n (%)	9 (75.0%)	45 (67.2%)	0 (0.0%)	54 (68.4%)
95% CI	[42.8%;94.5%]	[54.6%;78.2%]		[56.9%;78.4%]
Knowledge of the bradycardia risk (Q15H)				
n (%)	8 (66.7%)	41 (61.2%)	0 (0.0%)	49 (62.0%)
95% CI	[34.9%;90.1%]	[48.5%;72.9%]		[50.4%;72.7%]

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Current Investigator for a XALKORI Clinical Trial' is missing for 1 physician.

Table 19: Effectiveness of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) and Awareness and Utilisation of the Patient Information Brochure (PIB), by Current Investigator for a XALKORI Clinical Trial - Completer Analysis Set (page 3 of 3)

	Yes N=12	No N=67	I don't know N=0	Overall* N=79
Knowledge of risk minimisation per SmPC and TMG				
Knowledge of hepatotoxicity risk minimization (Q16/Q17/Q18)				
n (%)	3 (25.0%)	29 (43.3%)	0 (0.0%)	32 (40.5%)
95% CI	[5.5%;57.2%]	[31.2%;56.0%]		[29.6%;52.1%]
Knowledge of ILD/pneumonitis risk minimisation (Q19)				
n (%)	9 (75.0%)	51 (76.1%)	0 (0.0%)	60 (75.9%)
95% CI	[42.8%;94.5%]	[64.1%;85.7%]		[65.0%;84.9%]
Knowledge of QTc prolongation risk minimisation (Q20/Q21)				
n (%)	9 (75.0%)	29 (43.3%)	0 (0.0%)	38 (48.1%)
95% CI	[42.8%;94.5%]	[31.2%;56.0%]		[36.7%;59.6%]
Knowledge of vision disorders risk minimisation (Q22)				
n (%)	10 (83.3%)	42 (62.7%)	0 (0.0%)	52 (65.8%)
95% CI	[51.6%;97.9%]	[50.0%;74.2%]		[54.3%;76.1%]
Knowledge of neutropenia and leukopenia risk minimisation (Q23)				
n (%)	6 (50.0%)	29 (43.3%)	0 (0.0%)	35 (44.3%)
95% CI	[21.1%;78.9%]	[31.2%;56.0%]		[33.1%;55.9%]
Knowledge of bradycardia risk minimisation (Q20/Q24)				
n (%)	4 (33.3%)	18 (26.9%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (27.8%)
95% CI	[9.9%;65.1%]	[16.8%;39.1%]		[18.3%;39.1%]

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
95% Confidence Intervals (95% CI) for proportions are calculated using exact methods
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware of the TMG and PIB (Q5/Q10).
[d] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[e] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[f] Results are presented among the physicians who were aware (Q5/Q10) and have received the TMG and PIB (Q6/Q11).
[g] The questions Q15C (Intestinal perforation), Q15F (Cardiomyopathy) and Q15I (Asthma) are not part of this table as these are not considered as known risks associated with XALKORI treatment.
* The variable 'Current Investigator for a XALKORI Clinical Trial' is missing for 1 physician.

Table 20: Awareness and Utilisation of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) Overall and by Country - Full Analysis Set (page 1 of 2)

	Overall N=98	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=6	France N=17	Germany N=33	Ireland N=3	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=7	Sweden N=3	United Kingdom N=10
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG prior to the survey (Q5)											
Yes	76 (77.6%)	9 (81.8%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	15 (88.2%)	24 (72.7%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (66.7%)	7 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)	8 (80.0%)
No	14 (14.3%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	2 (11.8%)	6 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (20.0%)
Not sure	8 (8.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (9.1%)	3 (100.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
If Yes or Not sure, XALKORI TMG received (Q6)[a]											
Yes	65 (77.4%)	8 (88.9%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (80.0%)	14 (93.3%)	18 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)	5 (62.5%)
No	11 (13.1%)	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (6.7%)	6 (22.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (25.0%)
I don't know	8 (9.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (11.1%)	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (12.5%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
If Yes or Not sure, XALKORI TMG read (Q7)[b]											
Yes	57 (78.1%)	8 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	9 (64.3%)	18 (85.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	5 (71.4%)	2 (66.7%)	5 (83.3%)
No	12 (16.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (35.7%)	1 (4.8%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (28.6%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (16.7%)
I don't know	4 (5.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (9.5%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
If Yes, Amount of reading (Q8)[c]											
All of it	19 (33.3%)	3 (37.5%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)	7 (38.9%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (80.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (20.0%)
Some of it	36 (63.2%)	5 (62.5%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	8 (88.9%)	10 (55.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	4 (80.0%)	1 (50.0%)	4 (80.0%)
None of it	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Not sure	2 (3.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
MD=Missing data
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?', and who have read the TMG (Q7).

Table 20: Awareness and Utilisation of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) Overall and by Country - Full Analysis Set (page 2 of 2)

	Overall N=98	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=6	France N=17	Germany N=33	Ireland N=3	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=7	Sweden N=3	United Kingdom N=10
Mode of reception of the XALKORI TMG (Q9)[b]											
Mail											
Yes	18 (24.7%)	3 (37.5%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (75.0%)	3 (21.4%)	1 (4.8%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (80.0%)	3 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No	26 (35.6%)	2 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	8 (57.1%)	9 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)	3 (50.0%)
I don't know	13 (17.8%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (28.6%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (28.6%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (16.7%)
MD	16 (21.9%)	2 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (21.4%)	5 (23.8%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)
E-mail											
Yes	2 (2.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)
No	38 (52.1%)	3 (37.5%)	1 (50.0%)	4 (100.0%)	9 (64.3%)	11 (52.4%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (80.0%)	2 (28.6%)	2 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)
I don't know	12 (16.4%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (23.8%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (16.7%)
MD	21 (28.8%)	4 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (28.6%)	5 (23.8%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (57.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)
Pharmaceutical representative											
Yes	54 (74.0%)	6 (75.0%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	14 (100.0%)	16 (76.2%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (40.0%)	5 (71.4%)	2 (66.7%)	5 (83.3%)
No	9 (12.3%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (9.5%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	8 (11.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (9.5%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (28.6%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (16.7%)
MD	2 (2.7%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Conference											
Yes	10 (13.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (25.0%)	2 (14.3%)	6 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No	37 (50.7%)	4 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (75.0%)	9 (64.3%)	8 (38.1%)	1 (33.3%)	5 (100.0%)	2 (28.6%)	2 (66.7%)	3 (50.0%)
I don't know	5 (6.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (9.5%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	21 (28.8%)	4 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (21.4%)	5 (23.8%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (57.1%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)
Other mode											
Yes	1 (1.4%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No	72 (98.6%)	7 (87.5%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	21 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
MD=Missing data

[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'

[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'

[c] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?', and who have read the TMG (Q7).

Table 21: Awareness and Utilisation of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) Overall and by Country - Completer Analysis Set (page 1 of 2)

	Overall N=80	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=4	France N=6	Germany N=32	Ireland N=2	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=6	Sweden N=2	United Kingdom N=9
Awareness of the XALKORI TMG prior to the survey (Q5)											
Yes	62 (77.5%)	9 (81.8%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	23 (71.9%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (66.7%)	6 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)	8 (88.9%)
No	11 (13.8%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	6 (18.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)
Not sure	7 (8.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (9.4%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
If Yes or Not sure, XALKORI TMG received (Q6)[a]											
Yes	54 (78.3%)	8 (88.9%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	17 (65.4%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (62.5%)
No	9 (13.0%)	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (23.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (25.0%)
I don't know	6 (8.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (11.5%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (12.5%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
If Yes or Not sure, XALKORI TMG read (Q7)[b]											
Yes	48 (80.0%)	8 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	2 (40.0%)	17 (85.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)
No	8 (13.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (60.0%)	1 (5.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)
I don't know	4 (6.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (10.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
If Yes, Amount of reading (Q8)[c]											
All of it	17 (35.4%)	3 (37.5%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (35.3%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (80.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (20.0%)
Some of it	29 (60.4%)	5 (62.5%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	10 (58.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	3 (75.0%)	1 (50.0%)	4 (80.0%)
None of it	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Not sure	2 (4.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
MD=Missing data

[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'

[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'

[c] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?', and who have read the TMG (Q7).

Table 21: Awareness and Utilisation of the XALKORI Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) Overall and by Country - Completer Analysis Set (page 2 of 2)

	Overall N=80	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=4	France N=6	Germany N=32	Ireland N=2	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=6	Sweden N=2	United Kingdom N=9
Mode of reception of the XALKORI TMG (Q9)[b]											
Mail											
Yes	15 (25.0%)	3 (37.5%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (75.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (80.0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No	19 (31.7%)	2 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	2 (40.0%)	8 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (50.0%)
I don't know	11 (18.3%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (30.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)
MD	15 (25.0%)	2 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	5 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)
E-mail											
Yes	1 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)
No	30 (50.0%)	3 (37.5%)	1 (50.0%)	4 (100.0%)	2 (40.0%)	10 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (80.0%)	2 (33.3%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (33.3%)
I don't know	10 (16.7%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)
MD	19 (31.7%)	4 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (60.0%)	5 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)
Pharmaceutical representative											
Yes	43 (71.7%)	6 (75.0%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	5 (100.0%)	15 (75.0%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (40.0%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)
No	9 (15.0%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	6 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (10.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)
MD	2 (3.3%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Conference											
Yes	9 (15.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (20.0%)	6 (30.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No	29 (48.3%)	4 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (75.0%)	2 (40.0%)	7 (35.0%)	1 (50.0%)	5 (100.0%)	2 (33.3%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (50.0%)
I don't know	3 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	19 (31.7%)	4 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	5 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)
Other mode											
Yes	1 (1.7%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No	59 (98.3%)	7 (87.5%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
MD=Missing data

[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?'

[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?'

[c] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q5: 'Were you aware of the TMG?' and 'Yes' or 'I don't know' to the question Q6: 'Have you received the TMG?', and who have read the TMG (Q7).

Table 22: Awareness and Utilisation of the XALKORI Patient Information Brochure (PIB) Overall and by Country - Full Analysis Set (page 1 of 2)

	Overall N=98	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=6	France N=17	Germany N=33	Ireland N=3	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=7	Sweden N=3	United Kingdom N=10
Awareness of the XALKORI PIB prior to the survey (Q10)											
Yes	76 (77.6%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	12 (70.6%)	28 (84.8%)	3 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	1 (33.3%)	5 (50.0%)
No	18 (18.4%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	5 (29.4%)	4 (12.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)	5 (50.0%)
Not sure	3 (3.1%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
If Yes or Not sure, Received the XALKORI PIB (Q11)[a]											
Yes	64 (81.0%)	8 (80.0%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	12 (100.0%)	20 (69.0%)	2 (66.7%)	6 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (60.0%)
No	11 (13.9%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (24.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)
I don't know	4 (5.1%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.9%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
If Yes, XALKORI PIB given to patients who receive XALKORI treatment (Q12)[b]											
Yes	55 (85.9%)	6 (75.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)	8 (66.7%)	20 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	6 (85.7%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
No	9 (14.1%)	2 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	4 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
If Yes, Frequency of giving the XALKORI PIB to patients who receive XALKORI treatment (Q13)[c]											
Always	47 (85.5%)	6 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	7 (87.5%)	16 (80.0%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (80.0%)	6 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
Sometimes	8 (14.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (12.5%)	4 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Not at all	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Not sure	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
MD=Missing data
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?', who have received the PIB (Q11) and who have given the PIB to their patients (Q12).

Table 22: Awareness and Utilisation of the XALKORI Patient Information Brochure (PIB) Overall and by Country - Analysis Set (page 2 of 2)

	Overall N=98	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=6	France N=17	Germany N=33	Ireland N=3	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=7	Sweden N=3	United Kingdom N=10
Mode XALKORI PIB received by (Q14)[b]											
Mail											
Yes	15 (23.4%)	2 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (16.7%)	1 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (66.7%)	4 (57.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No	26 (40.6%)	2 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	5 (41.7%)	13 (65.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (33.3%)
I don't know	4 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (15.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	19 (29.7%)	4 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (33.3%)	5 (41.7%)	3 (15.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)
E-mail											
Yes	2 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No	33 (51.6%)	2 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (66.7%)	6 (50.0%)	13 (65.0%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	3 (42.9%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (33.3%)
I don't know	4 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	25 (39.1%)	6 (75.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (33.3%)	6 (50.0%)	4 (20.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (16.7%)	3 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)
Pharmaceutical representative											
Yes	44 (68.8%)	5 (62.5%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (33.3%)	8 (66.7%)	18 (90.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (57.1%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)
No	6 (9.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	4 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)
MD	10 (15.6%)	3 (37.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	4 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Conference											
Yes	4 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (15.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No	33 (51.6%)	2 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)	6 (50.0%)	12 (60.0%)	1 (50.0%)	5 (83.3%)	3 (42.9%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (33.3%)
I don't know	3 (4.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)
MD	24 (37.5%)	6 (75.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (33.3%)	6 (50.0%)	4 (20.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (16.7%)	3 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)
Other mode											
Yes	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No	55 (85.9%)	6 (75.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)	8 (66.7%)	20 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	6 (85.7%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)
MD	9 (14.1%)	2 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	4 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
MD=Missing data
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?', who have received the PIB (Q11) and who have given the PIB to their patients (Q12).

Table 23: Awareness and Utilisation of the XALKORI Patient Information Brochure (PIB) Overall and by Country - Completer Analysis Set (page 1 of 2)

	Overall N=80	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=4	France N=6	Germany N=32	Ireland N=2	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=6	Sweden N=2	United Kingdom N=9
Awareness of the XALKORI PIB prior to the survey (Q10)											
Yes	63 (78.8%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	3 (50.0%)	27 (84.4%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)	4 (44.4%)
No	14 (17.5%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	4 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	5 (55.6%)
Not sure	3 (3.8%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
If Yes or Not sure, Received the XALKORI PIB (Q11)[a]											
Yes	51 (77.3%)	8 (80.0%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	3 (100.0%)	19 (67.9%)	1 (50.0%)	6 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (50.0%)
No	11 (16.7%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)
I don't know	4 (6.1%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (7.1%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
If Yes, XALKORI PIB given to patients who receive XALKORI treatment (Q12)[b]											
Yes	45 (88.2%)	6 (75.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)	2 (66.7%)	19 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	5 (83.3%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
No	6 (11.8%)	2 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
If Yes, Frequency of giving the XALKORI PIB to patients who receive XALKORI treatment (Q13)[c]											
Always	38 (84.4%)	6 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (78.9%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (80.0%)	5 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
Sometimes	7 (15.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (21.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Not at all	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Not sure	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
MD=Missing data
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?', who have received the PIB (Q11) and who have given the PIB to their patients (Q12).

Table 23: Awareness and Utilisation of the XALKORI Patient Information Brochure (PIB) Overall and by Country - Completer Analysis Set (page 2 of 2)

	Overall N=80	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=4	France N=6	Germany N=32	Ireland N=2	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=6	Sweden N=2	United Kingdom N=9
Mode XALKORI PIB received by (Q14)[b]											
Mail											
Yes	13 (25.5%)	2 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (66.7%)	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No	20 (39.2%)	2 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	12 (63.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)
I don't know	4 (7.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (15.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	14 (27.5%)	4 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (15.8%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)
E-mail											
Yes	2 (3.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No	26 (51.0%)	2 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	12 (63.2%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)
I don't know	4 (7.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (10.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	19 (37.3%)	6 (75.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)	4 (21.1%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (16.7%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Pharmaceutical representative											
Yes	35 (68.6%)	5 (62.5%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)	17 (89.5%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (33.3%)	3 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
No	6 (11.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	3 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	7 (13.7%)	3 (37.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Conference											
Yes	4 (7.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (15.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No	26 (51.0%)	2 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	11 (57.9%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (83.3%)	3 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)
I don't know	2 (3.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	19 (37.3%)	6 (75.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)	4 (21.1%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (16.7%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Other mode											
Yes	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No	45 (88.2%)	6 (75.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (66.7%)	2 (66.7%)	19 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	5 (83.3%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
MD	6 (11.8%)	2 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
MD=Missing data
[a] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?'
[b] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?' and who have received the PIB (Q11).
[c] Results are presented among the physicians who have answered 'Yes' or 'Not sure' to the question Q10: 'Were you aware of the PIB?', who have received the PIB (Q11) and who have given the PIB to their patients (Q12).

Table 24: Knowledge of Risks Associated with XALKORI Treatment Overall and by Country - Full Analysis Set (page 1 of 2)

	Overall N=98	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=6	France N=17	Germany N=33	Ireland N=3	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=7	Sweden N=3	United Kingdom N=10
Known risks associated with XALKORI treatment (Q15)											
Hepatotoxicity (Q15A)											
Yes	92 (93.9%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	16 (94.1%)	30 (90.9%)	3 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	7 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
No	4 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (5.9%)	1 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	2 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
ILD/pneumonitis (Q15B)											
Yes	87 (88.8%)	10 (90.9%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	14 (82.4%)	29 (87.9%)	3 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	7 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
No	5 (5.1%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	1 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	5 (5.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.8%)	3 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Intestinal perforation (Q15C)											
Yes	31 (31.6%)	8 (72.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (48.5%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (20.0%)
No	48 (49.0%)	1 (9.1%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	12 (70.6%)	9 (27.3%)	1 (33.3%)	5 (83.3%)	4 (57.1%)	2 (66.7%)	7 (70.0%)
I don't know	18 (18.4%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (23.5%)	8 (24.2%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)
MD	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
QT interval prolongation (Q15D)											
Yes	87 (88.8%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	16 (94.1%)	27 (81.8%)	3 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	6 (85.7%)	3 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
No	4 (4.1%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	7 (7.1%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	3 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Visual disorders (Q15E)											
Yes	95 (96.9%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	30 (90.9%)	3 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
No	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	2 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Cardiomyopathy (Q15F)											
Yes	28 (28.6%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (41.2%)	11 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	2 (66.7%)	5 (50.0%)
No	52 (53.1%)	6 (54.5%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	9 (52.9%)	13 (39.4%)	1 (33.3%)	6 (100.0%)	6 (85.7%)	1 (33.3%)	4 (40.0%)
I don't know	16 (16.3%)	3 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (5.9%)	9 (27.3%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)
MD	2 (2.0%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Neutropenia and leukopenia (Q15G)											
Yes	68 (69.4%)	9 (81.8%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	12 (70.6%)	20 (60.6%)	3 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	4 (57.1%)	1 (33.3%)	9 (90.0%)
No	25 (25.5%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (23.5%)	9 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	3 (42.9%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (10.0%)
I don't know	5 (5.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	4 (12.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
MD=Missing data
The correct answers are underlined

Table 24: Knowledge of Risks Associated with XALKORI Treatment Overall and by Country - Full Analysis Set (page 2 of 2)

	Overall N=98	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=6	France N=17	Germany N=33	Ireland N=3	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=7	Sweden N=3	United Kingdom N=10
Bradycardia (Q15H)											
Yes	67 (68.4%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (33.3%)	14 (82.4%)	22 (66.7%)	3 (100.0%)	3 (50.0%)	3 (42.9%)	2 (66.7%)	8 (80.0%)
No	19 (19.4%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (66.7%)	1 (5.9%)	5 (15.2%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	4 (57.1%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	12 (12.2%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.8%)	6 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (20.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Asthma (Q15I)											
Yes	7 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (15.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)
No	71 (72.4%)	9 (81.8%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	12 (70.6%)	21 (63.6%)	1 (33.3%)	5 (83.3%)	6 (85.7%)	2 (66.7%)	8 (80.0%)
I don't know	16 (16.3%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (23.5%)	7 (21.2%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (20.0%)
MD	4 (4.1%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
MD=Missing data
The correct answers are underlined

Table 25: Knowledge of Risks Associated with XALKORI Treatment Overall and by Country - Completer Analysis Set (page 1 of 2)

	Overall N=80	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=4	France N=6	Germany N=32	Ireland N=2	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=6	Sweden N=2	United Kingdom N=9
Known risks associated with XALKORI treatment (Q15)											
Hepatotoxicity (Q15A)											
Yes	75 (93.8%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	29 (90.6%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	6 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
No	3 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	2 (2.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
ILD/pneumonitis (Q15B)											
Yes	72 (90.0%)	10 (90.9%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	28 (87.5%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	6 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
No	4 (5.0%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	4 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	3 (9.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Intestinal perforation (Q15C)											
Yes	28 (35.0%)	8 (72.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (46.9%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (22.2%)
No	37 (46.3%)	1 (9.1%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	9 (28.1%)	1 (50.0%)	5 (83.3%)	4 (66.7%)	1 (50.0%)	6 (66.7%)
I don't know	15 (18.8%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	8 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
QT interval prolongation (Q15D)											
Yes	69 (86.3%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	26 (81.3%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	2 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
No	4 (5.0%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (9.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	7 (8.8%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	3 (9.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Visual disorders (Q15E)											
Yes	77 (96.3%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	29 (90.6%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
No	1 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	2 (2.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Cardiomyopathy (Q15F)											
Yes	21 (26.3%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	11 (34.4%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (44.4%)
No	44 (55.0%)	6 (54.5%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	3 (50.0%)	12 (37.5%)	1 (50.0%)	6 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (44.4%)
I don't know	14 (17.5%)	3 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	9 (28.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)
MD	1 (1.3%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Neutropenia and leukopenia (Q15G)											
Yes	55 (68.8%)	9 (81.8%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (50.0%)	4 (66.7%)	19 (59.4%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	3 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	9 (100.0%)
No	20 (25.0%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)	1 (16.7%)	9 (28.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	3 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	5 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	4 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
MD=Missing data
The correct answers are underlined

Table 25: Knowledge of Risks Associated with XALKORI Treatment Overall and by Country - Completer Analysis Set (page 2 of 2)

	Overall N=80	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=4	France N=6	Germany N=32	Ireland N=2	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=6	Sweden N=2	United Kingdom N=9
Bradycardia (Q15H)											
Yes	50 (62.5%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	21 (65.6%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (50.0%)	2 (33.3%)	2 (100.0%)	7 (77.8%)
No	18 (22.5%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	1 (16.7%)	5 (15.6%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	4 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	12 (15.0%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	6 (18.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (22.2%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Asthma (Q15I)											
Yes	7 (8.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (15.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
No	58 (72.5%)	9 (81.8%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	3 (50.0%)	20 (62.5%)	1 (50.0%)	5 (83.3%)	6 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)	7 (77.8%)
I don't know	13 (16.3%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	7 (21.9%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (22.2%)
MD	2 (2.5%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
MD=Missing data
The correct answers are underlined

Table 26: Knowledge of XALKORI Risk Minimisation per the Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) and Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) Overall and by Country - Full Analysis Set (page 1 of 3)

	Overall N=98	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=6	France N=17	Germany N=33	Ireland N=3	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=7	Sweden N=3	United Kingdom N=10
Transaminase elevations among patients treated with XALKORI can be expected to predominately occur (Q16):											
Within the first 6 months of treatment	7 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (17.6%)	3 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Within the first 4 months of treatment	6 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (17.6%)	1 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Within the first 3 months of treatment	17 (17.3%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (23.5%)	6 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (40.0%)
Within the first 2 months of treatment	63 (64.3%)	10 (90.9%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	7 (41.2%)	22 (66.7%)	2 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)	5 (71.4%)	3 (100.0%)	6 (60.0%)
I don't know	4 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
At what frequency should patients treated with XALKORI be monitored for liver function tests during the first 2 months of treatment? (Q17)											
Once a month	14 (14.3%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	3 (17.6%)	7 (21.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Every 2 weeks	57 (58.2%)	3 (27.3%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	11 (64.7%)	15 (45.5%)	1 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)	6 (85.7%)	3 (100.0%)	8 (80.0%)
Every week	25 (25.5%)	6 (54.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	3 (17.6%)	11 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)
I don't know	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)
MD	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
The most appropriate management of Grade 3 ALT elevation and Grade ≤1 total bilirubin is (Q18):											
Permanently discontinue XALKORI	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Withhold XALKORI until recovery to Grade ≤1 or baseline, then resume at 250 mg once daily and escalate to 200 mg twice daily if clinically tolerated	95 (96.9%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	31 (93.9%)	2 (66.7%)	6 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
I don't know	2 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
The most appropriate management of XALKORI treatment for a patient diagnosed with treatment-related pneumonitis after 5 weeks of XALKORI treatment is (Q19):											
Permanently discontinue XALKORI	73 (74.5%)	10 (90.9%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	8 (47.1%)	24 (72.7%)	2 (66.7%)	4 (66.7%)	5 (71.4%)	3 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)
Continue with regular dosing of XALKORI	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Withhold until symptoms are resolved	22 (22.4%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	8 (47.1%)	8 (24.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
MD=Missing data
The correct answers are underlined

Table 26: Knowledge of XALKORI Risk Minimisation per the Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) and Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) Overall and by Country - Full Analysis Set (page 2 of 3)

	Overall N=98	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=6	France N=17	Germany N=33	Ireland N=3	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=7	Sweden N=3	United Kingdom N=10
XALKORI should be administered with caution for all of the following conditions except (Q20):											
Patients with a history of QTc prolongation	27 (27.6%)	4 (36.4%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	2 (11.8%)	13 (39.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (30.0%)
Patients with brain metastasis	45 (45.9%)	3 (27.3%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (33.3%)	3 (17.6%)	16 (48.5%)	2 (66.7%)	5 (83.3%)	4 (57.1%)	2 (66.7%)	6 (60.0%)
Patients who are taking antiarrhythmics	3 (3.1%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Patients with a history of bradycardia	5 (5.1%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	4 (4.1%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	2 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	14 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (64.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (10.0%)
The most appropriate dose modification of XALKORI for suspected QTc prolongation (Grade 3) is (Q21):											
Permanently discontinue	9 (9.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	3 (17.6%)	4 (12.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)
Withhold until recovery to Grade ≤1, check and if necessary correct electrolytes, then resume at 200 mg twice daily	83 (84.7%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	13 (76.5%)	27 (81.8%)	2 (66.7%)	6 (100.0%)	5 (71.4%)	3 (100.0%)	9 (90.0%)
Withhold for 1 week then resume regular dosing	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	4 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	2 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	2 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Procedure to be followed by physician in case of patient complaint about blurred vision and photopsia for 4 weeks and symptoms getting worse is (Q22):											
Counsel the patient about the risk and actions to take with visual disorders without changing XALKORI dosage	25 (25.5%)	2 (18.2%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	6 (35.3%)	6 (18.2%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (50.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (20.0%)
Send the patient for Ophthalmological evaluation	63 (64.3%)	8 (72.7%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	10 (58.8%)	22 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (50.0%)	5 (71.4%)	3 (100.0%)	7 (70.0%)
Permanently discontinue XALKORI	5 (5.1%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (12.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	4 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	1 (3.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)
The recommended frequency to monitor complete blood count including differential white blood cell count is (Q23):											
Monthly	47 (48.0%)	3 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	14 (82.4%)	14 (42.4%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (66.7%)	4 (57.1%)	1 (33.3%)	4 (40.0%)
Weekly	6 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	4 (12.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)
As clinically indicated	41 (41.8%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (50.0%)	2 (11.8%)	14 (42.4%)	2 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (33.3%)	6 (60.0%)
I don't know	3 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
MD=Missing data
The correct answers are underlined

Table 26: Knowledge of XALKORI Risk Minimisation per the Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) and Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) Overall and by Country - Full Analysis Set (page 3 of 3)

	Overall N=98	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=6	France N=17	Germany N=33	Ireland N=3	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=7	Sweden N=3	United Kingdom N=10
How should the physician proceed with XALKORI dosing for a patient who has received XALKORI for 4 months and has developed Grade 4 bradycardia? (Q24)											
If contributing concomitant medication is identified and discontinued, or its dose is adjusted, resume 250 mg once daily upon recovery to Grade ≤1 or to heart rate ≥60, with frequent monitoring	46 (46.9%)	9 (81.8%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (16.7%)	7 (41.2%)	15 (45.5%)	2 (66.7%)	3 (50.0%)	4 (57.1%)	2 (66.7%)	2 (20.0%)
If contributing concomitant medication is identified and discontinued, or its dose is adjusted, resume at 250 mg twice daily upon recovery to Grade ≤1 or to heart rate ≥60, with frequent monitoring	20 (20.4%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	5 (29.4%)	9 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (10.0%)
Permanently discontinue XALKORI	22 (22.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	2 (11.8%)	4 (12.1%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	3 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (60.0%)
I don't know	8 (8.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (17.6%)	4 (12.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)
MD	2 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Full Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed at least 1 main question (questions 5-24)
MD=Missing data
The correct answers are underlined

Table 27: Knowledge of XALKORI Risk Minimisation per the Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) and Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) Overall and by Country - Completer Analysis Set (page 1 of 3)

	Overall N=80	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=4	France N=6	Germany N=32	Ireland N=2	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=6	Sweden N=2	United Kingdom N=9
Transaminase elevations among patients treated with XALKORI can be expected to predominately occur (Q16):											
Within the first 6 months of treatment	5 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	3 (9.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Within the first 4 months of treatment	3 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Within the first 3 months of treatment	14 (17.5%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	6 (18.8%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (33.3%)
Within the first 2 months of treatment	55 (68.8%)	10 (90.9%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	2 (33.3%)	21 (65.6%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (33.3%)	5 (83.3%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (66.7%)
I don't know	3 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
At what frequency should patients treated with XALKORI be monitored for liver function tests during the first 2 months of treatment? (Q17)											
Once a month	12 (15.0%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (16.7%)	7 (21.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Every 2 weeks	47 (58.8%)	3 (27.3%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	4 (66.7%)	15 (46.9%)	1 (50.0%)	4 (66.7%)	5 (83.3%)	2 (100.0%)	8 (88.9%)
Every week	21 (26.3%)	6 (54.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	10 (31.3%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)
I don't know	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
The most appropriate management of Grade 3 ALT elevation and Grade ≤1 total bilirubin is (Q18):											
Permanently discontinue XALKORI	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Withhold XALKORI until recovery to Grade ≤1 or baseline, then resume at 250 mg once daily and escalate to 200 mg twice daily if clinically tolerated	78 (97.5%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	30 (93.8%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
I don't know	2 (2.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
The most appropriate management of XALKORI treatment for a patient diagnosed with treatment-related pneumonitis after 5 weeks of XALKORI treatment is (Q19):											
Permanently discontinue XALKORI	61 (76.3%)	10 (90.9%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	1 (16.7%)	23 (71.9%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (66.7%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)
Continue with regular dosing of XALKORI	1 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Withhold until symptoms are resolved	17 (21.3%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (66.7%)	8 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	1 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
MD=Missing data
The correct answers are underlined

Table 27: Knowledge of XALKORI Risk Minimisation per the Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) and Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) Overall and by Country - Completer Analysis Set (page 2 of 3)

	Overall N=80	Austria N=11	Belgium N=2	Denmark N=4	France N=6	Germany N=32	Ireland N=2	Italy N=6	Netherlands N=6	Sweden N=2	United Kingdom N=9
XALKORI should be administered with caution for all of the following conditions except (Q20):											
Patients with a history of QTc prolongation	26 (32.5%)	4 (36.4%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)	2 (33.3%)	13 (40.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (33.3%)
Patients with brain metastasis	42 (52.5%)	3 (27.3%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (25.0%)	3 (50.0%)	15 (46.9%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	3 (50.0%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (66.7%)
Patients who are taking antiarrhythmics	3 (3.8%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Patients with a history of bradycardia	5 (6.3%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	4 (5.0%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	2 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
The most appropriate dose modification of XALKORI for suspected QTc prolongation (Grade 3) is (Q21):											
Permanently discontinue	7 (8.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (16.7%)	4 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)
Withhold until recovery to Grade ≤1, check and if necessary correct electrolytes, then resume at 200 mg twice daily	70 (87.5%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	5 (83.3%)	26 (81.3%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	5 (83.3%)	2 (100.0%)	8 (88.9%)
Withhold for 1 week then resume regular dosing	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	3 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Procedure to be followed by physician in case of patient complaint about blurred vision and photopsia for 4 weeks and symptoms getting worse is (Q22):											
Counsel the patient about the risk and actions to take with visual disorders without changing XALKORI dosage	21 (26.3%)	2 (18.2%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (75.0%)	2 (33.3%)	6 (18.8%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (22.2%)
Send the patient for Ophthalmological evaluation	53 (66.3%)	8 (72.7%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (25.0%)	4 (66.7%)	22 (68.8%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	7 (77.8%)
Permanently discontinue XALKORI	5 (6.3%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
I don't know	1 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
The recommended frequency to monitor complete blood count including differential white blood cell count is (Q23):											
Monthly	36 (45.0%)	3 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (75.0%)	5 (83.3%)	14 (43.8%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (66.7%)	3 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	3 (33.3%)
Weekly	5 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	4 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
As clinically indicated	36 (45.0%)	8 (72.7%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (40.6%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (33.3%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (50.0%)	6 (66.7%)
I don't know	3 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
MD=Missing data
The correct answers are underlined

Table 27: Knowledge of XALKORI Risk Minimisation per the Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) and Therapeutic Management Guide (TMG) Overall and by Country - Completer Analysis Set (page 3 of 3)

	Overall	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	Sweden	United Kingdom
	N=80	N=11	N=2	N=4	N=6	N=32	N=2	N=6	N=6	N=2	N=9
How should the physician proceed with XALKORI dosing for a patient who has received XALKORI for 4 months and has developed Grade 4 bradycardia? (Q24)											
If contributing concomitant medication is identified and discontinued, or its dose is adjusted, resume 250 mg once daily upon recovery to Grade ≤1 or to heart rate ≥60, with frequent monitoring	40 (50.0%)	9 (81.8%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	15 (46.9%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (50.0%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (22.2%)
If contributing concomitant medication is identified and discontinued, or its dose is adjusted, resume at 250 mg twice daily upon recovery to Grade ≤1 or to heart rate ≥60, with frequent monitoring	17 (21.3%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	9 (28.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)
Permanently discontinue XALKORI	18 (22.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	1 (16.7%)	4 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (55.6%)
I don't know	5 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)
MD	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Completer Analysis Set is defined as all eligible physicians who have completed all core questions (questions 5, 10, 15 (A B D E G H), 16-24)
MD=Missing data
The correct answers are underline