

## Additional File

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### Chemotherapy for intracranial ependymoma in adults

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**Table S1.** Association of age, tumor localization, gender, KPS and *MGMT* promoter methylation status with survival (n=15, patients 5 and 9 excluded<sup>°</sup>).

Variable	Number of patients (events)	Median OS (months) (95% CI)	p value (log-rank)	p value (cox regression)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)
Age <sup>+</sup>					
< 40 years	8 (5)	40 (29.3 – 50.7)			1
≥ 40 years	7 (3)	41 (0.00 – 92.2)	0.978	0.978	1.02 (0.24 – 4.4)
Tumor localization <sup>+</sup>					
Infratentorial	6 (0)	undefined			1
Supratentorial	9 (8)	39 (0.00 – 114.97)	0.005 (*)	0.146	71.19 (0.23 – 22477.36)
Gender					
Female	3 (2)	41 (0 – 97.01)			1
Male	12 (6)	40 (29.92 – 50.08)	0.954	0.954	0.95 (0.19 – 4.78)
KPS <sup>+</sup>					
100-80	10 (5)	48 (26.86 – 69.15)			1
< 80	4 (3)	40 (0.00 – 90.9)	0.348	0.357	2.03 (0.45 – 9.19)
<i>MGMT</i> promoter methylation					
not methylated	9 (5)	40 (9.3 – 70.7)			1
methylated	3 (2)	39 (undefined)	0.433	0.443	2.02 (0.34 – 12.2)

CI, confidence interval; KPS, Karnofsky performance score; WHO, World Health Organisation; \*,  $p < 0.05$ ; <sup>+</sup>, variables were determined at start of chemotherapy; <sup>°</sup>, patients 5 and 9 were diagnosed with sarcoma or gliosarcoma at recurrence.