|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Primary non-surgical treatment | no | % | Median overall survival in months (95% CI) |
| Radiochemotherapy ITT | 134 | 55 | 15.0 (13.0-17.2) |
| Completed radiochemotherapy | 42 | 17 | 29.6 (24.3-35.0) |
| Interrupted radiochemotherapy | 92 | 38 | 10.6 (8.9-12.3) |
| Inclusion in study with experimental drug1 | 19 | 8 | 15.8 (14.3-17.3) |
| Radiotherapy as monotherapy | 28 | 11 | 7.2 (3.7-10.7) |
| Temozolomide as monotherapy | 18 | 7 | 7.6 (4.4-10.8) |
| Other postoperative treatment2 | 22 | 9 | 10.3 (6.4-14.1) |
| Best supportive care | 23 | 9 | 1.6 (0.6-2.7) |

**Table S3**

Primary non-surgical treatment for 244 patients diagnosed with GBM during the years 2005-2015 (the biobank cohort). Radiochemotherapy ITT (intention to treat) includes all patients initiating radiochemotherapy (radiotherapy to 60 Gy in 30 fractions with concomitant temozolomide and six adjuvant cycles of temozolomide).

1 Studies with experimental drug includes 16 patients in two studies with addition of bevacizumab to radiochemotherapy and three patients in a study evaluating addition of valganciclovir to radiochemotherapy.

2Other postoperative treatment includes 11 patients treated in a study evaluating neoadjuvant temozolomide before radiotherapy, two patients not included in the trial had temozolomide before initiation of radiotherapy, five patients had hypofractionated radiotherapy followed by adjuvant temozolomide, three patients had bevacizumab included in the primary postoperative treatment and one patient with secondary GBM and earlier radiotherapy had postoperative temozolomide at GBM diagnosis.