Supplementary material for Stein A, et al. Bevacizumab plus chemotherapy as first-line treatment for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer: Results from a large German community-based observational cohort study. Acta Oncol 2015;54:171–8.

Supplementary Table I. Demographics and baseline characteristics in patients receiving de-escalated maintenance therapy (maintenance population: 274/1469 [19%]; oxaliplatin group: 87/327 [27%]; irinotecan group: 187/1142 [16%]).

Characteristic	By cytostatic component		By de-escalation regimen	
	Oxaliplatin-based induction (n = 87)	Irinotecan-based induction (n = 187)	Induction + FU + bevacicumab (n = 193)	Induction + bevacizumab (n = 81)
Male/female, n (%)	53/34 (61/39)	115/72 (61/39)	113/80 (59/41)	55/26 (68/32)
Median age, years (range)	64 (35–80)	66 (20–83)	64 (32–83)	65 (20–80)
> 70 years, %	26	34	33	29
Metastatic site,* n (%)				
Liver	68 (78)	125 (67)	138 (71)	55 (68)
Lung	21 (24)	45 (24)	47 (24)	19 (23)
Bone	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)	–
Other	17 (19)	49 (26)	41 (21)	25 (30)
Number of metastatic sites, n (%)				
1	57 (70)	122 (72)	129 (73)	50 (68)
> 1	24 (30)	47 (28)	47 (27)	24 (32)
ECOG performance status, n (%)				
0–1	81 (95)	168 (91)	173 (89)	76 (94)
≥ 2	4 (5)	17 (9)	16 (8)	5 (6)
(Neo)adjuvant chemotherapy, n (%)	36 (41)	89 (48)	84 (43)	41 (51)

*One patient could have more than one metastatic site.