

Annex Table 3 Evaluation of potentially age-dependent effect-modifying factors (under weakly informative priors)

Variables	Time ratio (95%, CrI)	Posterior probability of effect size >15% (TR >1.15)	Posterior probability of effect size >30% (TR >1.30)	Probability of interaction outside ROPE
Organs involved, 4	1.22 (1.04-1.43)	73%	26%	24%
Organs involved, 3	1.18 (1.02-1.39)	65%	17%	17%
Organs involved, 2	1.27 (1.10-1.44)	88%	37%	37%
Organs involved, 1	1.17 (1.09-1.24)	67%	0	-
Intestinal subtype	1.27 (1.08-1.11)	90%	40%	41%
Diffuse subtype	1.17 (1.09-1.24)	67%	0	-
Grade 3	1.19 (1.06-1.36)	72%	14%	10%
Grade 2	1.20 (1.05-1.40)	73%	22%	18%
Grade 1	1.17 (1.09-1.25)	69%	1%	-
ECOG PS ≥ 2	1.16 (0.99-1.36)	54%	1%	20%
ECOG PS 0-1	1.18 (1.10-1.25)	75%	15%	-
Burden of liver disease >75%	1.16 (0.98-1.37)	53%	13%	21%
Burden of liver disease 51-75%	1.19 (1.02-1.40)	66%	20%	20%
Burden of liver disease 25-50%	1.16 (0.99-1.36)	54%	12%	19%
Burden of liver disease <25%	1.18 (1.10-1.25)	74%	1%	-

Abbreviations: CrI, credible interval; ECOG-PS, Eastern Cooperative Group Performance Status; TR, adjusted time ratios.

Note: A time ratio of more than 1 for the covariate implies that this slows or prolongs the time to event, whereas a time ratio of less than 1 indicates that an event is more likely to occur earlier. Thus, a time ratio equal to 2 would mean that the median of time to event is doubled in patients treated with DPF.

The posterior probability of effect sizes >15% or 30% (TR >1.15 or 1.30) denotes the actual probability of achieving a benefit of that magnitude (15 or 30%) or greater.