



S7 Fig. PFS and OS of patients who received radiotherapy. Kaplan-Meier curves of DMG patients who received radiotherapy showing the PFS from the initiation of radiotherapy and OS from diagnosis. (A) PFS after the radiotherapy of patients who received radiotherapy according to resection. The blue line represents patients who did not undergo surgical resection; the yellow line represents patients who underwent surgical resection. Tumor resection in these patients was not associated with prolonged PFS (median PFS of 8.6 months [95% CI, 8.5 to NA] for patients who underwent resection vs. 12.2 months [95% CI, 7.3 to NA] for patients did not undergo resection; $p=0.26$). (B) The OS from diagnosis of patients who received radiotherapy according to resection. The blue line represents patients who did not undergo surgical resection; the yellow line represents patients who underwent surgical resection. Tumor resection in these patients was not associated with prolonged OS (median OS, 21.8 months [95% CI, 13.2 to NA] for resected patients vs. 24.9 months [95% CI, 18.2 to NA] for unresected patients; $p=0.61$). (C) PFS after radiotherapy of patients who received surgical resection followed by radiotherapy according to GTR achievement. The blue line represents patients who did not achieve GTR; the yellow line represents patients who achieved GTR. GTR was not associated with prolonged PFS in these patients who underwent resection (median PFS: 6.8 months [95% CI, 2.9 to NA] for GTR-achieved patients vs. 9.7 months [95% CI, 8.5 to NA] for GTR-unachieved patients; $p=0.64$). CI, confidence interval; DMG, diffuse midline glioma; GTR, gross total resection; NA, not available; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival.