S3 Table. Clinical characteristics of study subjects who received subsequent therapies after the initial EGFR-TKI (n=18)

Characteristic	Value
Age (yr)	56.3 (47.4-59.5)
Sex	
Male	4 (22.2)
Female	14 (77.8)
No. of concurrent SSNs	
1	14 (77.8)
2	3 (16.7)
3	1 (5.6)
Performance of re-biopsy for primary lung cancer (n=9)	
Missense mutation in exon 20 (T790M)	7 (77.8)
Regimens of initial EGFR-TKI	
Gefitinib	13 (72.2)
Erlotinib	5 (27.8)
Regimens of subsequent therapy	
First-generation EGFR-TKI	5 (27.8)
Gefitinib	3 (16.7)
Erlotinib	2 (11.1)
Second-generation EGFR-TKI	2 (11.1)
Afatinib	2 (11.1)
Third generation EGF-TKI	7 (38.9)
Osimertinib	5 (27.8)
Olmutinib	2 (11.1)
Cytotoxic chemotherapy[a)]	10 (55.5)
Crizotinib	1 (5.6)
Nivolumab	1 (5.6)
Duration of subsequent therapy (day)	121 (42-401)

Values are presented as median (IQR) or number (%). EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; IQR, interquartile range; SSN, subsolid nodule; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor. [a)]Regimens of cytotoxic chemotherapy include pemetrexed followed by afatinib (n=1) or osimertinib (n=1), vinorelbine (n=2), pemetrexed/cisplatin (n=2), gemcitabine/carboplatin followed by docetaxel (n=2), gemcitabine/cisplatin sequentially followed by pemetrexed, docetaxel, vinorelbine, and erlotinib (n=1), and gemcitabine sequentially followed by olmutinib, vinorelbine, and erlotinib (n=1).