

Table S1

Regression coefficients that predict the number of patients alive based on the cumulative number of de novo patients, calendar year phase, and ARCM status (Fig. 3).

X = cumulative number of patients treated with anthracyclines

Y = cumulative number of alive patients

$Y = a + bX$

Early phase, patients treated with anthracyclines

$Y = -39.7 + 0.757 X$

Late phase, patients treated with anthracyclines

$Y = -39.7 + 54.1 + (0.757 + 0.010^*) X = 14.4 + 0.767X$

Early phase, ARCM

$Y = -39.7 + 40.4 + (0.757 - 0.432) X = 0.7 + 0.325X$

Late phase, ARCM

$Y = -39.7 + 40.4 + 54.1 - 57.8 + (0.757 - 0.432 + 0.010^* + 0.110^\dagger) X = -3.0 + 0.445X$

	Coefficient	(95% CI)	P
De novo (n)	0.757	(0.757 , 0.757)	<0.001
Calendar phase (late / early)	54.1	(53.1 , 55.1)	<0.001
ARCM (yes / any)	40.4	(39.8 , 40.9)	<0.001
De novo × Calendar phase	0.010	(0.009 , 0.010)	<0.001
De novo × ARCM	-0.432	(-0.446 , -0.418)	<0.001
Calendar phase × ARCM	-57.8	(-59.2 , -56.5)	<0.001
De novo × Calendar phase × ARCM	0.110	(0.08 , 0.14)	<0.001
Intercept	-39.7	(-40.09 , -39.26)	<0.001

*†: Interaction term of the regression coefficient (b) for the increase in the number of surviving patients (Y) from the increase in the number of treated patients (X) with the calendar phase, $P < 0.001$.

In the anthracycline-treated patient group, the regression coefficients were significantly, but only slightly, elevated in the late phase than in the early phase (+0.010*). However, the increase in the coefficients was much greater in the ARCM group than in the anthracycline-treated patient group (+0.110†).