**Supplementary Table 3 - Hypoxic tumor volumes**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Arm A** | **Arm B** | **All patients** |
| Hypoxic tumor volume (average; standard deviation) | 34% (27.1%) | 28.7% (27.3%) | 31.2% (27.1%) |
| Hypoxic tumor volume (range) | 0% - 100% | 0% - 100% | 0% - 100% |
| Hypoxic tumor volume and RCB (R2; P value) | -0.14; P=0.31 | -0.019; P=0.89 | -0.08; P=0.39 |
| Change in hypoxic tumor volume during WoO (average; standard deviation) | -2.3% (134.8%) | N/A | N/A |
| Change in hypoxic tumor volume during WoO (range) | -100% - +674% | N/A | N/A |
| Change in hypoxic tumor volume and RCB (R2; P value) | 0.12 (P=0.38) | N/A | N/A |

Hypoxic tumor volume: it is defined by the percentage of tumor volume with normalized 18F-FMISO uptakes above 1.2, as defined by Cheng and colleagues.

The sparseness of this parameter was considerable, as evidenced by the fact that the range was 0 to 100% of the tumor volume, and that the standard deviation was of a similar magnitude to that of the average.

Similarly, in the experimental arm, the change in the hypoxic tumor volume showed important variability (from a disappearance of the existing tumor volume above TMR=1.2, to a 6-fold increase). Tumor hypoxic volume change (or baseline hypoxic volumes) did not show association with clinical outcomes.