



Supplemental Figure S6. LOR is associated with worse progression-free survival across multiple cancer types.

(A, B) Percentage of invasive nevi/melanoma, brain, breast, colon, corpus uteri, head and neck, kidney, ovarian, pancreatic, and prostate cancer patients prescribed or infused BZDs that have received (A) LOR or (B) ALP. Pan-cancer analyses refers to the combined average of cancer types in the nSight database. (C,D) Association between prescription records of (C) LOR or (D) ALP and PFS by cancer type. (E-G) Kaplan Meier curve comparing PFS in Roswell Park patients with prescription records of LOR or ALP, or those with no history of BZD use treated for primary (E) invasive nevi or melanoma, (F) prostate cancer, or (G) ovarian cancer. Statistics: Multivariate Cox regression modeling was performed to measure associations between survival outcomes and cohort. Models were adjusted for sex (where applicable), clinical grade, and clinical stage. HRs and corresponding 95% CIs were provided for individual LOR and ALP groups, with 'No Benzo' as the referent group. Type 3 Test was used and an overall p-value measuring the association between survival and cohort was provided. CI: confidence interval, HR: Hazard ratio, PFS: progression-free survival.