



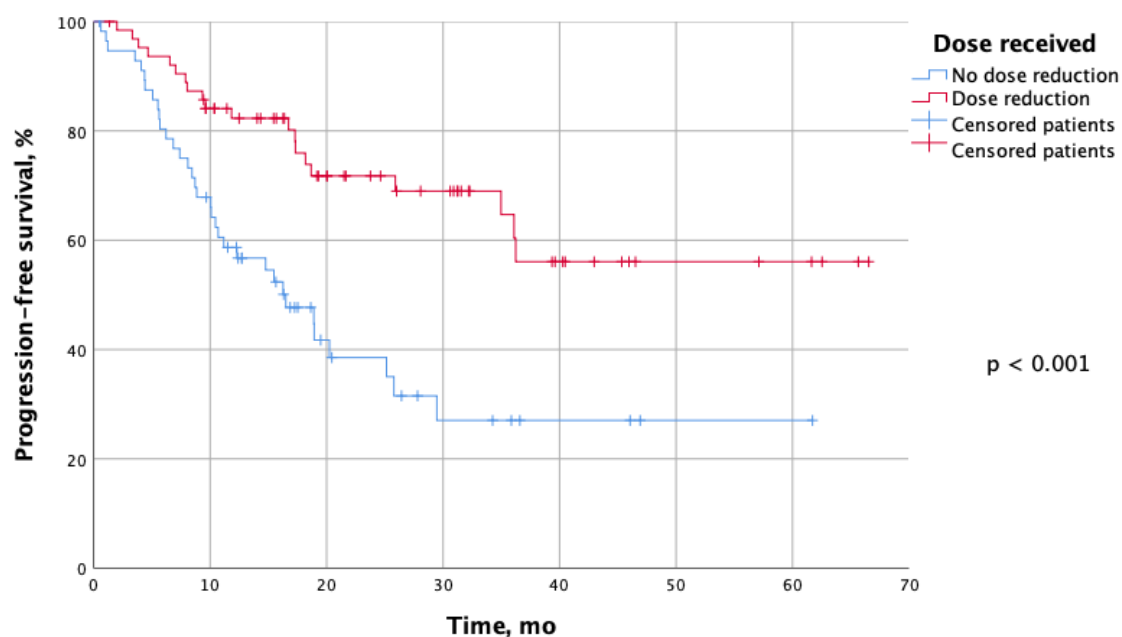
### **Supplementary material**

The supplementary material was provided by the authors and some information may not have been peer reviewed. Any opinions or recommendations discussed are solely those of the author(s) and are not endorsed by the Hong Kong College of Radiologists. The Hong Kong College of Radiologists disclaims all liability and responsibility arising from any reliance placed on the content.

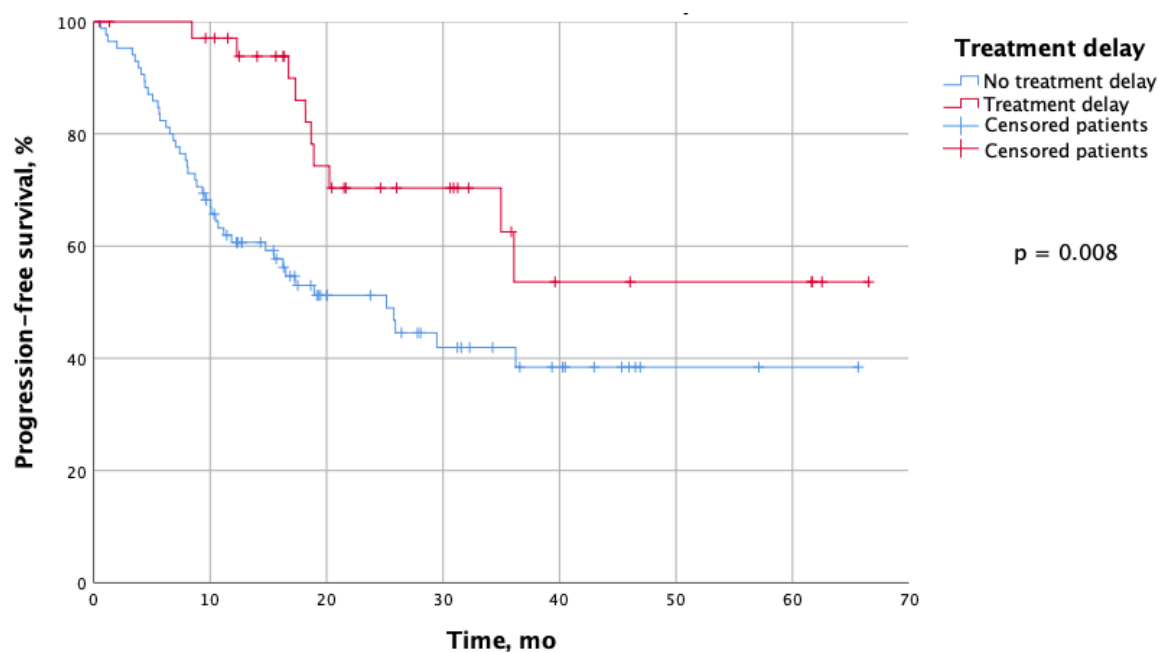
Supplement to: Hung JLC, Soong IS. Tolerability and efficacy of palbociclib and ribociclib in breast cancer in Hong Kong: a single-centre study. Hong Kong J Radiol. 2024 Mar;27(1):e5-15 | Epub 13 Mar 2024. <https://doi.org/10.12809/hkir2317720>.

**Supplementary Figure. Progression-free survival in patients on first-line palbociclib or ribociclib. Patients who received dose reduction (a) and those who experienced treatment delay (b). Patients grouped according to oestrogen receptor (ER) intensity (c) and progesterone receptor (PR) intensity [by Allred score] (d). Patients grouped according to disease extent (e), age-group (f), and performance status by the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status (ECOG PS) score (g).**

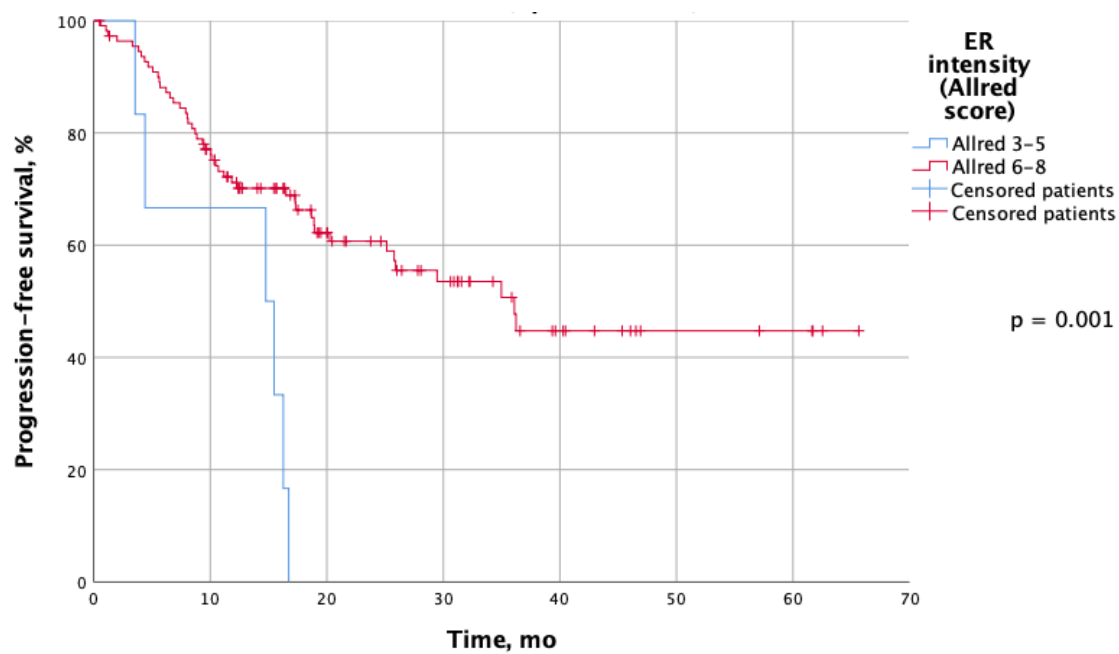
(a)



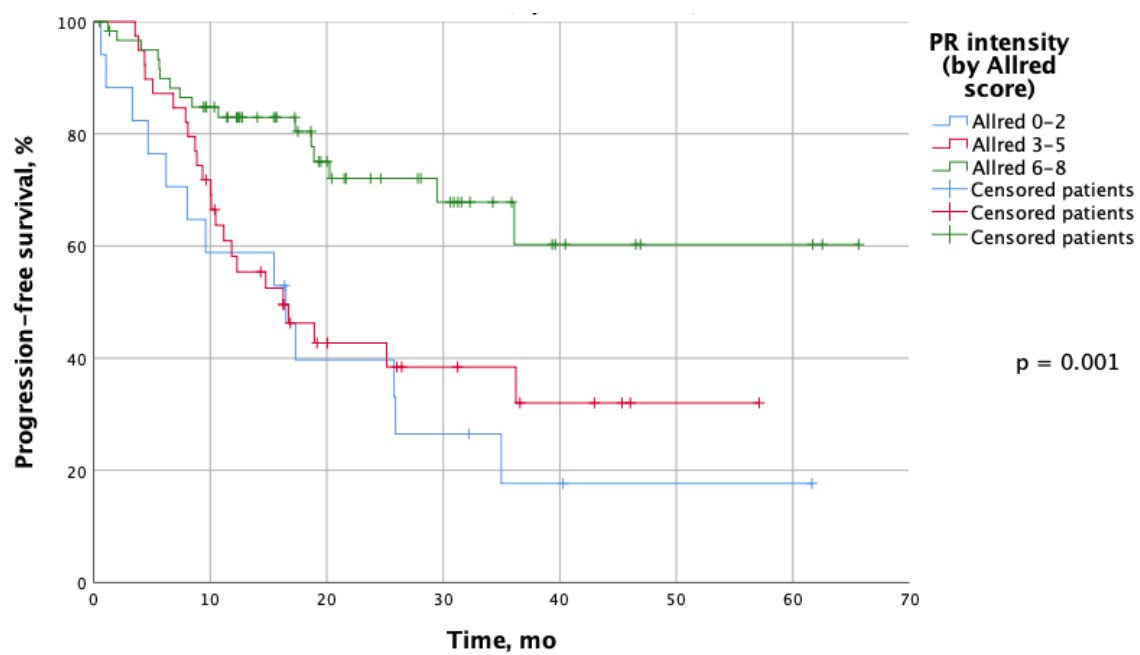
(b)



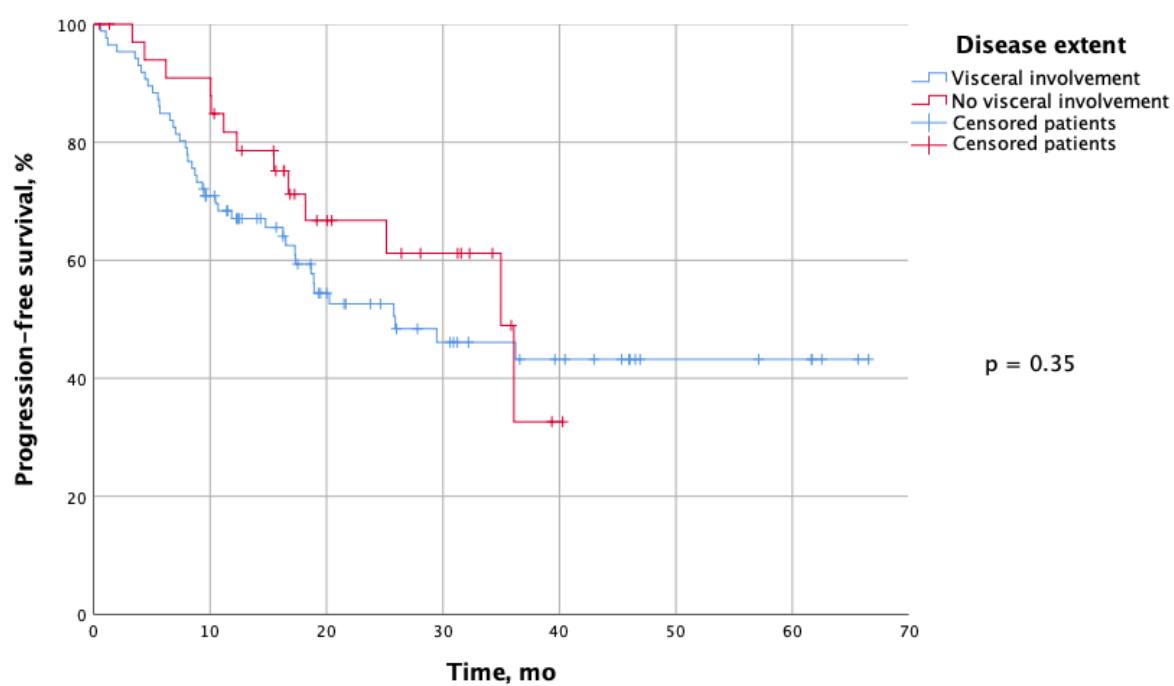
(c)



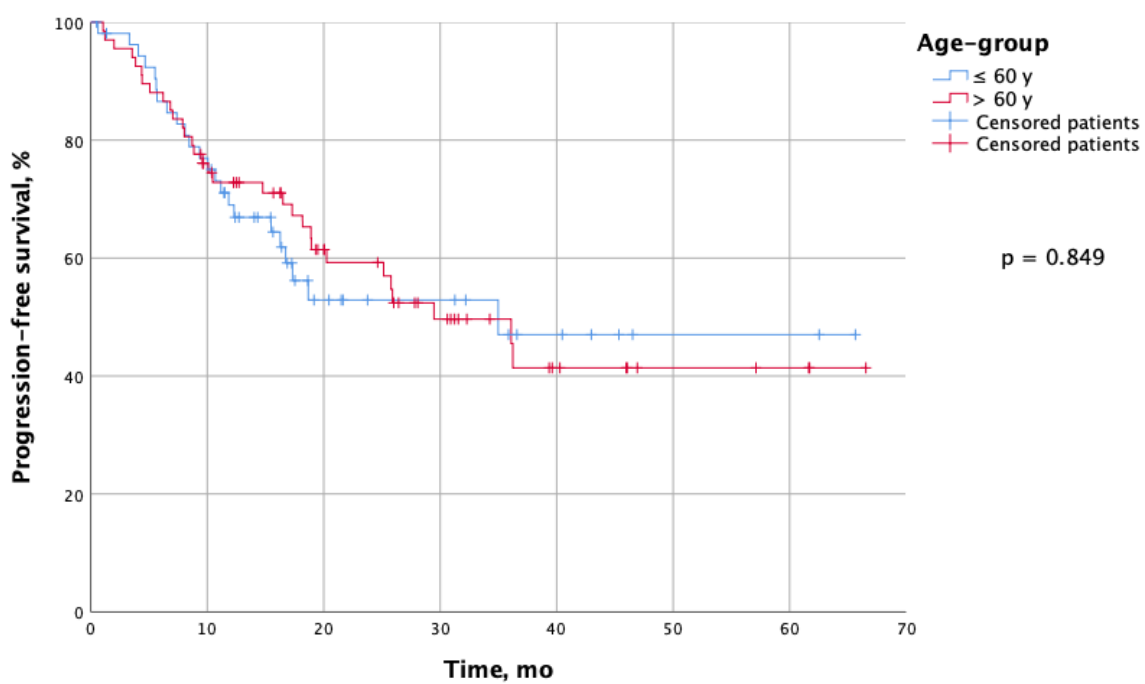
(d)



(e)



(f)



(g)

