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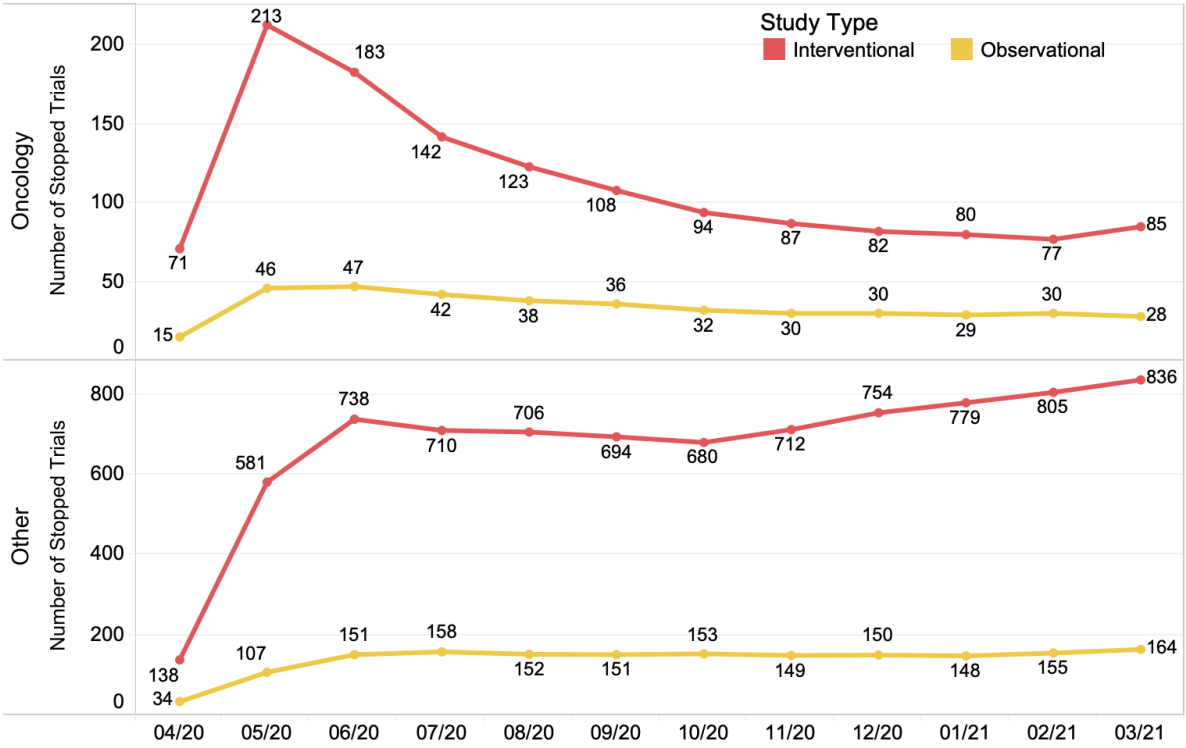
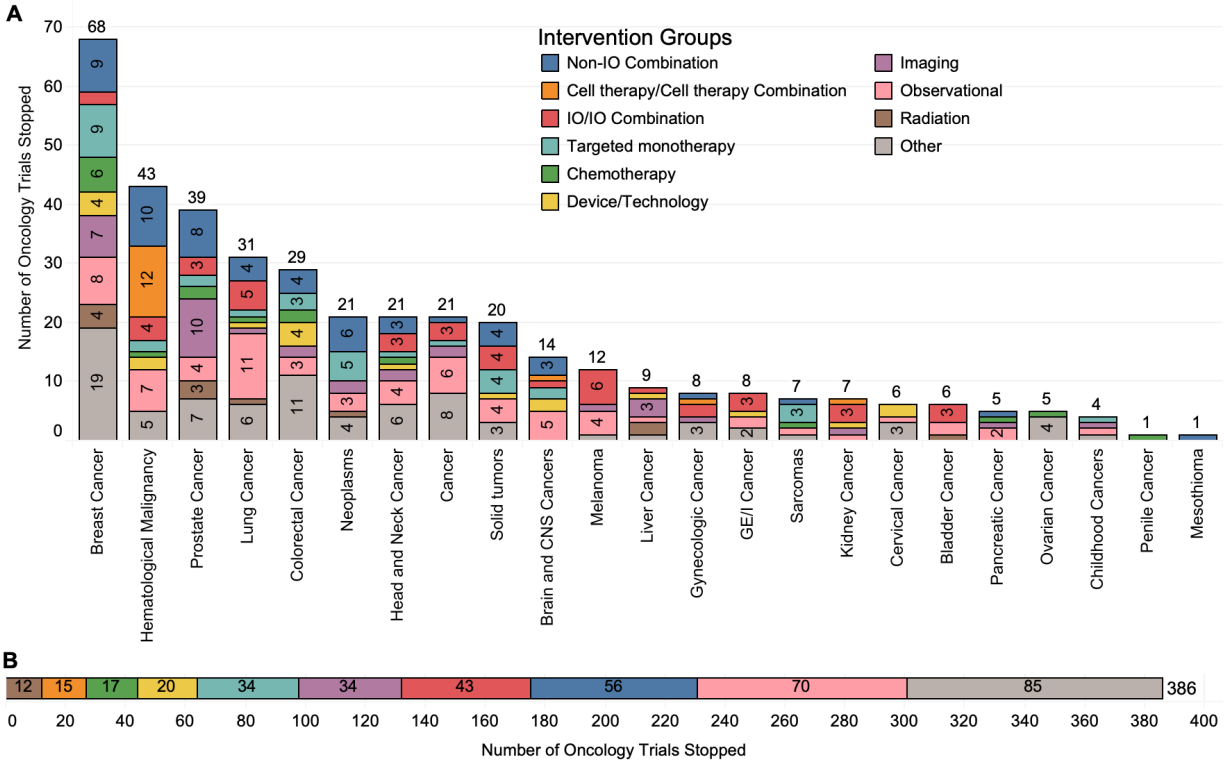
Supplementary information

COVID-19 impact on oncology clinical trials: a 1-year analysis

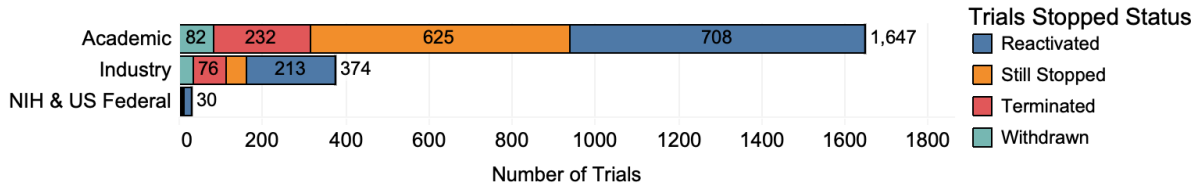
In the format provided by the authors



Supplementary Figure 1. **"Oncology" and "Other" (non-oncology) trials stopped owing to COVID-19 stratified by study type.** The number of halted oncology interventional trials peaked in May and declined faster than observational studies. "Other" interventional studies and observational studies have been stable, but stopped interventional studies have increased recently, contributing to the rise in total stopped trials observed in the past few months. Data pull from beginning of each month from April 1, 2020 to March 1, 2021.



Supplementary Figure 2. **Oncology trials stopped by cancer type and intervention.** A) Number of oncology trials stopped by their cancer type and their intervention if available. Combination treatments (Immuno-oncology (IO) and non-IO) dominate the number of trials stopped, in which most trials recruited solid tumor indications. B) Most common interventions in stopped oncology trials.



Supplementary Figure 3. **Current status of tracked trials by lead institution type.** An analysis of the sponsors of trials revealed that 18.3% (374 out of 2,051 in total) of all trials stopped have an industry lead sponsor.

Methods: From April 2020 to March 2021, a data pull was taken from ClinicalTrials.gov at the beginning of every month to assess the number of trials stopped with the reason being COVID-19 pandemic. Length of time stopped was calculated based on when these statuses changed.