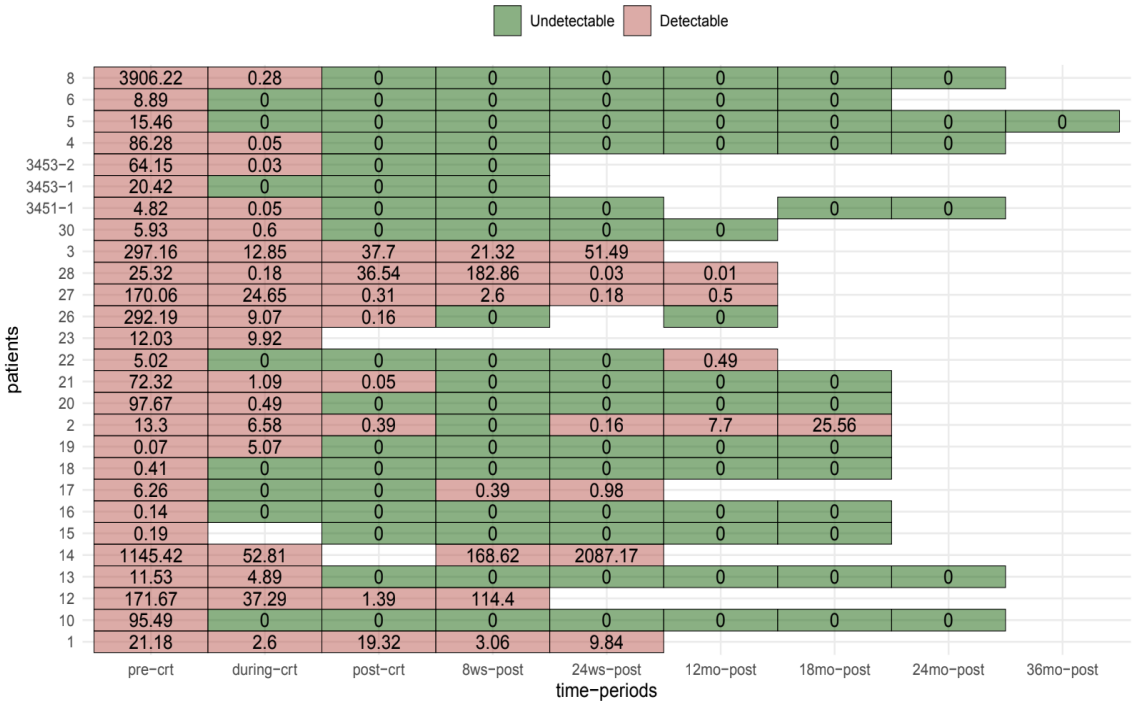
CLINICS-D-26-00483_ Supplementary Material

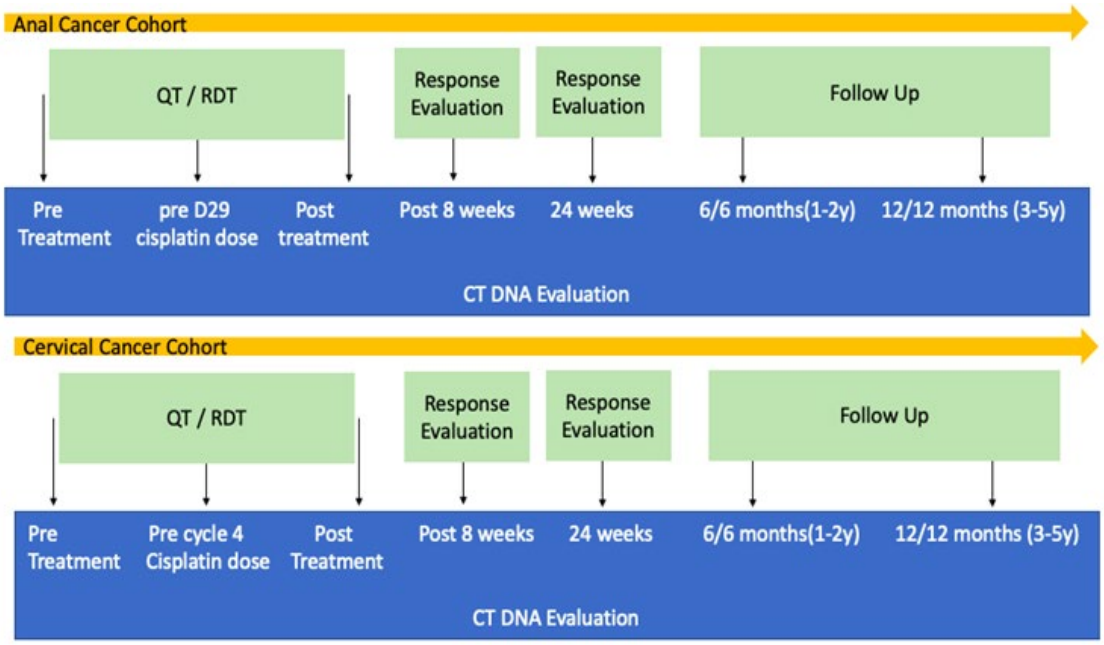
Supplementary Table 1 ctDNA levels for each patient at each time point during and after treatment with chemoradiation for cervical or anal cancer.



Supplementary Table 2 Diagnostic performance of 8-week ctDNA and 6-month radiologic response as predictors of disease recurrence in anal cancer (A) and cervical cancer (B) after definitive chemoradiation.

A. Anal cancer					
Test	**Sensitivity**	**Specificity**	**PPV**	**NPV**	**Accuracy**
8-week ctDNA, % (95% CI)	66.7% (30–90%)	100% (70–100%)	100% (51–100%)	81.8% (52–95%)	86.7% (62–96%)
8- to 12-week radiologic response, % (95% CI)	83.3% (44–97%)	37.5% (14–69%)	50% (24–76%)	75% (30–95%)	57.1% (33–79%)
6-month radiologic response % (95% CI)	100% (51–100%)	33.3% (10–70%)	66.7% (30–90%)	100% (51–100%)	80% (49–94%)
B. Cervical cancer					
Test	**Sensitivity**	**Specificity**	**PPV**	**NPV**	**Accuracy**
8-week ctDNA, % (95% CI)	75% (30–95%)	100% (65–100%)	100% (44–100%)	87.5% (53–98%)	90.9% (62–98%)
8- to 12-week radiologic response, % (95% CI)	100% (51–100%)	80% (38–96%)	80% (38–96%)	100% (51–100%)	88.9% (56–98%)
6-month radiologic response, % (95% CI)	100% (51–100%)	42.8% (16–75%)	50% (22–78%)	100% (44–100%)	63.6% (35–85%)

Supplementary Figure 1 Study design and timepoints of ctDNA evaluation.



Supplementary Figure 2 Progression-free survival of patients with anal cancer (A) and cervical cancer (B) cancer after definitive chemoradiation according to 8-week ctDNA status. 8w, 8-weeks; ctDNA+, Detectable ctDNA; ctDNA-, Undetectable ctDNA.