

Web Table I Indian Studies on Metronomic Therapy in Childhood Cancer

<i>Authors, place, year</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Treatment regimen*</i>	<i>Salient results</i>
Banavali, <i>et al.</i> [15], Mumbai, 2019	87 children with non M3-Acute myeloid leukaemia; median age 11 y	6 cycles of 6-thioguanine (40 mg/m ²) and etoposide (50 mg/m ²) days 1 to 20 given q 28 d	Overall survival of 64% at 28 mo
Pramanik, <i>et al.</i> [12], Delhi, 2017	Randomized trial comparing 52 patients on metronomic therapy and 56 patients on placebo, with extracranial solid malignancies failing 2 lines of treatment; age range 5-18 y	Thalidomide 3 mg/kg OD; celecoxib (100, 200 or 400 mg BD if weight <20 kg, 20-50 kg or >50 kg, respectively); etoposide 50 mg/m ² /d alternating with cyclophosphamide 2.5 mg/kg (max. 100 mg) every 3 wk	Patients without bone sarcoma and those able to tolerate therapy for more than 3 cycles (9 wk) benefited. Overall, no improvement in 6-mo progression free survival
Devdas, <i>et al.</i> [16], Mumbai, 2019	49 children with relapsed, refractory or metastatic soft tissue sarcomas; age range 3-46 y	Each 28-d cycle: Tamoxifen 40 mg/m ² /d daily, cyclophosphamide and etoposide each 50 mg/m ² /d for 21 d	Clinical benefit (stable disease or response) in 79% of patients

*All the drugs mentioned were orally administered.