

S2 Table. Patients' characteristics and demographic data

Characteristic	No. (%)
	(n=91)
Age, median (range, yr)	63 (43-90)
Sex	
Male	30 (33.0)
Female	61 (67.0)
Smoking status	
Non-smokers	77 (84.6)
Former and current smokers	14 (15.4)
Baseline <i>EGFR</i> mutations	
Exon 19 deletions	48 (52.7)
Exon 21 L858R	25 (27.5)
Others ^{a)}	18 (19.8)
First <i>EGFR</i>-TKI regimen^{b)}	
Gefitinib	39 (42.9)
Erlotinib	44 (48.4)
Afatinib	7 (7.7)
N/A ^{c)}	1 (1.1)
Initial <i>EGFR</i>-TKI treatment^{b)}	
First line	72 (79.1)
Second line or later	18 (19.8)
N/A ^{c)}	1 (1.1)
Prior <i>EGFR</i>-TKI(s) treatment^{b)}	
0 ^{c)}	1 (1.1)
1	63 (69.2)
2 ^{d)}	20 (22.0)
3	7 (7.7)
Prior chemotherapy(ies)	
0	22 (24.2)
1	38 (41.8)
2 or more	31 (34.1)

T790M emergence timing

Primary	14 (15.4)
Acquired	77 (84.6)
Rebiopsy at first EGFR-TKI PD	- 43 (55.8)
With interval from first EGFR-TKI PD	- 34 (44.2)

Biopsy location 1

Primary tumor	29 (31.9)
Metastatic site(s)	62 (68.1)

Biopsy location 2

Within thorax	68 (74.7)
Out of thorax	23 (25.3)

ECOG PS

0-1	73 (80.2)
≥ 2	18 (19.8)

Brain metastasis

Yes	41 (45.1)
No	50 (54.9)

EGFR, epidermal growth factor receptor; TKI, tyrosine kinase inhibitor; N/A, not applicable; PD, disease progression; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status. ^{a)}Include complex mutations involving 19Del or L858R and 14 of them were complex mutations containing primary T790M, ^{b)}Denote the first and/or second generation EGFR-TKI(s), ^{c)}One patient harboring primary T790M did not receive first or second generation EGFR-TKI(s) before osimertinib, ^{d)}Include two patients retreated with same EGFR-TKI plus other anti-neoplasm treatments.