

Systemic Anti-Cancer Therapy in Synovial Sarcoma: A Systematic Review

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Table S1. Search Strategies implemented in each database. Note that the search was originally designed to also include myxoid and round cell liposarcoma.

Database searched: Ovid MEDLINE(R) Epub Ahead of Print, In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, Ovid MEDLINE(R) Daily, Ovid MEDLINE and Versions(R) [Searched 19 th April 2017; updated 30 th January 2018]		
#	Search terms	Results returned
1	Sarcoma, Synovial/	2958
2	((synovi* or tendosynovial) adj2 (sarcoma or malignant)).tw.	3175
3	(synoviasarcoma or synoviosarcoma or synovioma).tw.	211
4	Liposarcoma/	3965
5	(myxosarcoma or myxoid liposarcoma or round cell liposarcoma or MRCLS).tw.	966
6	mixed type liposarcoma.tw.	28
7	or/1-6	8587
8	Case study/ or case reports/	1,878,316
9	(case adj2 (stud * or report *)).tw.	588,258
10	8 or 9	2,141,590
11	7 not 10	4602
12	limit 11 to yr="2000-current" [April 19 2017] *	2353
Database searched: Embase 1974 to 2017 [Searched 19 th April 2017; updated 30 th January 2018]		
#	Search terms	Results returned
1	exp * synovial sarcoma/	2325
2	((synovi* or tendosynovial) adj2 (sarcoma or malignant)).tw.	3953
3	(synoviasarcoma or synoviosarcoma or synovioma).tw.	193
4	exp * Liposarcoma/	3934
5	(myxosarcoma or myxoid liposarcoma or round cell liposarcoma or MRCLS).tw.	1177
6	mixed type liposarcoma.tw.	36
7	or/1-6	8957
8	Case study/ or case report/	2,307,885
9	(case adj2 (stud * or report *)).tw.	750,563
10	8 or 9	2,526,844
11	7 not 10	4737
12	limit 11 to yr="2000 -Current" [April 19 2017] *	3116
13	conference.so.	2,542,009
14	12 not 13	2225
Database searched: EBM Reviews - Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials [Searched 19 th April 2017; updated 30 th January 2018]		
#	Search terms	Results returned
1	sarcoma, synovial/	0
2	((synovi* or tendosynovial) adj2 (sarcoma or malignant)).tw.	22
3	(synoviasarcoma or synoviosarcoma or synovioma).tw.	0

4	Liposarcoma/	6
5	(myxosarcoma or myxoid liposarcoma or round cell liposarcoma or MRCLS).tw.	5
6	mixed type liposarcoma.tw.	1
7	or/1-6 [April 19 2017] *	32

* Searches were updated on 30th January 2018; the following numbers of additional references were identified from all databases combined (From 1st January 2017-30th January 2018): 408 abstracts.

Table S2. Reported objectives of studies included in review.

Author, Publication Year	Objectives
Localized	
De Silva, 2004 [1]	To study the association of clinicopathologic variables with recurrence, metastases, and tumor-related death in patients with synovial sarcoma who did not have metastases at presentation.
Scheer, 2016 [2]	Assess the outcomes, identify prognostic factors, and to analyse treatment strategies in synovial sarcoma patients with metastases at diagnosis.
Krieg, 2011 [3]	To investigate the extent to which individual clinical tumor-specific factors as well as surgical approach affect the outcome of patients with synovial sarcoma with at least 10-year follow-up.
Beaino, 2016 [4]	To determine the local recurrence-free survival and distant recurrence-free survival in patients with T1 (<5 cm) localized synovial sarcoma; To identify what determines local recurrence and metastasis; To assess if radiation and chemotherapy affect local recurrence and metastasis in early stage disease.
Orbach, 2011 [5]	To determine if the modified indications for radiotherapy or radical surgery, according to the quality of initial resection and response to initial chemotherapy, had an impact on survival.
Shi, 2013 [6]	To review the outcomes of a cohort of synovial sarcoma patients at single institution, identify prognostic factors impacting both local and distant disease control, and document acute and late toxicity related to treatment.
Eilber, 2007 [7]	To determine if ifosfamide-based chemotherapy offers a survival benefit to adult patients with primary extremity synovial sarcoma.
Al-Hussaini, 2011 [8]	To investigate the impact of chemotherapy on survival in both paediatric and adult patients with localized synovial sarcoma treated at two specialized sarcoma centres.
Trassard, 2001 [9]	To identify most significant and therapeutically relevant prognostic factors in adults with localized primary synovial sarcomas and to confirm the usefulness of the French Federation of Cancer Centers (FNCLCC) grading system.
Ferrari, 2015 [10]	To assess survival rates and treatment failure patterns; the role of ifosfamide–doxorubicin chemotherapy in improving response rates in patients with unresectable synovial sarcoma; and to determine the impact of omitting adjuvant chemotherapy in patients with low-risk synovial sarcoma.
Brecht, 2006 [11]	To identify risk and treatment factors which influence survival rates in patients with synovial sarcoma.
Italiano, 2009 [12]	To clarify the prognosis factors and the impact of neo-adjuvant/adjuvant chemotherapy for adult patients with localized synovial sarcoma.
Canter, 2008 [13]	To analyse the clinicopathologic predictors of distant recurrence and sarcoma-specific death.
Vlenterie, 2015 [14]	To explore age as a prognostic factor in synovial sarcoma patients.
Vining, 2017 [15]	To study the effect of adjuvant chemotherapy on OS among a large cohort of patients undergoing curative-intent resection of synovial sarcoma.
Gronchi, 2017 [16]	Show the superiority of the neoadjuvant administration of histotype-tailored regimen to standard chemotherapy.
Locally advanced or metastatic	

Takenaka, 2008 [17]	To clarify the prognostic impact of SYTY-SSX fusion type, in association with other clinical factors, in patients with synovial sarcoma in Japan.
Setsu, 2013 [18]	To investigate the phosphorylation status of Akt (protein kinase B), mTOR, 4E-BP1, and S6 in a large series of synovial sarcoma and evaluated the relation between Akt/mTOR pathway activation and clinical and histopathologic features.
Deshmukh, 2004 [19]	To determine whether distal or truncal location of synovial sarcoma is of prognostic significance for survival when corrected for tumor size.
Guillou, 2004 [20]	To assess the prognostic value of SYT-SSX fusion type, in comparison with other factors, in patients with synovial sarcoma.
Palmerini, 2009 [21]	To retrospectively examine all synovial sarcoma patients treated at our institution to identify tumor-related and treatment-related factors influencing survival.
Ferrari, 2004 [22]	To retrospectively analyse a large series of synovial sarcoma patients of all ages who were treated at a single centre.
Vlenterie, 2016 [23]	Compared the demographics and outcome of a large subset of advanced synovial sarcoma patients treated in first-line palliative chemotherapy studies between 1976 and 2012 and compared these results with other advanced STS patients treated in these studies.
Brennan, 2016 [24]	To assess the role of age, socioeconomic status and other prognostic factors on outcome for synovial sarcoma.
Corey, 2014 [25]	To determine demographic and survivorship of 34 soft tissue sarcomas.
Spurrell, 2005 [26]	To look specifically at a cohort of patients with advanced synovial sarcoma and to identify potential prognostic factors.

Metastatic disease

Sanfilippo, 2015 [27]	To review all patients with advanced synovial sarcoma treated with trabectedin at four European sarcoma reference centers and within the Italian Rare Cancer Network.
Savina, 2017 [28]	To utilized a unique set of data to assess the modalities of treatment of patients with metastatic STS in a real-life setting, to evaluate their impact on the outcome according to the histological subtype.

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