## Numerical example illustrating the calculation of the distance measure between single armed studies

1. Data example :

| trial | treatment | prior lines <br> (median) | age <br> (median) | baseline stage <br> (mean) | female (\%) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Avet-Loiseau et al. [54] | dex+len | 3 | 65 | 1.7 | 44 |
| Fukushima et al. [56] | bor+dex | 2 | 69 | 2.1 | 41 |

2. Normalise outcomes on baseline characteristics using the assumed range of possible values and calculate absolute differences

| Trial | treatment | prior lines | age | baseline stage | female (\%) |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Assumed range | - | $1-4$ | $20-100$ | $1-3$ | $0-100$ |
| weight | - | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Avet-Loiseau et al. [54] | dex+len | 0.75 | 0.56 | 0.57 | 0.44 |
| Fukushima et al. [56] | bor+dex | 0.50 | 0.61 | 0.70 | 0.41 |
| $\Delta$ individual characteristics |  | 0.250 | 0.050 | 0.133 | 0.030 |

3. Calculated the weighted average as the distance measure between the two trials

$$
\Delta_{t o t}=\frac{4 \cdot 0.250+3 \cdot 0.050+2 \cdot 0.133+1 \cdot 0.030}{10}=0.145
$$

