**Supplementary Table 1. Characteristics of randomized controlled trials included in this study.**

| **Study,** **Country** | **Study design,** **Jadad score** | **Population characteristics,Median (range)/Mean age (SD), years** | **Study period (years), Mean/median duration of follow-up (months)** | **Sample sizeBPs/Control group** | **Cancer therapy****(ACT, NACT, AET)**  | **Compared Arms** | **Definition of BPs treatment(dose, frequency, and duration)** | **ER status No. of cases (BPs/Control)** | **Menopausal status No. of cases (BPs/Control)** | **Outcomes****/End-points** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Zoledric acid** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gnant 2009Austria  | a multicenter, randomized, non-placebo controlled trial,(ABCSG-12, NCT00295646)  | Premenopausal women who have a stage I/II hormone-positive breast cancer, and have ≤10 positive lymph nodes, but no evidence of recurrence,45 (25-58) | 1999/2006-200847.8 | 900/903 | All patients received AET(goserelin plus either tamoxifen or anastrozole). NACT was allowed, but none of the patients received ACT.  | Zoledronic acid vs. non-placebo control | Intravenous zoledronic acid 4 mg every 6 months for 3 years (total 6 doses)\* | Positive: 840/850Negative: 37/31Unknown: 23/22 | All Premenopausal†Pre: 200/213Post: 700/690 | DFS, RFS, OS, bone metastasis-free survival  |
| Gnant 2011 | 1999/2006-201062 (0–114.4) |
| Gnant 2011 | 1999/2006-201184/76 |
| Gnant 2015 | 1999/2006-201294.4 (0-114) |
| Aft 2010the United States | a single center randomized, non-placebo controlled trial,(NCT00242203) | Women with clinical stage II/III (≥T2 and/or ≥N1) newly histologically diagnosed breast cancer and no evidence of distant metastases,BPs: 50 (30–68); Control: 49.1 (32–69) | 2003/2006-200724/12 | 60/59 | All patients received NACT (epirubicin plus docetaxel and oral dexamethasone) and ACT (epirubicin plus docetaxel).  | Zoledronic acid vs. non-placebo control | Intravenous zoledronic acid 4 mg every 3 weeks for 1 years (total 17 doses) | Positive: 32/35Negative: 28/24 | Pre: 31/33Post: 29/26 | DTCs, DFS, OS |
| Aft 2012 | 2003/2006-201061.9 |
| Leal 2010the United States | a randomized, non-placebo controlled trial, | Postmenopausal women with histologically confirmed stage II/III primary breast cancer with positive nodes, and no evidence of recurrenceBPs: 54.5(41-83); Control: 50.5(37-65) | 2000/2007-200996 | 36/32 | Most of patients received ACT (94.1%, 64/68) or AET (88.2%, 60/68).  | Zoledronic acid vs. non-placebo control | Intravenous zoledronic acid 4 mg every 12 weeks for 1 years (total 4 doses) | ER/PR positive: 29/29ER and PR negative: 7/3 | All postmenopausal  | BMD, DFS, OS |
| Coleman 2011the United Kingdom | a multicenter, randomized, non-placebo controlled trial,(AZURE/BIG-1-04, NCT00072020 /ISRCTN79831382)  | Women with histologically confirmed primary breast cancer (T3-4 or N1), and no evidence of distant metastases,BPs: 51.6(9.9); Control: 51.3(10.0) | 2003/2006-2010BPs: 59.3(53.5-60.9)Control: 58.6(52.7-60.9) | 1681/1678 | All patients received ACT (anthracyclines or taxanes) and/or AET.  | Zoledronic acid vs. non-placebo control | Zoledronic acid was administered intravenously in a dosage of 4 mg with 6 doses in the first 6 months, 8 doses in the following 24 months and 5 doses in the final 30 months (total 19 doses during 5 years) | Positive: 1319/1316Negative: 349/355 Unknown: 13/7 | Pre: 751/752 ‡Post: 766/766Unknown: 164/160 | DFS, OS |
| Coleman 2014 | 2003/2006-2013BPs: 84.0(69.7-93.2)Control: 84.0(63.3-92.2) |
| Coleman 2018 | 2003/2006-2016117(70.4-120.4) |
| Banys 2013Germany | a multicenter, randomized, non-placebo controlled trial,(NCT00172068) | Women with histologically confirmed primary breast cancer (T1-4, N1-2, M0) and DTCs-positive bone marrowBPs: 54 (36–71); Control: 54 (37–72) | 2002/2004-201188 (8–108) | 40/46 | All patients received ACT and/or AET. | Zoledronic acid vs. non-placebo control | Intravenous zoledronic acid every 4 weeks for 24 months (total 96 doses during 2 years). | Positive: 30/30Negative: 5/4Unknown: 5/12 | Pre: 14/17Post: 26/29 | DTCs, bone metastasis-free survival, DFS |
| Hershman 2008the United States | a multicenter, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial(NCT00049452) | Premenopausal women were newly diagnosed nonmetastatic breast cancer.BPs: 43(6); Control: 42(6) | 2001/2002-200424 | 50/53 | All patients received ACT. | zoledronic acid vs. placebo | Zoledronic acid 4 mg intravenously over 15 minutes every 3 months for 12 months (total 4 doses during 1 year) | ER/PR Positive: 37/37ER and PR negative: 13/16 | All Premenopausal | BMD; Markers of Bone Turnover; any recurrence |
| Von Minckwitz 2016Germany and Austria | a multicenter, open label, randomized, non-placebo clinical trialThe NaTaN study (NCT00512993) | Female BCa patients previously treated with NACT for at least four cycles, of which at least two cycles had to contain a taxane and an anthracycline and with completely resected unilateral or bilateral primary carcinoma of the breast with histologically detectable tumour residuals (T-4) and/or histology confirmed involvement of axillary nodes (N1-3), and no evidence of metastases (M0) ≤55: 460 (66.4%); >55: 233 (33.6%) | 2005/2009-201454.7 | 343/350 | All patients received NACT.  | zoledronic acid vs. observation | Zoledronic acid was given as a 15 min intravenous infusion at a dose of 4 mg every 4 weeks during the first 6 months, every 3 months for the next 2 years, and every 6 months for the last 2.5 years for a total of 19 infusions. The starting dose was reduced for patients showing a creatinine clearance below 60 ml/min.  | ER/PR Positive: 269/279ER and PR Negative: 73/70 | Pre: 99/86Post: 237/250 | DFS, OS |
| Ishikawa 2014Japan | a multicenter,open-lable, randomized, non-placebo controlled trial,the JONIE1 study (UMIN000003261) | Women with histologically proveninvasive breast cancer of clinical stage IIA to IIIB (T≥3.0 cm and node negative, or T≥2.0 cm and cytologically or pathologically defined as node positive)BPs: 49.5(34-71); Control: 49.0(28-70) | 2010/2012-201436 | 93/95 | All patients received NACT. | zoledronic acid vs. observation | Zoledronic acid (4 mg) was administered by intravenous infusion four times every 3 weeks and three times every 4 weeks during 1 year. | Positive: 71/75Negative: 17/17 | Pre: 50/53Post: 38/39 | pathologic complete response, DFS |
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| **Supplementary Table 1. (Continued)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Study,** **Country** | **Study design,** **Risk of bias (Low/High)** | **Population characteristics,Median (range)/Mean age (SD), years** | **Study period (years), Mean/median duration of follow-up (months)** | **Sample sizeBPs/Control group** | **Cancer therapy****(ACT, NACT, AET)**  | **Compared Arms** | **Definition of BPs treatment(dose, frequency, and duration)** | **ER status No. of cases (BPs/Control)** | **Menopausal status No. of cases (BPs/Control)** | **Outcomes****/End-points** |
| **Clodronate** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diel 1998Germany | a single center, randomized, non-placebo controlled trial, | Women with histologically confirmed primary breast cancer (T1-4 and N0-2) , with positive immunocytochemical detection of at least one tumor cell in a bone marrow aspirate, but without distant metastasis,51 (24-78) | 1990/1995-199736 | 157/145 | Most (81.5%, 246/302) of patients received ACT (cyclophosphamide, methotrexate, fluorouracil or epirubicin) and/or tamoxifen or goserelin.  | Clodronate vs. non-placebo control | Oral clodronate 1600 mg daily for 2 years | Positive: 104/84Negative: 35/34 | Pre: 56/57Post: 101/88 | the incidence and number of distant metastases (bone or visceral), OS |
| Diel 2001 | 1990/1995-199955 |
| Diel 2008 | 1990/1995-2004103±12 |
| Saarto 2001Finland | a single center, randomized, non-placebo controlled trial, | Women with histologically proven primary breast cancer with positive nodes, and no evidence of metastases (T1 to T3, N1/2, M0)52 | 1990/1993-199960 | 139/143 | Premenopausal patients (53.9%, 152/282) received ACT (cyclophosphamide, methotrexate and fluorouracil) and postmenopausal patients (46.1%, 130/282) received only tamoxifen or torenifene.  | Clodronate vs. non-placebo control | Oral clodronate 1600 mg daily for 3 years | Positive: 70/86Negative: 62/44Unknown: 7/13 | Pre: 67/81Post: 72/62 | metastases-free survival, OS |
| Saarto 2004 | 1990/1993-2003120 |
| Powles 2002the United Kingdom, Canada, Norway, and Finland | a multicenter, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial(ISRCTN83688026) | Women with histologically or cytologically confirmed primary breast cancer, and no evidence of metastatic diseaseBPs: 52.8(10.6); Control: 52.7(10.5) | 1989/1995-200067 | 530/539 | Most (94.7%, 1012/1069) of patients received ACT (mitoxantrone, methotrexate, mitomycin, cyclophosphamide, fluorouracil, doxorubicin, epirubicin or cisplatin) and/or tamoxifen.  | Clodronate vs. placebo | Oral clodronate 1600 mg daily for 2 years | Positive: 245/240Negative: 136/136Unknown: 149/163 | Pre: 265/265Post: 265/274　 | time to first bone metastases, OS, the occurrence of nonskeletal relapses |
| Powles 2006 | 1989/1995-200067/24 |
| Paterson 2012the United States | a multicenter, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial,(NSABP B-34, NCT00009945) | Women with histologically confirmed primary breast cancer and no evidence of metastases,≤49 yrs: 1183(35.6%);≥50 yrs: 2140(64.4%) | 2001/2004-201190.7 (IQR: 82.7–100.0) | 1655/1656 | Most (96.8%, 3164/3268) of patients received ACT (doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, fluorouracil methotrexate or taxanes) and/or AET (tamoxifen, raloxofene, anastrozole, exemestane or letrozole).  | Clodronate vs. placebo | Oral clodronate 1600 mg daily for 3 years | 75% were ER-positiveER/PR positive: 1294/1293ER and PR negative: 368/368 | Pre: 594/589Post: 1068/1072 | DFS, OS, recurrence-free interval, bone metastasis-free interval  |
| **Pamidronate** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kristensen 2008Denmark, Sweden and Iceland, | a multicenter, randomized, non-placebo controlled trial | Women with histologically confirmed resectable primary breast cancer and no evidence of distant metastases,47.6 (≤39 -69 yrs) | 1990-1996 120 | 460/493 | All patients received ACT (cyclophosphamide, fluouracil, methotrexate or epirubicin).  | Pamidronate vs.non-placebo control  | Oral pamidronate 150 mg twice daily for 4 years | Positive: 51/54Negative: 135/136Unknown: 274/303 | Pre: 308/326Post: 152/166Unknown: 0/1 | SREs, BMD, OS, occurrence of bone metastases |
| Fuleihan 2005Lebanon | a single center, randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled trial, | Women with histologically proven, nonmetastatic breast cancer40 (6) | 2000/2001-200424±9.6 | 21/19 | The individual ACT were chosen by their oncologist and not dictated by this study. | Pamidronate vs.placebo control | Pamidronate 60 mg was administered by intravenous infusion every3 months (0, 3, 6, and 9 months)for 1 year.  | NR. | All Premenopausal | BMD, occurrence of metastases, OS |
| **Ibandronate** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Von Minckwitz 2013German | a multicenter, randomized, non-placebo controlled trial (GAIN, NCT00196872) | Women with histologically confirmed node-positive primary breast cancer and no evidence of metastases (N1-2, M0,)50(18-65) | 2004/2008-201138.7 (0-73.0) | 2015/1008 | All patients received ACT (epirubicine, cyclophosphamide, paclitaxel or capecitabine), with 50% were given a dose-dense regimen. | Ibandronate vs. non-placebo control | Oral ibandronate: 50 mg/day p.o. for 2 years  | ER/PR positive: 1526/775ER and PR negative: 470/222Unknown: 0/1 | Pre: 961/470Post: 1023/526Unknown: 12/2 | DFS, OS, and others |
| Livi 2019Italy | a single center, single-blind, randomized, placebo controlled trial,(NCT02616744)  | Women with histologically confirmed hormone receptorepositive early primary breast cancer, post-menopausal status, 60.2(44-75) | 2011/2014-201863.3 (2.7-87.3) | 89/82 | All patients received 5-year AET (exemestane, letrozole and anastrozole), vitamin D (4000 IU, weekly) and calcium (500 mg, daily) supplements. | Ibandronate vs. placebo control | Oral ibandronate: 150 mg/28 day p.o. for 2 years | NR. | All postmenopausal | The 2-year T-score of lumbar spine and total hip, DFS, OS  |
| **Risedronate** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delmas 1997France | a single center, double-blind, randomized, placebo controlled trial, | Women with histologically confirmed breast cancer and artificiallyinduced menopause. BPs: 45.7(4.0); Control: 46.6(4.6) | Study period: NR. 36 | 27/27 | All patients received ACT or radiotherapy.  | Risedronate vs. placebo | Oral risedronate : daily drug (5mg) for 2 weeks, followed by 10 weeks without drug. Each cycle (12 weeks) was repeated 8 times over 96 weeks (for 2 years). | NR. | All postmenopausal | BMD, OS, relapse of breast cancer, |

**Abbreviations:** ABCSG-12, the Austrian Breast and Colorectal Cancer Study Group trial-12; ACT, adjuvant chemotherapy (postoperative chemotherapy); AET, adjuvant endocrine therapy; AZURE, the Adjuvant Zoledronic acid to redUce REcurrence trial; BIG, breast international group; BMD, bone mineral density; BPs, bisphosphonates; DFS, disease-free survival; DTCs, disseminated tumor cells; ER, estrogen receptor; GAIN, the German Adjuvant Intergroup Node Positive Study; HER2, Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2; IQR, inter quartile range; NACT, neoadjuvant chemotherapy (preoperative chemotherapy); NSABP B-34, the National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Project protocol B-34; NR, not reported; OS, overall survival; Post, postmenopausal; PR, progesterone receptor; Pre, premenopausal; RFS, recurrence-free survival; SD, standard deviation; SREs, skeletal-related events.

\*Zoledronic acid was given initially with a dosage of 8 mg every 4 weeks for 254 patients up to October 27, 2000, and then zoledronate was administered with 4 mg every 6 months.

†All the participants were premenopausal women and were given adjuvant ovarian suppression with goserelin; of whom, the subset of patients aged more than 40 years were more likely to achieve complete oestrogen deprivation as authors stated.
‡ Menopausal status was not identified prospectively in this trial; a cutoff at age 50 years to demarcate premenopause and postmenopause is a surrogate used frequently for menopausal status.