

**On-line Table: Scoring algorithm to calculate point values for the risk score**

	Reference Value (Wij)	Regression Coefficient ( $\beta$ ) <sup>a</sup>	Distance from Reference Group = $\beta \times (Wij - Wref)$	Point Value = $\beta \times (Wij - Wref) / B$ <sup>b</sup>	Points <sup>c</sup>
T-stage					
1	0 (Wref)				0
2	1	−0.034	−0.034	−0.036	0
3 or 4	1	0.623	0.623	0.656	1
Shortest axial diameter (cm)		1.900			
<1	0.650 (Wref)				0
1–2	1.302		1.239	1.304	1
≥2	2.585		3.677	3.870	4
L/S ratio		−0.685			
<1.5	1.220		0.750	0.789	1
1.5–2	1.698		0.422	0.444	0
≥2	2.315 (Wref)				0
Necrosis					
0	0 (Wref)				0
1	1	2.722	2.722	2.865	3
2	1	3.080	3.080	3.242	3
Total score					9

**Note:**—Wref represents a referent risk factor profile to set a baseline value for each risk factor; the base value is the value assigned 0 points in the scoring system; Wij, the reference values of each category (eg, 1.302 cm for the 1–2 category of shortest axial diameter).

<sup>a</sup> The regression coefficients of each variable were derived from the multivariable logistic regression analysis.

<sup>b</sup> Constant B (B = 0.950) is the number of regression units that reflect 1 point in the final point system. This value was chosen on the basis of work by Sullivan et al<sup>23</sup> to represent the increased risk for metastasis. The value was defined as the effect of a 5-mm increase in the minimal axial diameter of the lymph node.

<sup>c</sup> Generated from point values [ $\beta \times (Wij - Wref) / B$ ], which were rounded to the nearest integer and scaled so that a single point was equivalent to the increase in risk for lymph node metastasis.