

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Surgery Combined with Radiotherapy Improved Survival in Metastatic Esophageal Cancer in a Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results Population-based Study

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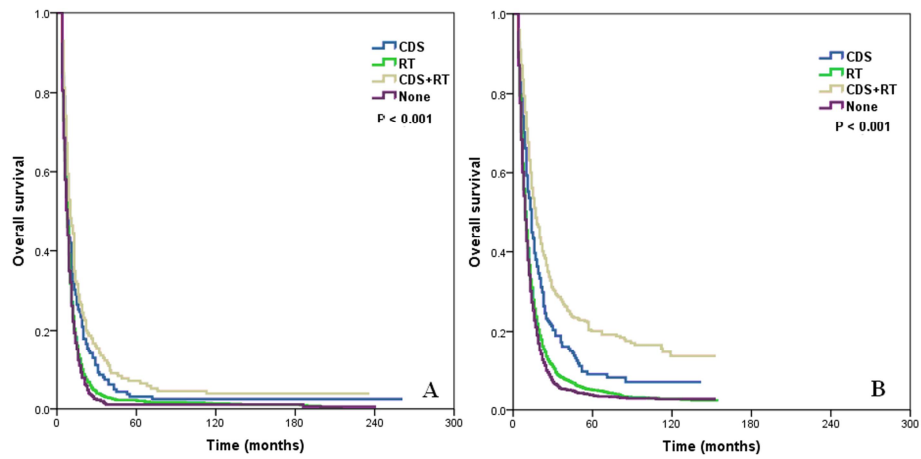


Figure S1. Overall survival of patients with metastatic esophageal cancer undergoing different local treatment modalities by year of diagnosis (A, years 1988-1999; B, years 2000-2012) (CDS, cancer-directed surgery; RT, radiotherapy).

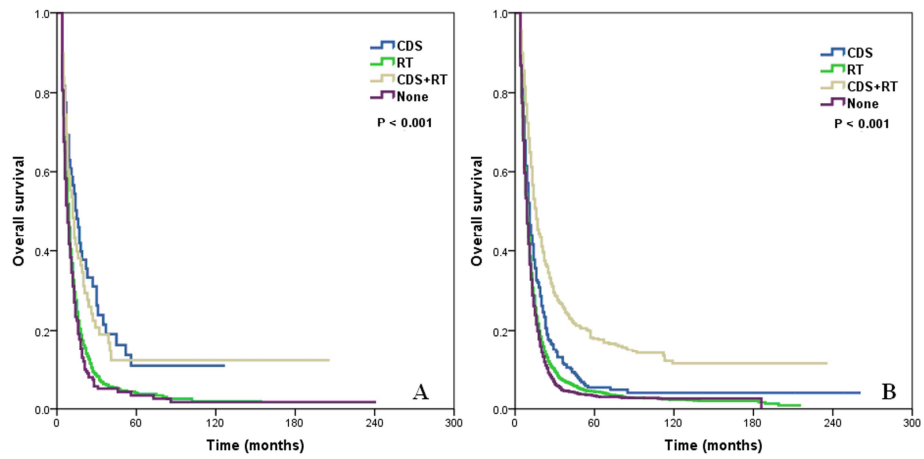


Figure S2. Overall survival of patients with metastatic esophageal cancer undergoing different local treatment modalities by ethnicity (A, black patients; B, white patients) (CDS, cancer-directed surgery; RT, radiotherapy).

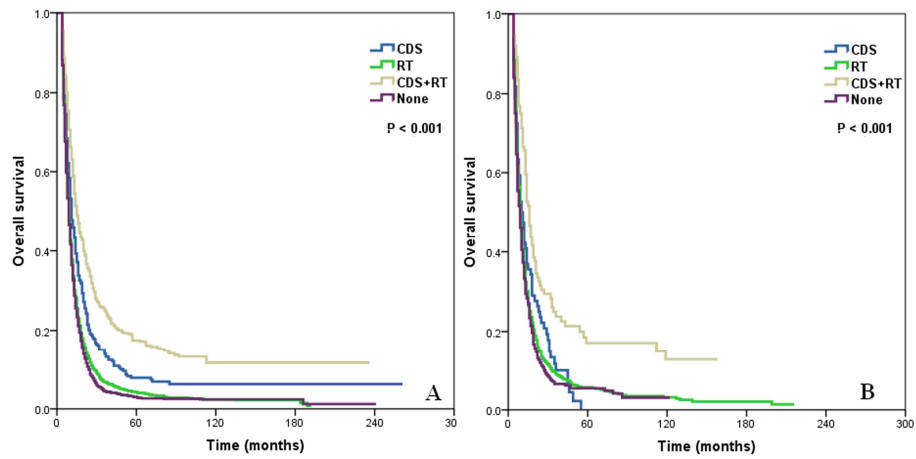


Figure S3. Overall survival of patients with metastatic esophageal cancer undergoing different local treatment modalities by sex (A, male; B, female) (CDS, cancer-directed surgery; RT, radiotherapy).

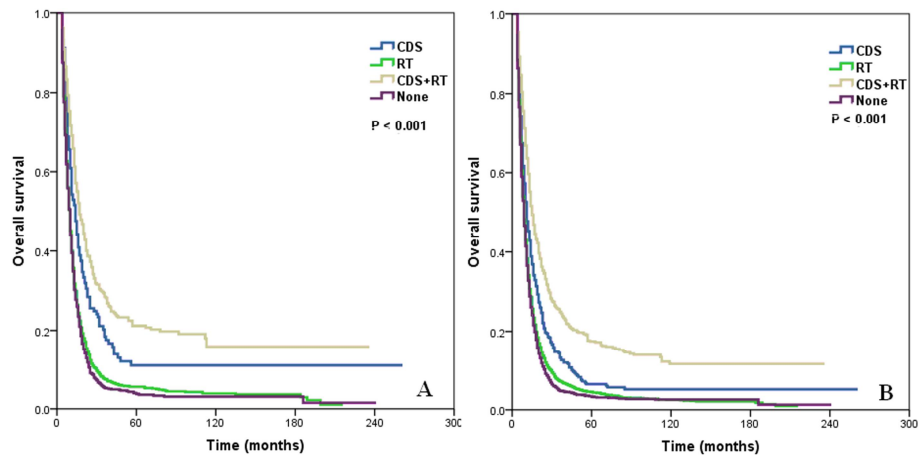


Figure S4. Overall survival of patients with metastatic esophageal cancer undergoing different local treatment modalities by age (A, aged ≤ 60 years; B, aged > 60 years) (CDS, cancer-directed surgery; RT, radiotherapy).

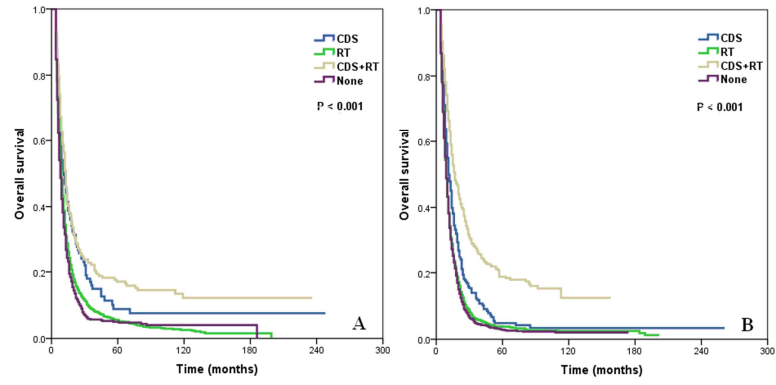


Figure S5. Overall survival of patients with metastatic esophageal cancer undergoing different local treatment modalities by tumor histology (A, squamous cell carcinomas; B, adenocarcinoma) (CDS, cancer-directed surgery; RT, radiotherapy).

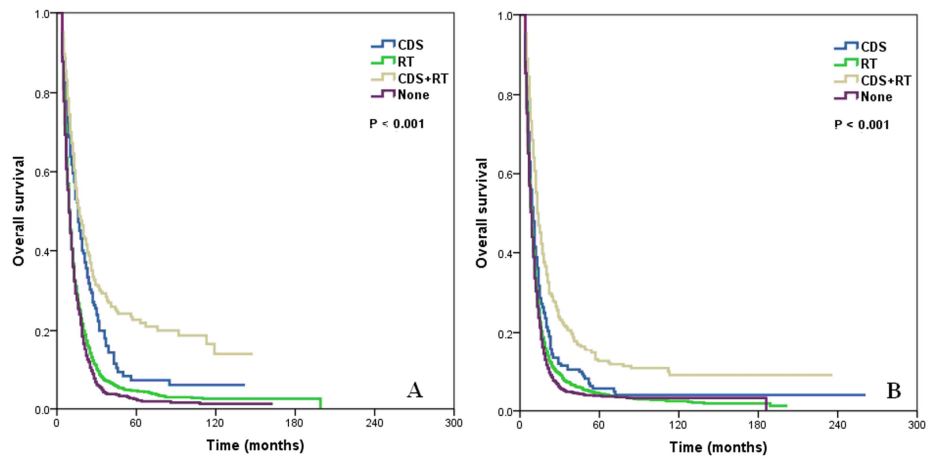


Figure S6. Overall survival of patients with metastatic esophageal cancer undergoing different local treatment modalities by tumor grade (A, well/moderately differentiated; B, poorly/undifferentiated differentiated) (CDS, cancer-directed surgery; RT, radiotherapy).

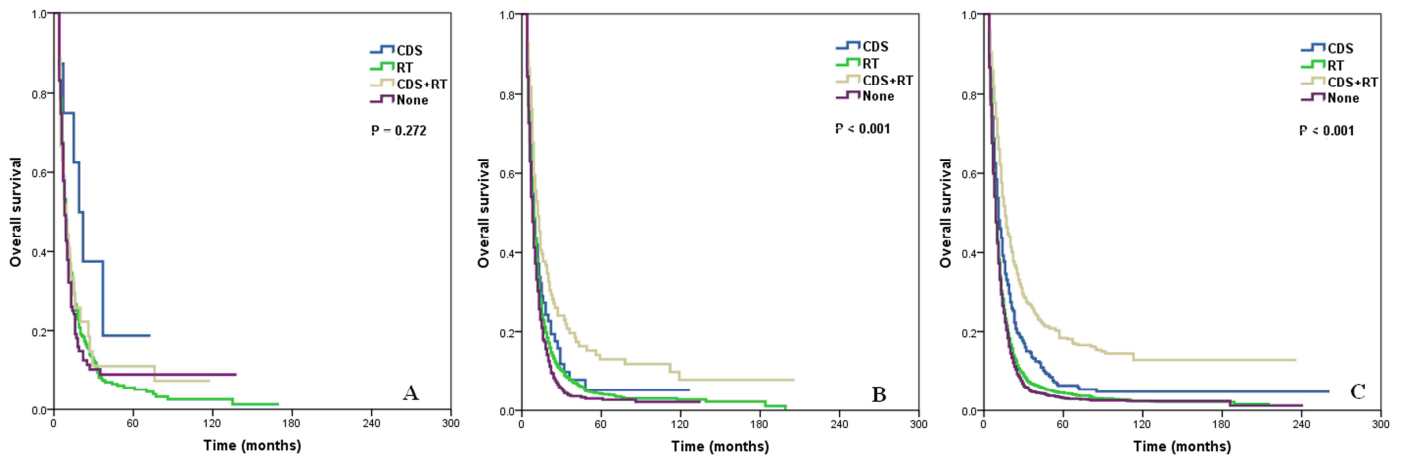


Figure S7. Overall survival of patients with metastatic esophageal cancer undergoing different local treatment modalities by tumor location (A, upper thoracic; B, middle thoracic; C, lower thoracic) (CDS, cancer-directed surgery; RT, radiotherapy).