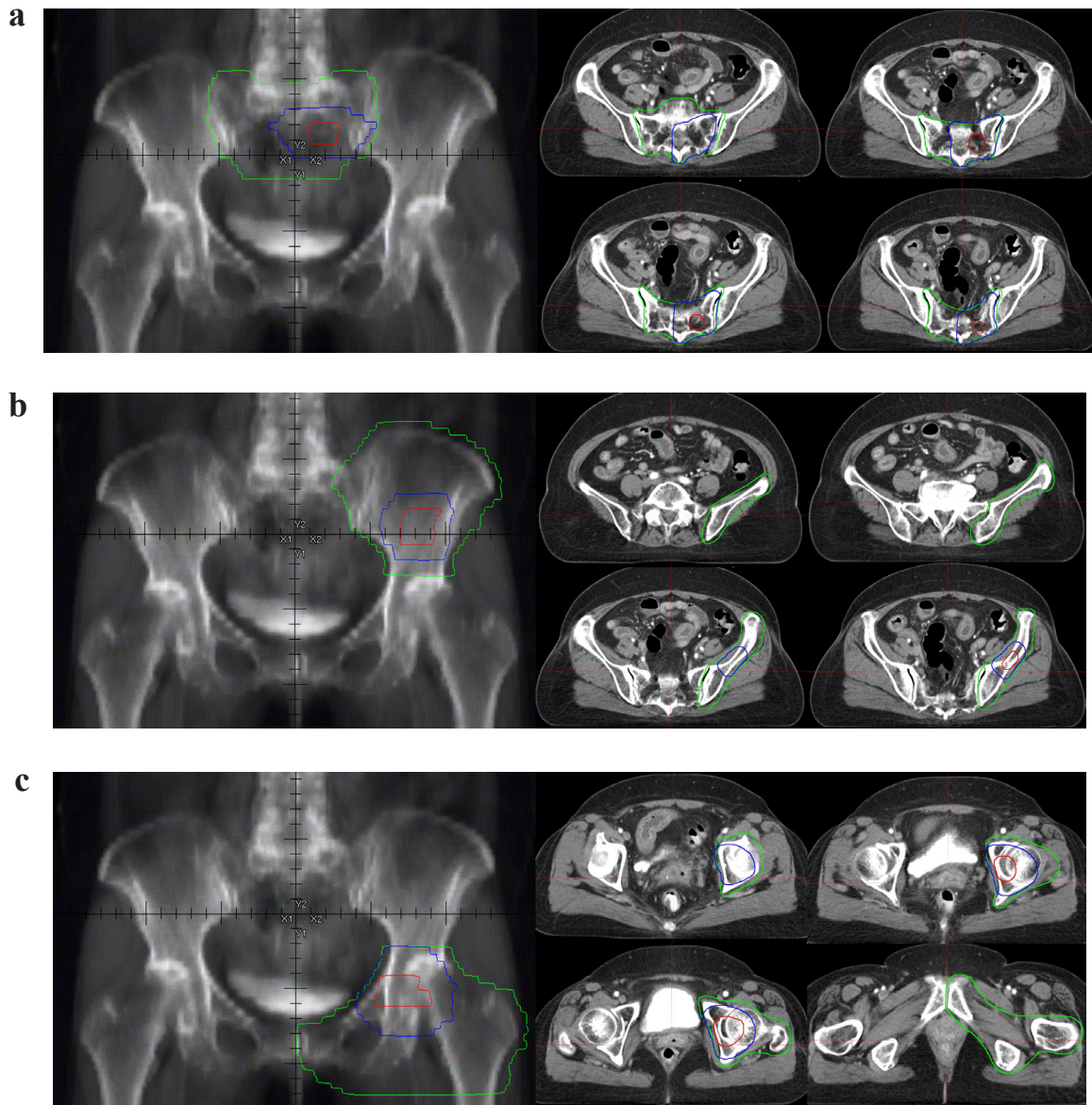


High dose and compartmental target volume may improve patient outcome after radiotherapy for pelvic bone metastases from hepatocellular carcinoma

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE AND TABLES



Supplementary Figure S1: Compartmental target volume and marginal target volume. Sacrum **a.** ilium **b.** and lower pelvic bone **c.** Gross tumor volume (red line), compartment target volume (green line), and marginal target volume (blue line).

Supplementary Table S1: Patient characteristics

Variable	Group	n	%
Age (years)	Median		56
	Range		36-79
Sex	Male	70	79%
	Female	19	21%
Virus	HBV	77	86%
	HCV	7	8%
	NBNC	5	6%
Child-Pugh classification	A	71	80%
	B	11	12%
	C	7	8%
Primary tumor control	Controlled	65	72%
	Uncontrolled	24	28%

Abbreviations: HBV, Hepatitis B Virus; HCV, Hepatitis C Virus; NBNC, Non-B Non-C.

Supplementary Table S2: Pain control rate according to target volume

Variable	Group	Pain control rate (%)		<i>p</i> value
		Compartmental	Marginal	
Pelvic subsite	Sacrum (44)	59%	80%	0.283
	Ilium (43)	82%	64%	0.171
	Acetabulum (26)	86%	67%	0.198
	Pubic bone (17)	87%	57%	0.16
	Ischium (16)	78%	25%	0.077
Site categorization	Upper pelvic bone (87)	68%	68%	0.954
	Lower pelvic bone (43)	79%	57%	0.077
Primary control	Controlled (36)	57%	62%	0.769
	Uncontrolled (110)	77%	65%	0.138
No. of pelvic bone metastasis	Single (59)	72%	70%	0.826
	Multiple (87)	71%	61%	0.285
Other bone involvement	Present (110)	70%	64%	0.507
	Absent (36)	79%	65%	0.463
Soft tissue extension	Present (41)	84%	63%	0.15
	Absent (105)	67%	64%	0.812
Metastasis characteristic	Mixed (136)	73%	70%	0.722
	Pure osteolytic (10)	33%	14%	1