

**Significance of baseline and change in neutrophil-to-  
lymphocyte ratio in predicting prognosis: a retrospective  
analysis in advanced pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma**

Yang Chen, Huan Yan, YanRong Wang, Yan Shi\*, GuangHai Dai\*  
Medical Oncology department 2, Chinese PLA General Hospital and Chinese PLA  
Medical School, Beijing, 100853, China

\*Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to Y.S.  
(shibaiwan12@vip.sina.com) and G.H.D. (email: dgh19661007@126.com), YS and  
GHD contributed equally.

**Table S1 Dosages of different chemotherapy regimens**

<b>Chemotherapy regimen</b>	<b>Dosage</b>
gemcitabine monotherapy	Gemcitabine: 1000 mg / m <sup>2</sup> , day 1, 8, every 3 – week;
Gemcitabine and S1 / capecitabine	Gemcitabine: 1000 mg / m <sup>2</sup> , day 1, 8 Three doses of S-1 were established according to the body surface area (BSA) as follows: BSA ≤ 1.25 m <sup>2</sup> , 80 mg / day; 1.25 m <sup>2</sup> < BSA ≤ 1.5 m <sup>2</sup> , 100 mg / day; and BSA > 1.5 m <sup>2</sup> , 120 mg / day, day 1 - 14, or capecitabine: 1000 mg / m <sup>2</sup> twice daily on day 1 - 14, every 3 – week;
Gemcitabine and nab-Paclitaxel	Gemcitabine: 1000 mg / m <sup>2</sup> , day 1, 8 nab-paclitaxel: 125 mg / m <sup>2</sup> , day 1, 8, every 3 – week;
Gemcitabine and cisplatin / oxaliplatin	Gemcitabine: 1000 mg / m <sup>2</sup> , day 1, 8 cisplatin: 60 mg / m <sup>2</sup> , day 1, or oxaliplatin: 130 mg / m <sup>2</sup> , day 1, every 3 – week;
nab-Paclitaxel and S1	Nab-paclitaxel: 120 mg / m <sup>2</sup> , day 1, 8; Three doses of S-1 were established according to the body surface area (BSA) as follows: BSA ≤ 1.25 m <sup>2</sup> , 80 mg / day; 1.25 m <sup>2</sup> < BSA ≤ 1.5 m <sup>2</sup> , 100 mg / day; and BSA > 1.5 m <sup>2</sup> , 120 mg / day, day 1-14, every 3-week

**KPS** stands for Karnofsky Performance Status. A standard way of measuring the ability of cancer patients to perform ordinary tasks. The KPS scores range from 0 to 100. The higher the score meaning the better the patient is able to carry out daily activities.

100: Normal no complaints; no evidence of disease.

90: Able to carry on normal activity; minor signs or symptoms of disease.

80: Normal activity with effort; some signs or symptoms of disease.

70: Cares for self; unable to carry on normal activity or to do active work.

60: Requires occasional assistance, but is able to care for most of his personal needs.

50: Requires considerable assistance and frequent medical care.

40: Disabled; requires special care and assistance.

30: Severely disabled; hospital admission is indicated although death not imminent.

20: Very sick; hospital admission necessary; active supportive treatment necessary.

10: Moribund; fatal processes progressing rapidly.

0: Dead