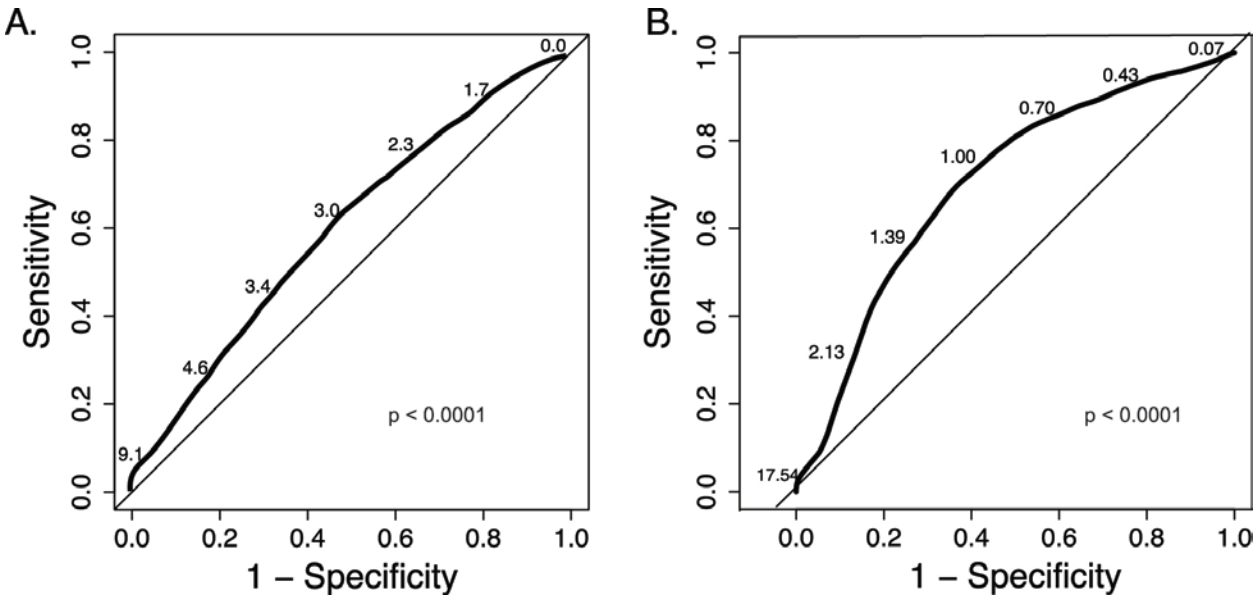
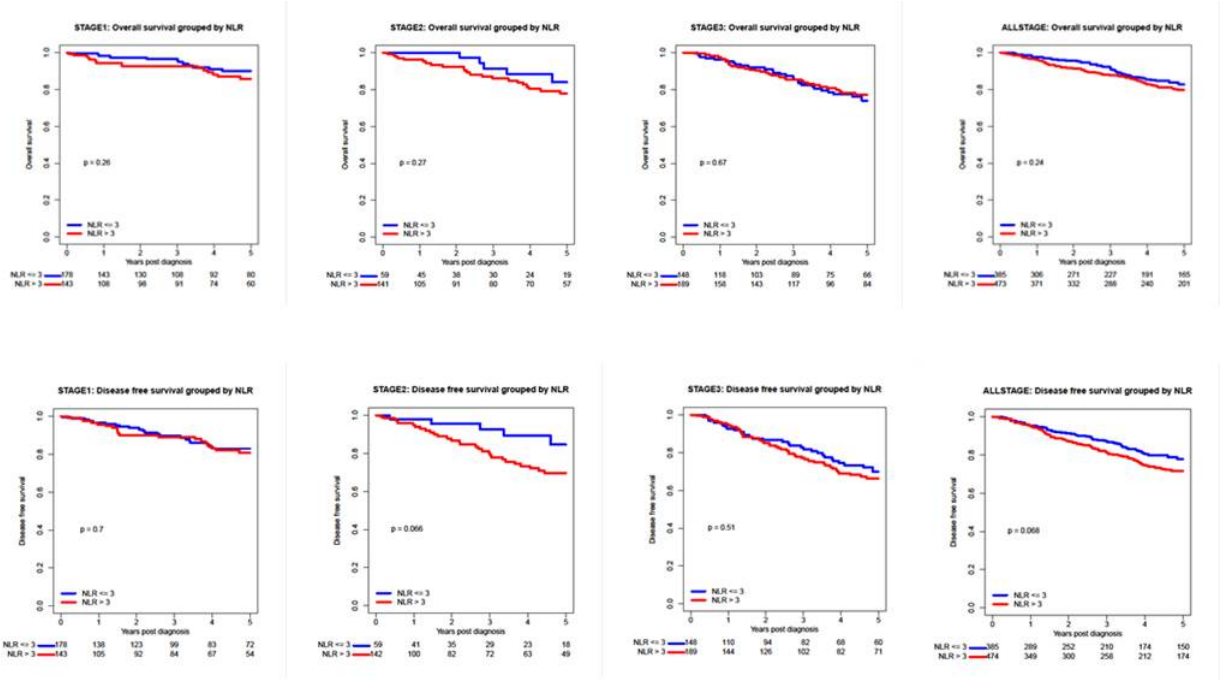
Supplemental Figures/Tables

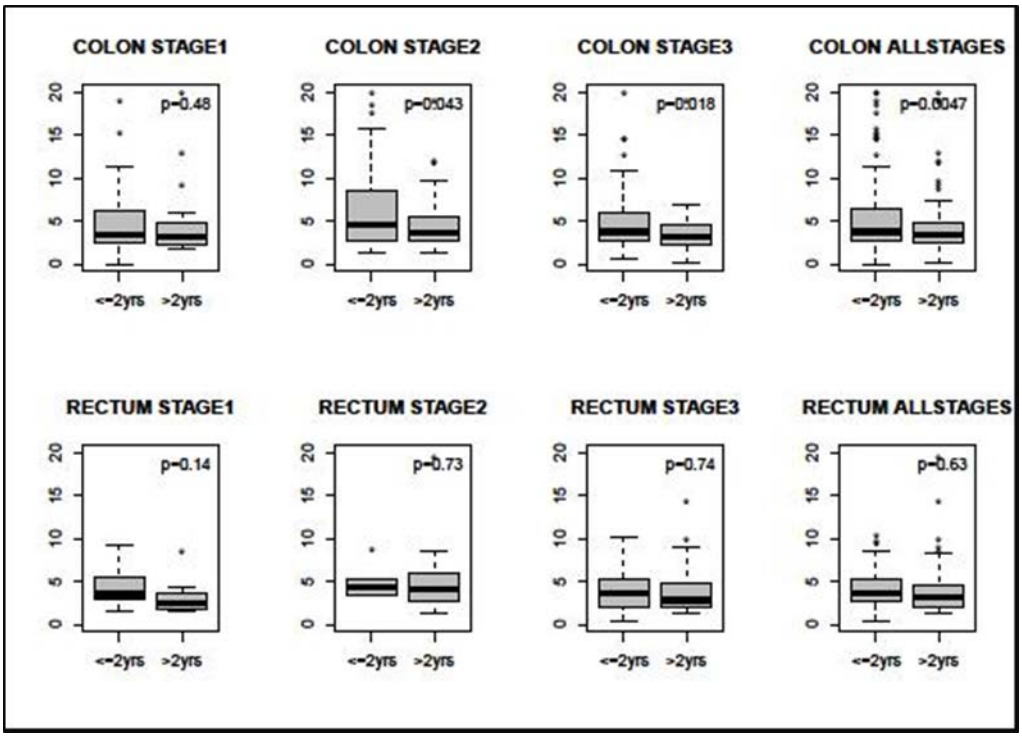
Supplemental Figure 1. **Receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) for 5-year OS prediction in colon cancer by (A) NLR only and (B) the full model with NLR, age, sex, tumor stage, grade, node examined, and node positive variables.** Each point on the curve represents the threshold for (A) dichotomizing NLR, and (B) dichotomizing predicted hazardous ratio by the whole model.



Supplemental Figure 2. Comparison of Stage-specific and combined overall survival in patients with resectable rectal cancer, split into two groups based on NLR value at the time of diagnosis. Kaplan-Meier curves illustrating overall survival (A) and Disease free survival (B) for disease stage I, II, III and all the stages combined. NLR is not associated with outcomes across all stages in rectal cancer.



Supplemental Figure 3. Distribution of NLR according the end point in the first two years from diagnosis. Patients with resectable colon cancer who died within 2 years have significantly higher NLR, compared to those who did not. In case of rectal cancer the NLR value was not found to be significantly different.



Supplemental Table 1. Stage specific multivariate analysis of OS and DFS with the corresponding HR for every 2-unit increase in the NLR value among patients with rectal cancer. The adjusted HR for every 2 unit increase in NLR value is not significant for resectable rectal cancer within the first 2 and 5 years of diagnosis.

		Rectum						
					Increment by 2 units			
	Number of patients	Events	5-yr OS%	HR	lower	upper	P value	
5-yr	Stage I	321	27	91.58879	1.260945	0.826719	1.923246	0.281711
	Stage II	200	27	86.5	1.044918	0.810266	1.347527	0.734906
	Stage III	337	61	81.89911	0.978537	0.75147	1.274216	0.872047
	Stage I,II,III	858	115	86.59674	1.045944	0.904148	1.209979	0.545617
	Number of patients	Events	5-yr DFS%	HR	lower	upper	P value	
	Stage I	321	40	87.53894	1.049484	0.757635	1.453756	0.771427
	Stage II	201	34	83.08458	1.155041	0.957943	1.392692	0.131076
	Stage III	337	79	76.55786	1.076216	0.867515	1.335125	0.504256
	Stage I,II,III	859	153	82.18859	1.08928	0.974013	1.218188	0.133989
2-yr								
	Number of patients	Events	2-yr OS%	HR	lower	upper	P value	
	Stage I	321	13	95.95016	1.420643	0.864189	2.335399	0.166228
	Stage II	200	9	95.5	1.04771	0.620591	1.768792	0.861526
	Stage III	337	26	92.28487	0.90922	0.585828	1.411133	0.671313
	Stage I,II,III	858	48	94.40559	1.116982	0.878854	1.419633	0.365813
	Number of patients	Events	2-yr DFS%	HR	lower	upper	P value	
	Stage I	321	20	93.76947	1.227776	0.849775	1.773921	0.274415
	Stage II	201	16	92.0398	1.09595	0.814567	1.474532	0.545047
	Stage III	337	39	88.4273	1.085291	0.800835	1.470785	0.59765
	Stage II,III	538	55	89.77695	1.10287	0.91428	1.330361	0.306146
	Stage I,II,III	859	75	91.26892	1.12263	0.959186	1.313924	0.149613

Supplemental Table 2. C-index for predicting survival using AJCC clinical guidelines with and without addition of NLR. The addition of NLR to the AJCC criteria significantly improves the C-index in colon cancer from 0.60 to 0.68. For rectal cancer the modest increase in C-Index was not statistically significant.

		C-Index	SE	Lower	Upper	P-value
Colon	AJCC	0.599	0.021	0.558	0.640	<0.0001
	AJCC + NLR	0.676	0.022	0.633	0.719	
Rectum	AJCC	0.607	0.041	0.527	0.687	0.85
	AJCC + NLR	0.632	0.042	0.550	0.714	