

**Supplemental Table 1.**Pathological features of specimens obtained by EBUS-TBNA.

	Clinical diagnosis	19G	21G or 22G
Case 1	Retinal hemangioblastoma	The tumors are hypervascular histopathologically	Negative <sup>a</sup> (Blood specimens only)
Case 2	Lung squamous cell cancer	Negative <sup>a</sup> (Bronchial cartilage only)	Squamous cell carcinoma cells(more than 100 counts)
Case 3	Lung adenocarcinoma	Adenocarcinoma cells (more than 100 counts)	Adenocarcinoma cells (less than 100 counts)
Case 4	LCNEC	The tumor cells (more than 21G specimens)	The tumor cells (less than 19G specimens)
Case 5	Lymphoma	Diffuse large B cell lymphoma is confirmed	-
Case 6	Sarcoidosis	Epithelioid cell granuloma	Epithelioid cell granuloma
Case 7	Sarcoidosis	Epithelioid cell granuloma	Epithelioid cell granuloma
Case 8	Sarcoidosis	Epithelioid cell granuloma	Epithelioid cell granuloma
Case 9	Sarcoidosis	Epithelioid cell granuloma	-
Case 10	Tuberculous lymphadenitis	Caseous granuloma	Negative <sup>a</sup>
Case 11	Tuberculous lymphadenitis	Negative <sup>a</sup>	Negative <sup>a</sup>

EBUS-TBNA, endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration; LCNEC, large-cell neuroendocrine carcinoma; 19G, 19 gauge needle; 21G or 22G, 21 or 22 gauge needle; <sup>a</sup>Negative, not diagnosed pathologically.