

Supplementary Table 1: Postoperative follow-up in this study

Year after Surgery	No. of Patients under Follow-up	No. of Patients Lost to Follow-up*	No. of Mortality	No. of All Patients	Follow-up Rate (%)**
1st year	2031	103	57	2191	95.3
2nd year	1846	239	106	2191	89.1
3rd year	1400	196	134	1730	88.7
4th year	1066	238	163	1467	83.8
5th year	807	262	168	1237	78.8
6th year	589	262	151	1002	73.9
7th year	399	241	139	779	69.1
8th year	260	187	123	570	67.2
9th year	192	165	105	462	64.3
10th year	109	142	81	332	57.2
11th year	53	101	53	207	51.2
12th year	13	35	15	63	44.4

* Loss to follow-up is defined as lost contact beyond 3, 6, and 12 months in the first, second, and third year after surgery, respectively.

** Follow-up rate = (number of all patients – number of patients lost to follow-up) / number of all patients

Supplementary Table 2: Logistic regression analysis for propensity score matching

	OR	95% C.I.	p
Age	1.015	1.001 – 1.029	0.036
Sex (F vs. M)	1.166	0.817 – 1.665	0.397
ASA physical status ≥ 3	0.834	0.618 – 1.125	0.235
ECOG PS ≥ 1	0.823	0.599 – 1.130	0.228
COPD	1.137	0.823 – 1.571	0.437
Diabetes	1.285	0.913 – 1.807	0.150
Coronary artery disease	0.990	0.653 – 1.500	0.961
Heart failure	0.942	0.539 – 1.644	0.832
Stroke	0.825	0.462 – 1.474	0.515
Chronic kidney disease	1.161	0.744 – 1.813	0.510
FVC	0.862	0.578 – 1.285	0.466
FEV1	1.649	1.016 – 2.678	0.043
Pretreatment CEA *	0.716	0.513 – 0.999	0.049
Thoracoscopic surgery	0.591	0.389 – 0.898	0.014
Anaesthesia time **	1.282	0.924 – 1.778	0.137
pRBC transfusion	0.739	0.507 – 1.079	0.117
Postoperative CT	1.269	0.957 – 1.682	0.098
Postoperative RT	0.879	0.513 – 1.508	0.640
Preoperative C/T \pm R/T	0.722	0.405 – 1.286	0.269
Cancer stage I (reference)			0.568
Stage II	1.039	0.690 – 1.564	0.854
Stage III	1.260	0.815 – 1.950	0.299
Well-differentiated tumour (reference)			0.078
Moderately-differentiated tumour	1.294	0.881 – 1.902	0.189
Poorly-differentiated tumour	0.965	0.622 – 1.498	0.875
Microscopic necrosis	1.247	0.890 – 1.749	0.200
Lymphocytic infiltration	0.995	0.628 – 1.578	0.985
Lymphovascular invasion	0.830	0.612 – 1.127	0.233
Perineural invasion	1.288	0.639 – 2.597	0.480
Surgeon (≥ 20 vs. < 20 years)	1.137	0.887 – 1.458	0.312
Anaesthesiologist (≥ 15 vs. < 15 years)	1.073	0.848 – 1.356	0.559
Year of procedure			0.001
2012 – 2010 vs. 2005 – 2009	0.455	0.295 – 0.701	< 0.001
2015 – 2013 vs. 2005 – 2009	0.621	0.388 – 0.996	0.048

OR: odds ratio; F: female, M: male; ASA: American Society of Anesthesiologists; ECOG PS: Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance score; COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; FVC: forced vital capacity; FEV1: forced expiratory volume in one second; CEA: carcinoembryonic antigen; pRBC: packed red blood cell; C/T: chemotherapy; R/T: radiotherapy. * On base-10 logarithmic scale; ** On base-2 logarithmic scale

Supplementary Table 3: Frequency and proportion of epidural placement and thoracoscopic surgery in each year of procedure

Year of Procedure	Epidural Analgesia		Thoracoscopic Surgery	
	Frequency	Proportion	Frequency	Proportion
2005	135 / 146	92.5%	8 / 146	5.5%
2006	130 / 139	93.5%	8 / 139	5.8%
2007	122 / 132	92.4%	9 / 132	6.8%
2008	108 / 124	87.1%	29 / 124	23.4%
2009	132 / 155	85.2%	78 / 155	50.3%
2010	166 / 221	75.1%	158 / 221	71.5%
2011	173 / 229	75.5%	210 / 229	91.7%
2012	178 / 224	79.5%	213 / 224	95.1%
2013	194 / 240	80.8%	234 / 240	97.5%
2014	236 / 297	79.5%	293 / 297	98.7%
2015	225 / 284	79.2%	281 / 284	98.9%
Overall	1799 / 2191	82.1%	1521 / 2191	69.4%

The proportion of epidural analgesia decreased as more thoracoscopic surgeries were performed in the tumour resection of lung cancer in the period of study.