

Effect of postmastectomy radiotherapy on triple-negative breast cancer with T1-2 and 1-3 positive axillary lymph nodes: a population-based study using the SEER 18 database

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Supplementary Table 1: Univariate Cox proportional hazard model for the outcome-related factors

Variable	OS			BCSS		
	HR	95%CI	P ^c	HR	95%CI	P ^c
Age (years)						
≥50	1			1		
<50	0.822	0.585-1.155	0.259	0.818	0.567-1.182	0.285
Race						
White	1			1		
Black	1.226	0.823-1.824	0.316	1.216	0.789-1.874	0.376
Other ^a	0.578	0.253-1.316	0.191	0.681	0.297-1.557	0.362
Marital status						
Married	1			1		
Not married ^b	1.559	1.117-2.174	0.009	1.484	1.035-2.127	0.032
Grade						
III	1			1		
I/II	1.077	0.640-1.814	0.779	1.108	0.634-1.936	0.718
Stage T						
T2	1			1		
T1	0.617	0.416-0.917	0.017	0.548	0.353-0.852	0.008
Number of lymph node						
1	1			1		
2	1.095	0.750-1.598	0.639	1.040	0.691-1.565	0.851
3	1.138	0.725-1.787	0.575	1.037	0.632-1.704	0.884
Chemotherapy						
Yes	1			1		
No	1.136	0.707-1.825	0.597	0.902	0.516-1.575	0.717
Radiotherapy						
No	1			1		
Yes	0.692	0.491-0.974	0.035	0.707	0.489-1.022	0.066

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

^a Other includes American Indian/Alaskan native, and Asian/Pacific Islander.

^b Not married includes divorced, separated, single (never married), unmarried or domestic partner and widowed.

^c P value was calculated by a univariate Cox proportional hazard regression model including all factors, and a bold type indicates significance.