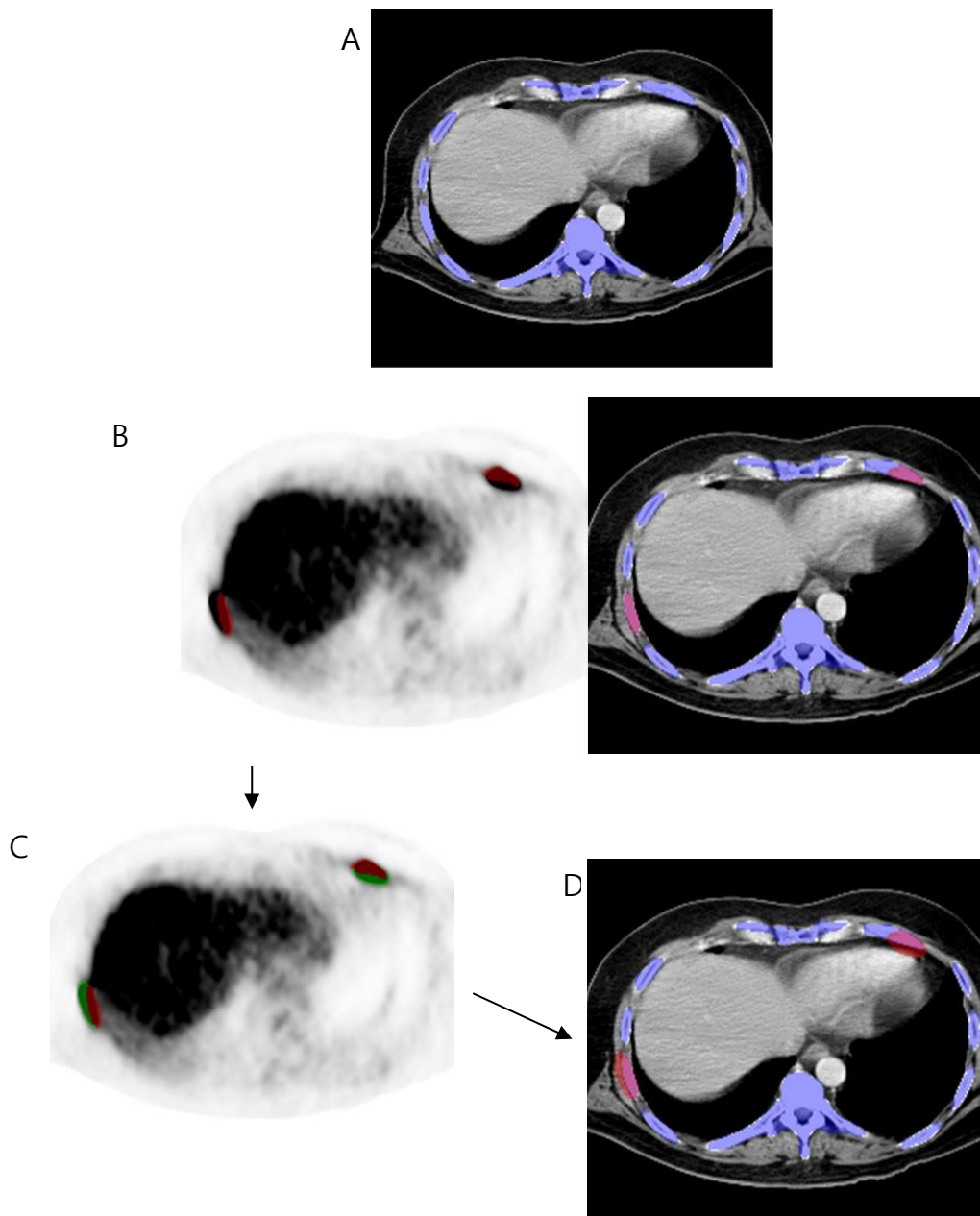
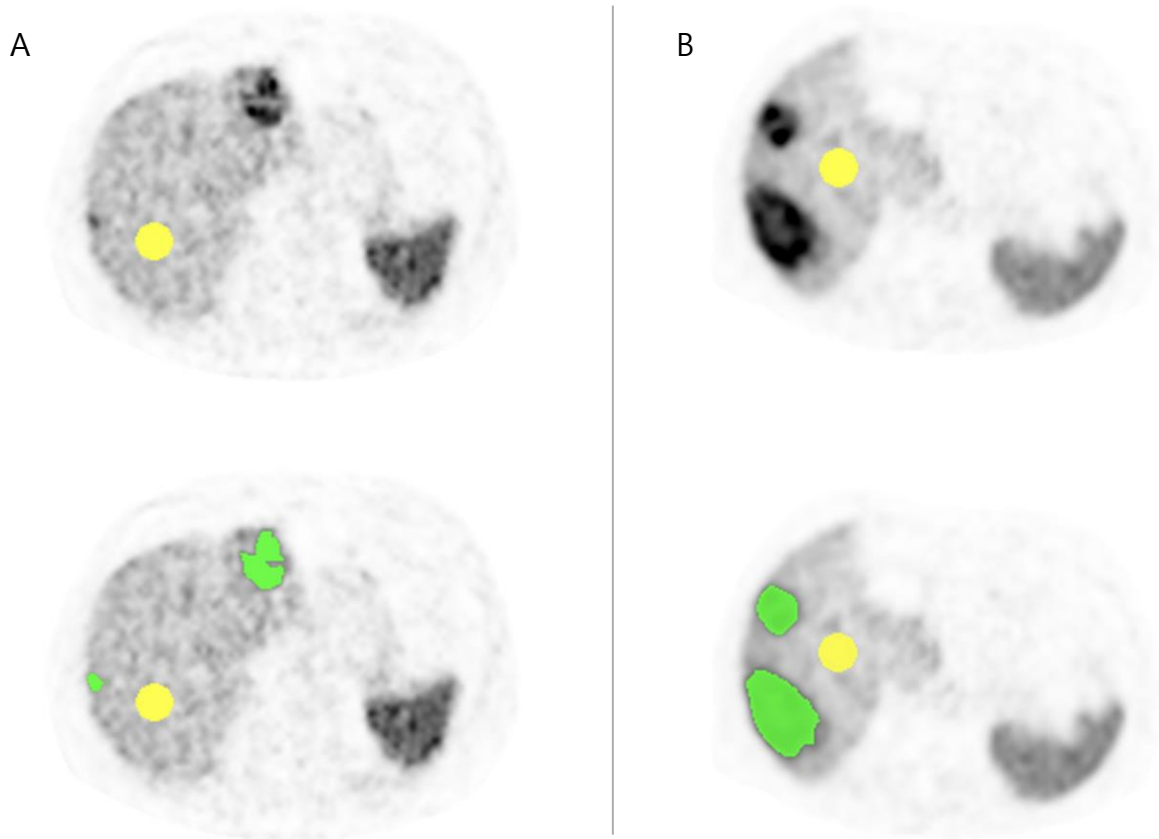


Supplemental Table 1. The liver SUV_{mean}, standard deviation (SD) and SUV_{thr_st} obtained by both observers in all patients

Observer 1						Observer 2		
Read 1			Read 2					
SUV _{mean}	SD	SUV _{thr_st}	SUV _{mean}	SD	SUV _{thr_st}	SUV _{mean}	SD	SUV _{thr_st}
2.9	0.6	5.2	3.1	0.6	5.1	3.0	0.7	5.3
5.7	0.8	4.9	5.5	0.7	4.8	5.5	0.7	4.8
2.7	0.5	5.1	2.6	0.4	5.0	2.6	0.4	5.0
8.2	1.4	5.0	8.2	1.4	5.0	8.1	1.3	5.0
4.6	0.8	5.0	4.6	0.8	5.0	4.6	0.8	5.0
3.9	1.2	5.6	4.0	1.2	5.6	4.0	1.0	5.4
3.6	0.6	5.0	3.6	0.6	5.0	3.6	0.6	5.0
4.3	0.5	4.8	4.3	0.5	4.8	4.4	0.5	4.8
4.3	0.6	4.9	4.4	0.7	5.0	4.3	0.6	4.9
3.2	0.6	5.1	3.2	0.6	5.1	3.3	0.6	5.1
2.6	0.6	5.3	2.6	0.6	5.3	2.6	0.6	5.3
7.0	0.8	4.8	7.0	0.8	4.8	6.8	0.7	4.7
6.2	0.9	4.9	5.0	0.9	5.1	6.0	0.8	4.9
3.4	0.5	4.9	3.4	0.5	4.9	3.4	0.5	4.9
1.8	0.5	5.0	1.8	0.5	5.5	1.8	0.4	5.3
5.2	0.7	4.9	5.2	0.8	5.0	5.2	0.8	5.0
4.4	1.1	5.4	4.6	1.3	5.5	4.6	1.3	5.5
5.1	1.3	5.4	5.1	1.3	5.4	5.0	1.2	5.3
2.2	0.6	5.5	2.0	0.5	5.4	2.0	0.5	5.4
7.9	1.5	5.1	7.7	1.3	5.0	7.9	1.5	5.1



Supplemental Figure 1. The extend bone lesion algorithm. Firstly, the bone mask is automatically computed (A) and the SUV_{thr_bone} is applied (B). To assign the bone lesions located outside the bone mask falsely recognized as soft tissue lesions, their SUV_{thr_st} is changed to 3 (C). Finally, the algorithm is applied and soft-tissue lesions that are in conjunction with bone lesions are automatically assigned to bone lesions (D).



Supplemental Figure 2. Example of SUV_{thr_st} computation in two mCRPC patients with liver involvement. Yellow discs represent the automatically computed 3-cm spherical VOI within right liver lobe. The SUV_{thr_st} values were 5.2 (A) and 5.0 (B). Liver metastases were subsequently segmented (green labels).