

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS 1

### **Typical MRI Findings of the Hepatic Lesions**

Typical magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) findings demonstrated that the cysts were isointense relative to water on all imaging sequences, and no enhancement was observed after administration of contrast medium. The typical findings of hemangioma were marked hyperintense on heavily T2-weighted images, hypointense on T1-weighted images, and a characteristic nodular or globular peripheral enhancement was observed with gradual filling in from the periphery on dynamic contrast-enhanced images [1,2].

### **Follow Up Imaging Analysis of the Hepatic Lesions**

When focal hepatic lesions were detected without pathological results or typical MRI findings, the lesions were characterized using an imaging follow-up for a minimum of 1 year. In the follow-up imaging, an increase or decrease in the size of hepatic lesions during chemotherapy was considered proof that cancer had metastasized. In contrast, a decrease in size or disappearance of a hepatic lesion without treatment was considered proof that the lesion was benign. Lesions that remained stable for a minimum of 12 months were also considered benign.