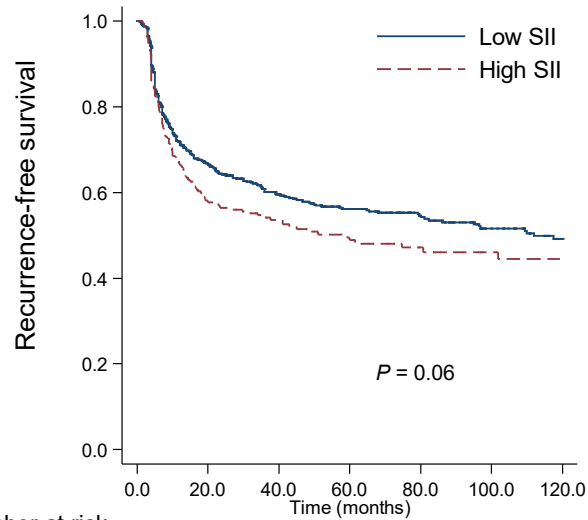


Supplementary figure 1.

Kaplan-Meier analysis for recurrence-free survival (RFS) (A), progression-free survival (PFS) (B), overall survival (OS) (C), and cancer-specific survival (CSS) (D) in patients underwent transurethral resection of the bladder (TURB) for non-muscle invasive bladder cancer according to the preoperative systemic immune-inflammation index (SII) level.

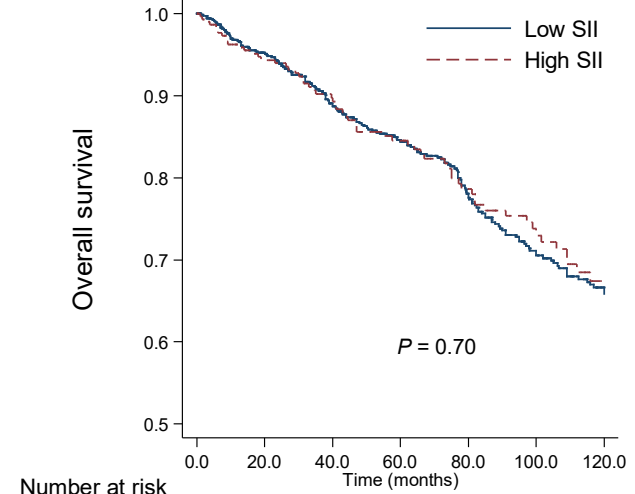
Supplementary figure 1A



Number at risk

Low SII	808	433	298	213	147	100	66
High SII	309	142	101	73	45	29	22

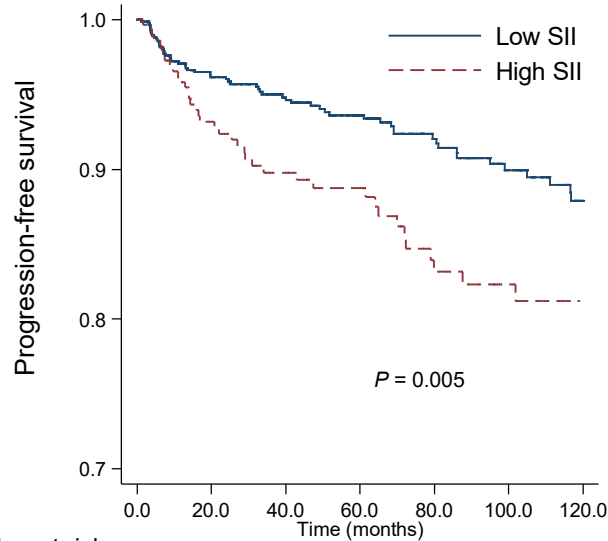
Supplementary figure 1C



Number at risk

Low SII	808	648	524	424	323	243	178
High SII	309	242	198	163	125	92	59

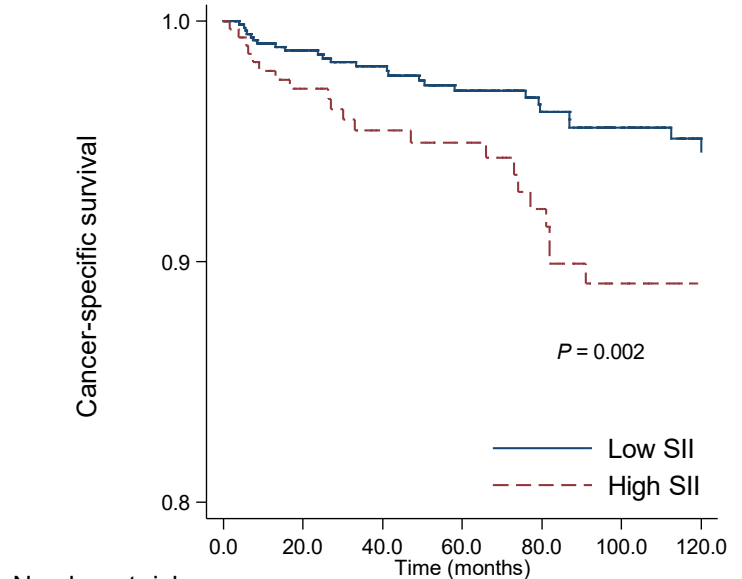
Supplementary figure 1B



Number at risk

Low SII	808	628	503	405	298	215	149
High SII	309	234	184	151	106	77	48

Supplementary figure 1D



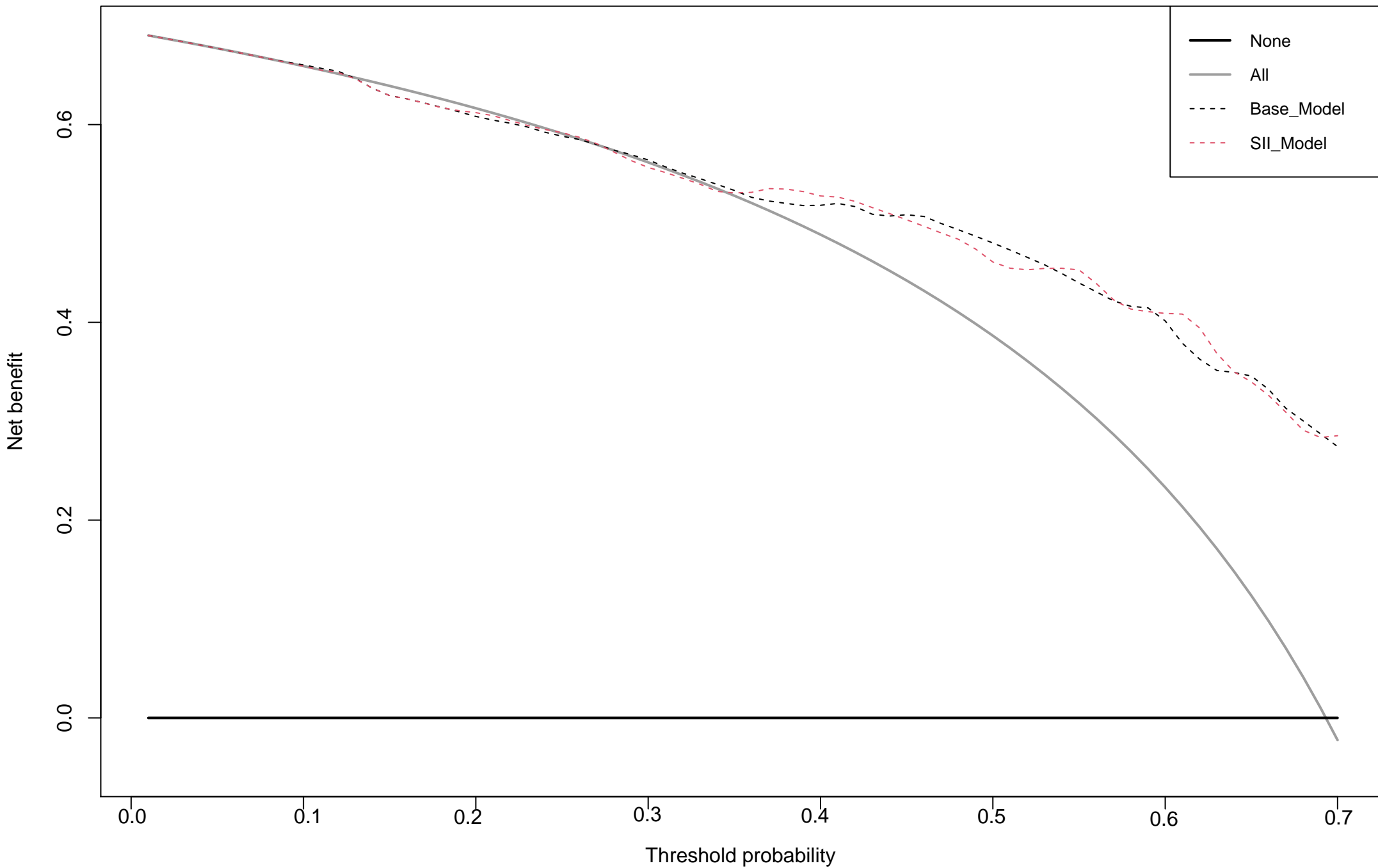
Number at risk

Low SII	808	648	524	424	323	243	178
High SII	309	242	198	163	125	92	59

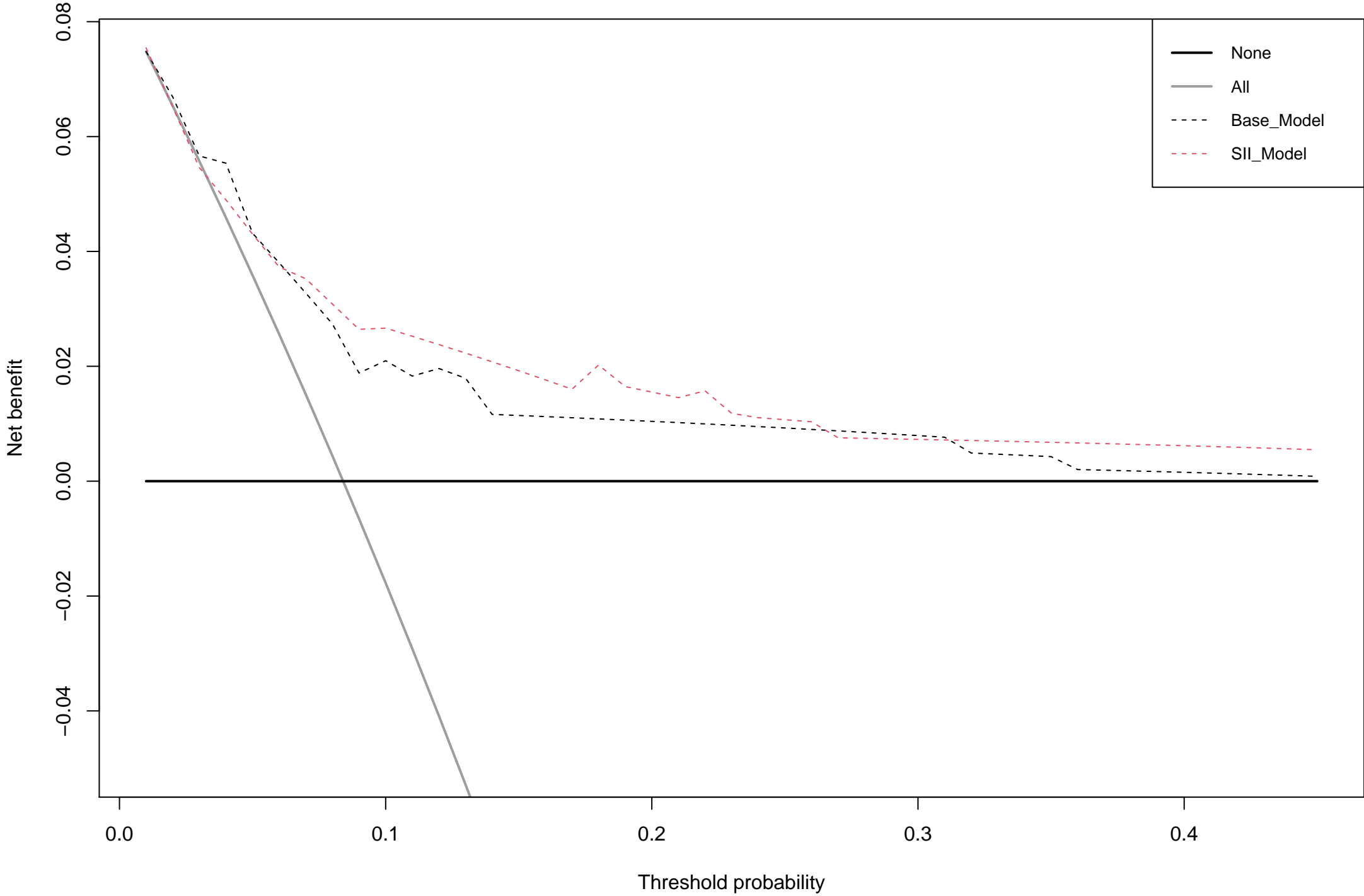
Supplementary figure 2

Decision curve analysis (DCA) for the net-benefit of systemic immune-inflammation index (SII) in the predictive model based on age, sex, tumor size, multifocality, tumor grade, and tumor stage, for recurrence-free survival (RFS) (A), progression-free survival (PFS) (B), overall survival (OS) (C), and cancer-specific survival (CSS) (D) for patients with intermediate-risk.

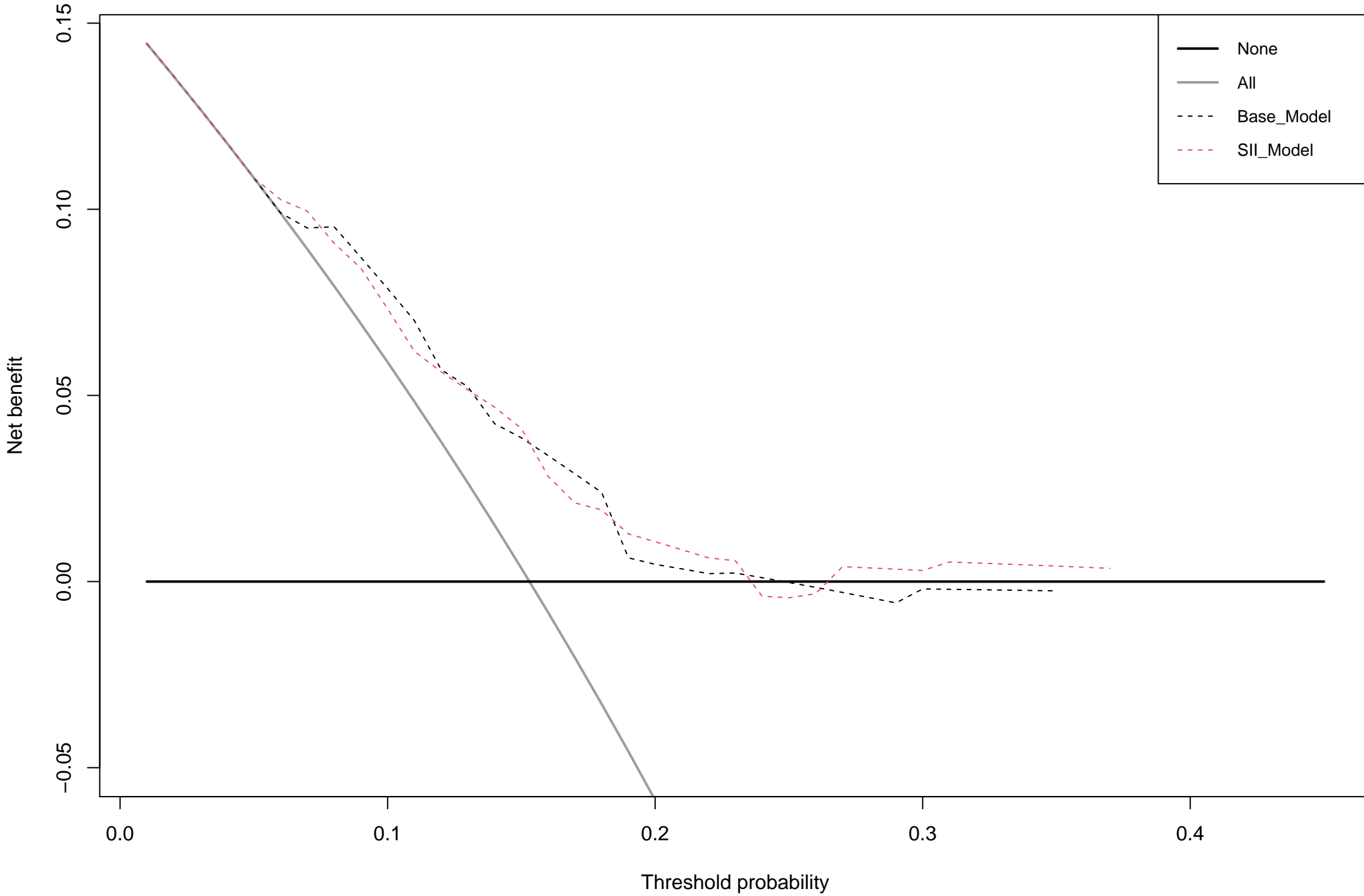
Supplementary figure 2A



Supplementary figure 2B



Supplementary figure 2C



Supplementary figure 2D

