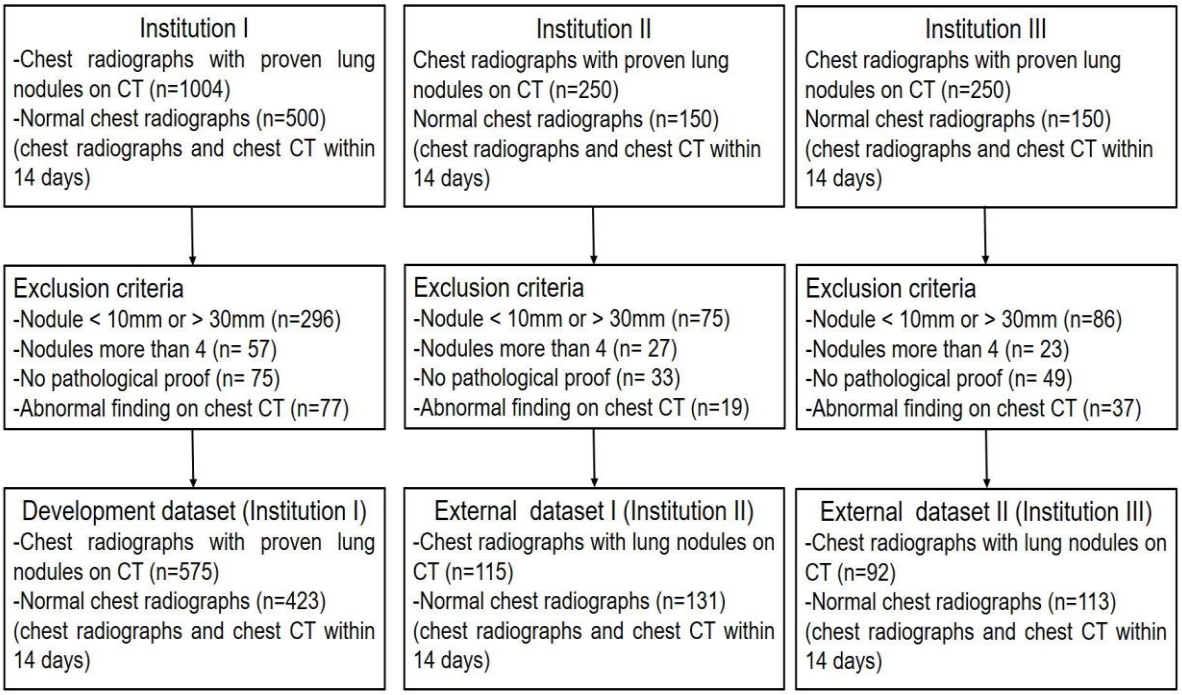
Supplemental Online Content

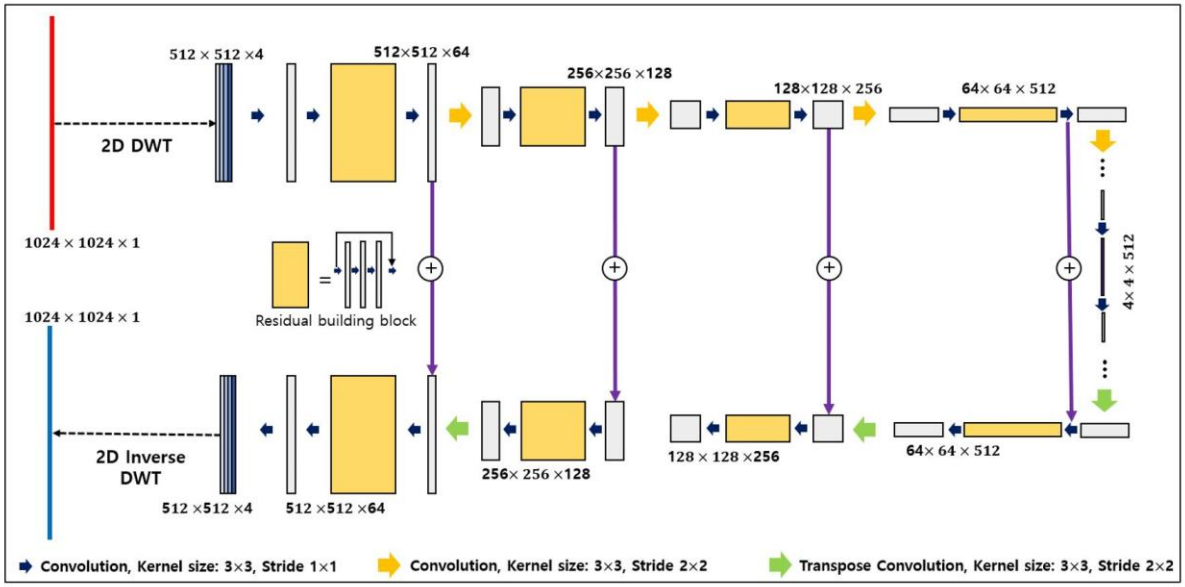
Kim H, Lee KH, Han K, et al. Development and validation of a deep learning–based synthetic bone-suppressed model for pulmonary nodule detection in chest radiographs. *JAMA Netw Open.* 2023;6(1):e2253820. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.53820

This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eFigure 1. Flowchart of Radiograph Selection

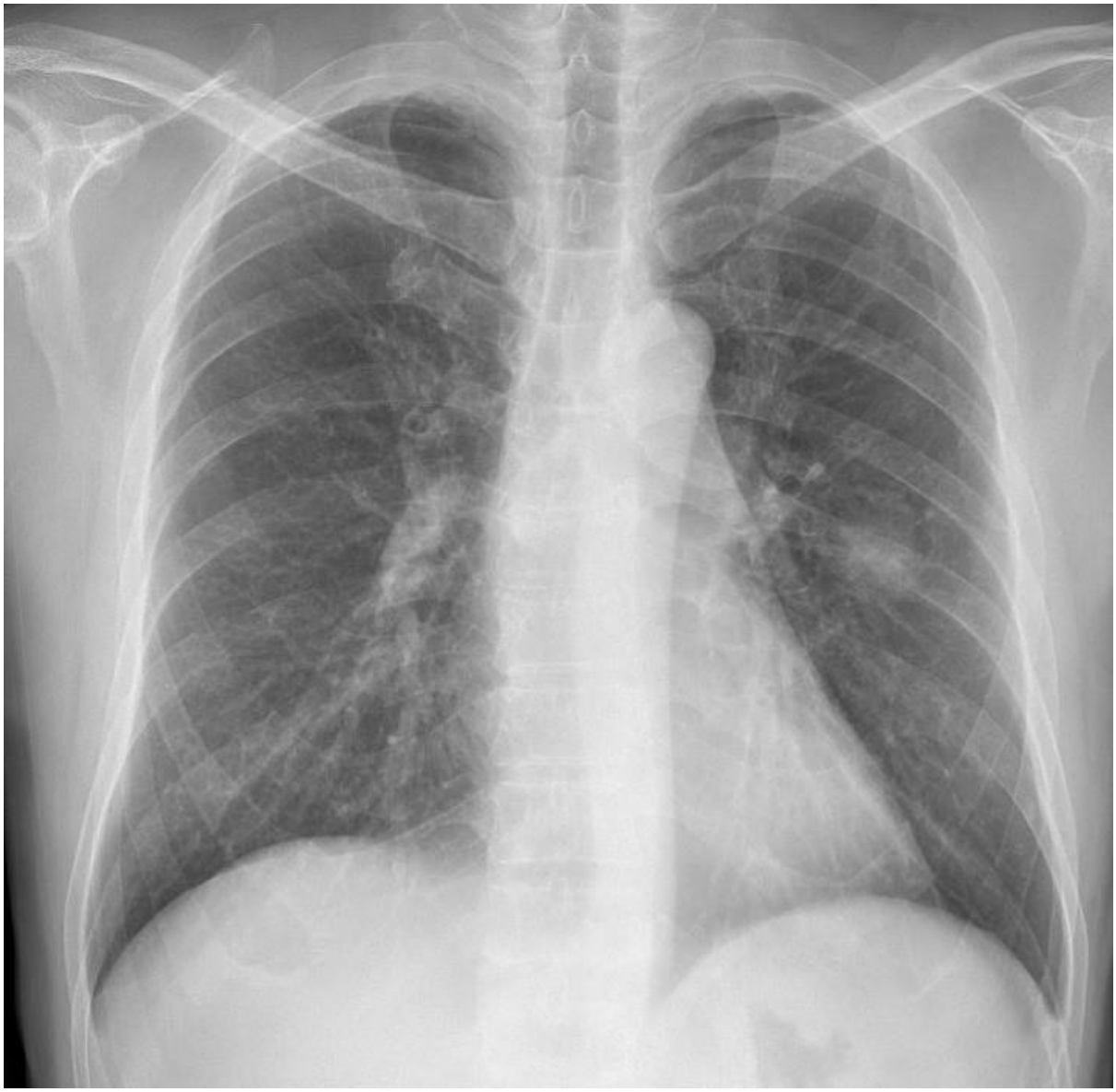


eFigure 2. The detailed architecture of deep learning–based synthetic bone–suppressed Image generator. The network was based on U-shaped encoder-decoder architecture and each part consisted of 8 hidden layers with skip connections.

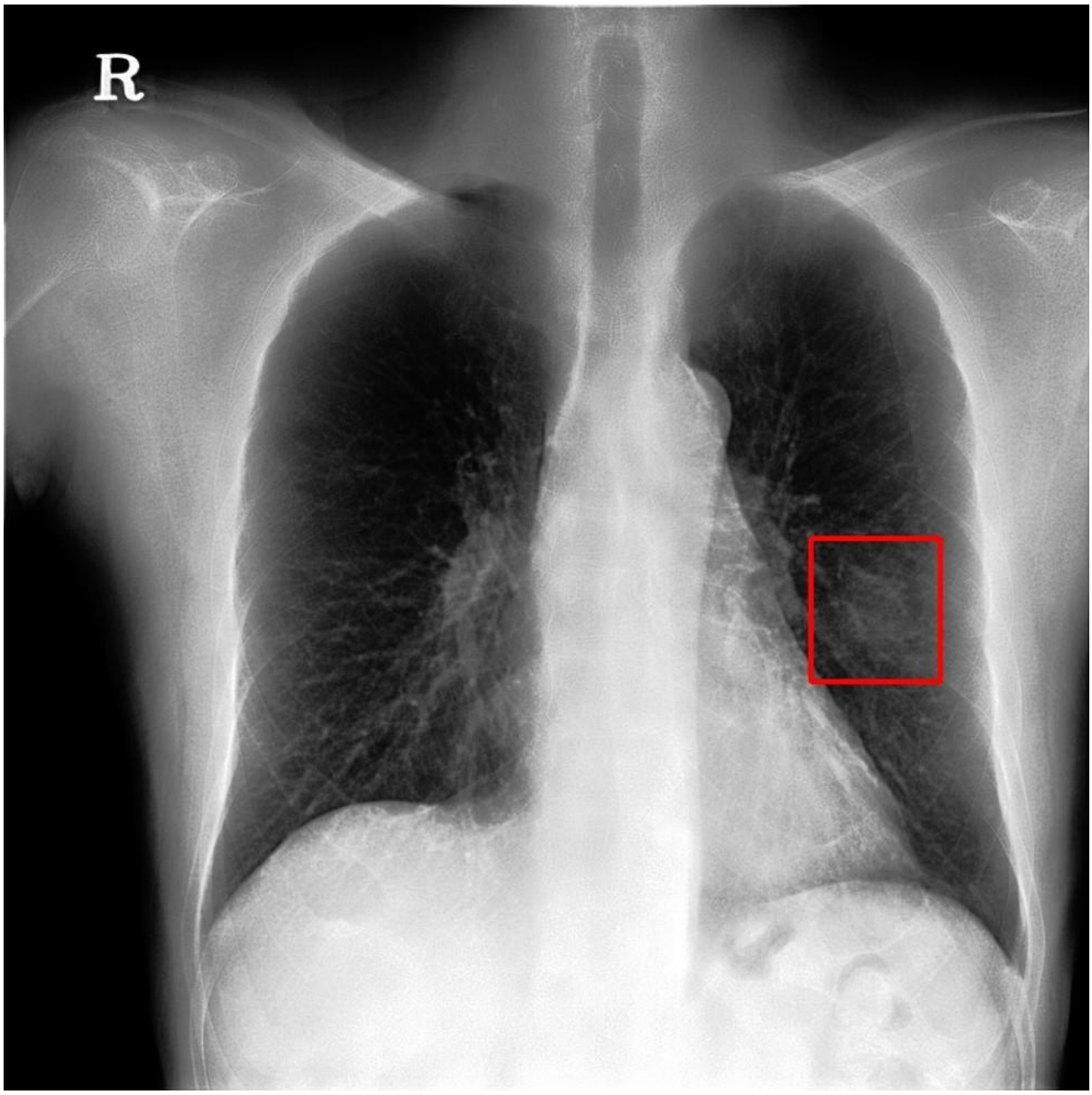


eFigure 3. Illustration of Representative Case of Nodule Detection Performance Between DLBS Model and CNN Model

eFigure 3A. Illustration of representative case of nodule detection performance between DLBS model and CNN model. On chest radiograph, the nodule was not detected by CNN model.



eFigure 3B. Illustration of representative case of nodule detection performance between DLBS model and CNN model. On bone-suppressed chest radiographs created using the DLBS model, the algorithm correctly detected the true nodule (red box: DLBS).



eFigure 3C. Illustration of representative case of nodule detection performance between DLBS model and CNN model. Chest CT examination revealed a 25-mm lung adenocarcinoma in the left lower lobe (arrow).