

Supplementary materials to

Radiation induced esophagitis in non-small cell lung cancer patients: voxel-based analysis and NTCP modeling.

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Table S1. Patient and treatment characteristics for the full cohort and for the analyzed one.

| Characteristics | Full cohort (n=202) | Patients with complete CT&dose info (n= 173) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| <i>Continuous variables</i> | Median (range) | Median (range) |
| Age at RT (yr) | 66 (33-85) | 66 (33-85) |
| Weight (Kg) | 78.8 (47.0-153.0) | 79.3 (47.0-131.0) |
| KPS baseline | 80 (60-100) | 80 (60-100) |
| <i>Categorical variables</i> | N (%) | N (%) |
| Gender | | |
| Female | 92 (45) | 77 (44) |
| Male | 110 (55) | 96 (56) |
| Smoker | | |
| No | 17 (8) | 15 (9) |
| Yes | 185 (92) | 158 (91) |
| Chemotherapy | | |
| Induction | | |
| No | 130 (64) | 116 (67) |
| Yes | 72 (36) | 57 (33) |
| Adjuvant | | |
| No | 157 (77) | 132 (76) |
| Yes | 44 (22) | 40 (23) |
| Missing | 1 (1) | 1 (1) |
| RT modality | | |
| IMRT | 127 (63) | 109 (63) |
| PSPT | 75 (37) | 64 (37) |
| Prescription dose | | |
| 66 Gy | 78 (39) | 68 (39) |
| 74 Gy | 124 (61) | 105 (61) |
| Tumor Histology | | |
| Adenocarcinoma | 107 (53) | 89 (51) |
| Squamous cell carcinoma | 69 (34) | 58 (34) |
| NSC NOS | 19 (9) | 19 (11) |
| Large Cell | 3 (2) | 3 (2) |
| Unknown | 4 (2) | 4 (2) |
| Tumor localization | | |
| Left lung | 70 (35) | 64 (37) |
| Right lung | 119 (59) | 109 (63) |
| Lower/middle lobe | 60 (30) | 53 (30) |
| Upper lobe | 129 (66) | 109 (67) |

Abbreviations. RT: Radiation Therapy, GTV: Gross Tumor Volume; KPS: Karnofsky Performance Status; IMRT: intensity modulated radiation therapy; PSPT: passive scattering proton therapy, NSC NOS: non-small-cell not otherwise specified

Figure S1. Cumulative risk of radiation-induced esophagitis (RE) stratified by (a) induction chemotherapy (CHT) and by treatment modality (intensity modulated radiation therapy – IMRT, and passively scattering proton therapy – PSPT).

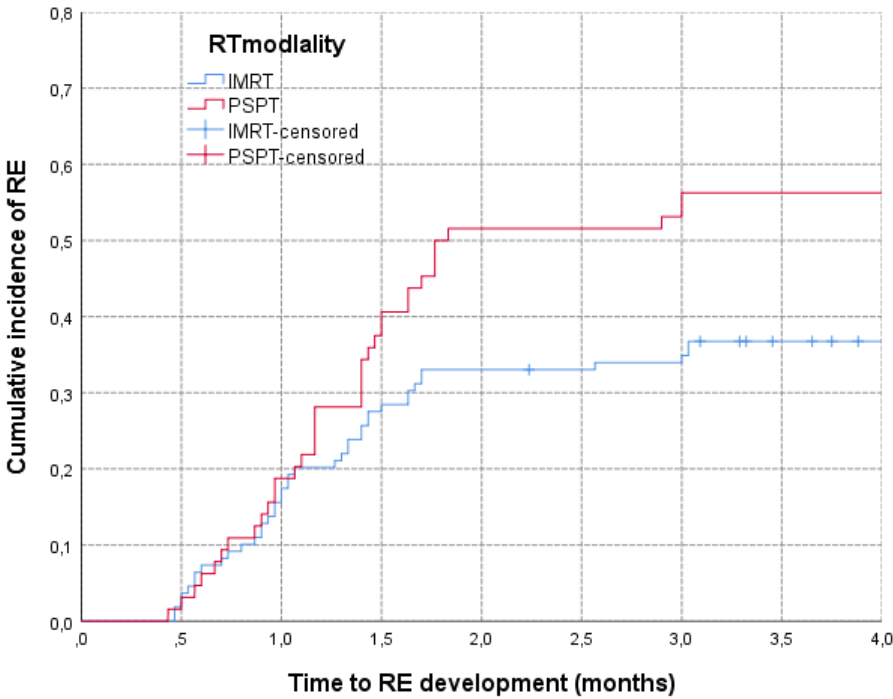
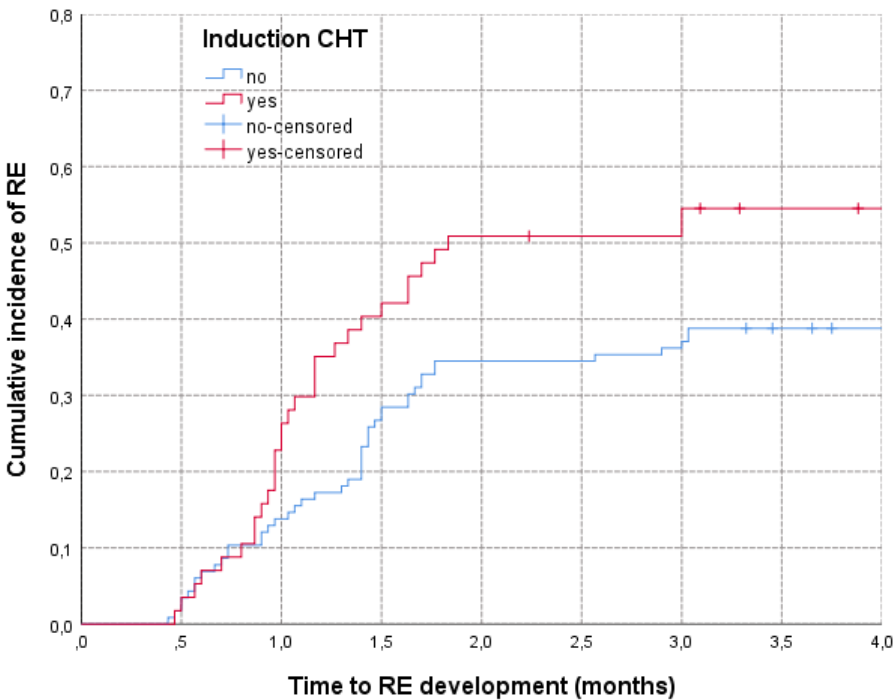


Figure S2. Sagittal computed tomography (CT) views fused with voxel-wise mean of biologically effective dose (BED, in Gy) in patients without (a) and with radiation-induced esophagitis (b)

