

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL - The Therapy of Vulvar Carcinoma - Evaluation of Surgical Options in a Retrospective Monocentric Study

Table S1. Number of patients (absolute numbers and percentages) treated by total vulvectomy and hemivulvectomy in the years 2006-2011.

	2006 n=13	2007 n=7	2008 n=11	2009 n=12	2010 n=16	2011 n=17	Total n=76
vulvectomy	4 (30,7%)	5 (71,4%)	1 (9%)	5 (41,6%)	5 (31,3%)	3 1 (7,6%)	23 (30,2%)
hemivulvectomy	9 (69,3%)	2 (28,6%)	10 (91%)	7 5 (8%)	11 (68,7%)	14 (82,4%)	53 (69,8%)

Table S2. Mean decrease in hemoglobin level after surgery in patients who underwent primary vulvar cancer surgery in 2006-2011. ns = not significant

	hemivulvectomy (n=32)	vulvectomy (n=12)	<i>p</i>
drop in hemoglobin levels postoperative (g/dL)	1,4±0,8 (+SLNB) 1,7±1,4(+lymphadenectomy)	1,7±1,2 (+SLNB) 1,7±1,2 (+lymphadenectomy)	<i>ns</i>

Table S3. Number of histologically determined lymph nodes removed during SNB and lymphonodectomy.

	Average number of lymph nodes removed ± SD
SLNB - right side	1,96±1,62
SLNB - left side	2,37±1,58
right lymphadenectomy	6,34±2,92
left lymphadenectomy	6,79±3,12
unilateral lymphadenectomy	8,13±5,89