





**Figure S1-10.** Kaplan-Meier estimates of biochemical recurrence-free survival (BRFS) for patients with PCa receiving low-dose-rate brachytherapy were calculated using the definition of biochemical recurrence after radical prostatectomy (RP) and the definition given in the Japanese Prostate Cancer Outcomes Study (J-POPS) with respect to pretreatment clinical covariates, including initial prostate-specific antigen (PSA) level, clinical T stage, biopsy Gleason Grade Group (bGG), National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) risk classification, and adjuvant androgen deprivation therapy (ADT). (S1) With the RP definition, the 5-year BRFS rates were 84.2% in the group PSA < 6.44 ng/mL and 85.8% in those PSA ≥ 6.44 ng/mL. (S2) According to the J-POPS definition, the 5-year BRFS rates in the groups PSA < 6.44 ng/mL and ≥ 6.44 ng/mL were 96.9% and 96.8%, respectively. (S3) Based on the RP definition, the 5-year BRFS rates were 86.0% in the group clinical T stage ≤ 2b and 76.4% in those clinical T stage ≥ 2c. (S4) Regarding to the J-POPS definition, the 5-year BRFS rates in the groups clinical T stage ≤ 2b and clinical T stage ≥ 2c were 97.0% and 96.2%, respectively. (S5) With the RP definition, the 5-year BRFS rates were 85.9% in patients with bGG ≤ 3 and 75.0% in patients with bGG ≥ 4. (S6) According to the J-POPS definition, the 5-year BRFS rates in patients with bGG ≤ 3 and bGG ≥ 4 were 96.6% and 100%, respectively. (S7) Based on the RP definition, the 5-year BRFS rates were 86.4% in the group low/intermediate risk and 73.6% in those high risk. (S8) Regarding to the J-POPS definition, the 5-year BRFS rates in the groups low/intermediate risk and high risk were 100% and 96.5%, respectively. (S9) With the RP definition, the 5-year BRFS rates were 85.0% in the group without adjuvant ADT and 84.9% in those with adjuvant ADT. (S10) According to the J-POPS definition, the 5-year BRFS rates in the groups without adjuvant ADT and with adjuvant ADT were 96.4% and 97.9%, respectively.