## Supplementary Material: Development of a New Nomogram Including Neutrophil-to-Lymphocyte Ratio to Predict Survival in Patients with Hepatocellular Carcinoma Undergoing Transarterial Chemoembolization

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**Table S1.** Univariate Cox regression analysis of potential predictors in the derivation set (n = 921).

|   | Univariate |  |
|---|------------|--|
| Variables                                     | p-value    |  |
| Age (years)                                   | 0.811      |  |
| Male gender                                   | 0.913      |  |
| Etiologies (HBV vs. HCV or alcohol or others) | 0.361      |  |
| AFP (ng/mL)                                   | < 0.001    |  |
| AFP (≥200 vs. <200 ng/mL)                     | < 0.001    |  |
| $\Delta$ AFP                                  | 0.354      |  |
| Tumor size (cm)                               | < 0.001    |  |
| Tumor size (>3cm vs. ≤3cm)                    | < 0.001    |  |
| Tumor number (>3 vs. ≤3)                      | < 0.001    |  |
| Vascular invasion                             | < 0.001    |  |
| BCLC stage (C or B vs. A)                     | < 0.001    |  |
| Performance status (1–2 vs. 0)                | 0.161      |  |
| Child-Pugh score (6 or 7–8 or 9 vs. 5)        | < 0.001    |  |
| Child-Pugh class (B vs. A)                    | < 0.001    |  |
| Δ Child-Pugh score                            | 0.235      |  |
| Treatment response (SD+PD vs. CR + PR)        | < 0.001    |  |
| AST (IU/L)                                    | 0.437      |  |
| $\Delta$ AST                                  | 0.320      |  |
| ALT (IU/L)                                    | 0.680      |  |
| $\Delta$ ALT                                  | 0.204      |  |
| Serum albumin (g/dL)                          | < 0.001    |  |
| Total bilirubin (g/dL)                        | 0.011      |  |
| Prothrombin time (INR)                        | 0.173      |  |
| Platelet (109/L)                              | 0.098      |  |
| NLR ratio                                     | < 0.001    |  |
| NLR ratio ( ≥5 vs. <5)                        | < 0.001    |  |
| Δ NLR ratio                                   | 0.786      |  |

HBV, hepatitis B; HCV, hepatitis C; AFP, alpha-feto protein; BCLC, the Barcelona clinic liver cancer, AST, aspartate aminotransferase, ALT, alanine transaminase, NLR, Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio.  $\Delta$  stands for value difference between baseline and 1 month after TACE.

**Table S2.** Predictive performances of SNAVCORN score vs. SNAVCN or SNAVCOR score to predict overall survival.

| Time-dependent AUROC (95% CI) |                     |                     |                     | <i>p-</i> value | <i>p</i> -value |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Year                          | SNAVCORN SNAVCN     | CNIANCNI            | SNAVCOR             | SNAVCORN        | SNAVCORN        |
|                               |                     | SNAVCIN             |                     | vs. SNAVCN      | vs. SNAVCOR     |
| Year1                         | 0.812 (0.769-0.856) | 0.795 (0.750-0.840) | 0.797 (0.762–0.832) | < 0.001         | < 0.001         |
| Year3                         | 0.734 (0.396-0.770) | 0.723 (0.696-0.769) | 0.705 (0.693-0.746) | 0.108           | < 0.001         |
| Year5                         | 0.700 (0.663-0.737) | 0.679 (0.661-0.736) | 0.665 (0.619-0.733) | 0.035           | 0.019           |

AUROC, area under receiver-operating characteristic curve; CI, confidence interval. SNAVCORN score features baseline tumor Size ( $\geq$ 5 cm), tumor Number ( $\geq$ 4), AFP level ( $\geq$ 400 ng/mL), presence of vascular invasion, Child-Pugh score, the absence of Objective Response after TACE, and NLR ( $\geq$ 5). SNAVCN score features baseline tumor Size ( $\geq$ 5 cm), tumor Number ( $\geq$ 4), AFP level ( $\geq$ 400 ng/mL), presence of vascular invasion, Child-Pugh score, and NLR ( $\geq$ 5). SNAVCOR score features baseline tumor Size ( $\geq$ 5 cm), tumor Number ( $\geq$ 4), AFP level ( $\geq$ 400 ng/mL), presence of vascular invasion, Child-Pugh score, and the absence of Objective Response after TACE.

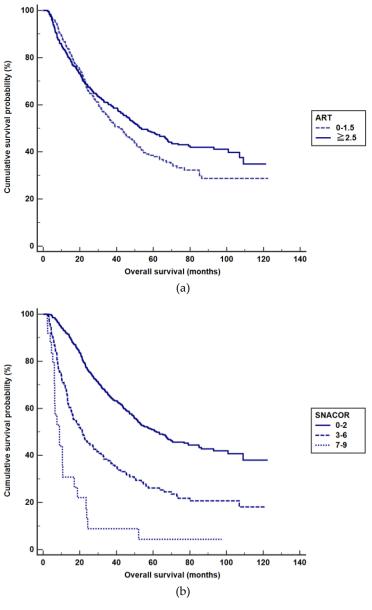
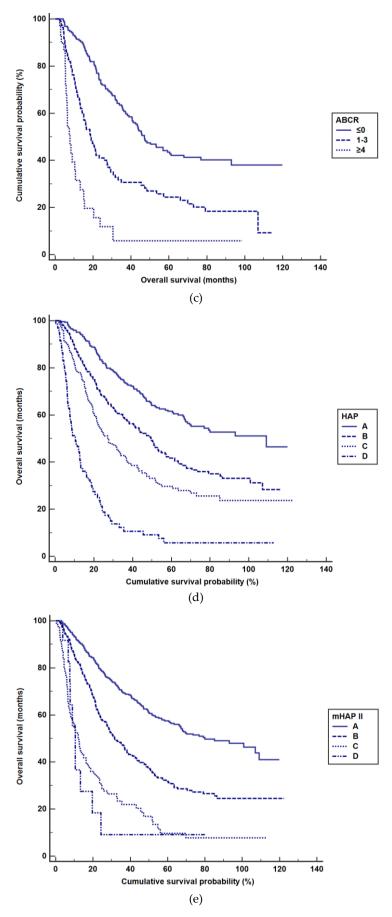


Figure S1. Cont.



**Figure S1.** Comparison of the Kaplan-Meier overall survival curves for risk prediction models in patients with hepatoceullar carcinoma undergoing transarterial chemoembolization. (a) ART score (b) SNACOR model (c) ABCR score (d) HAP Score (e) mHAP II score.