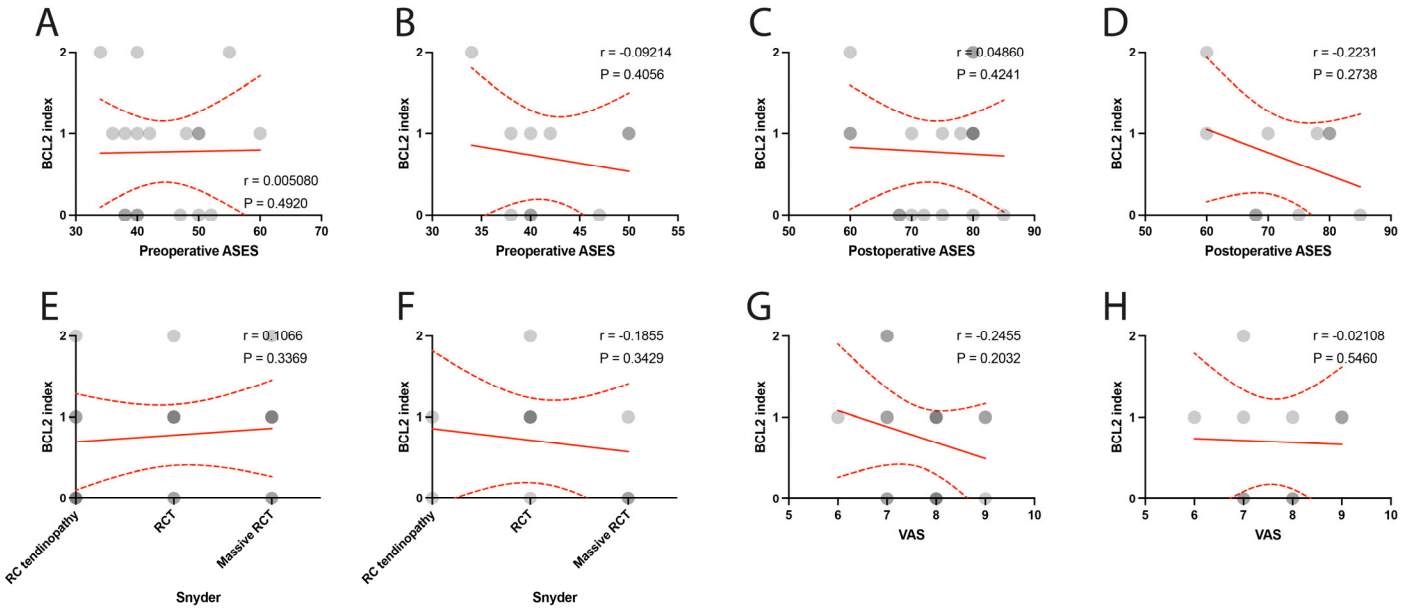


Figure S1. (Supplementary). (A) Correlation between the BCL2 and the preoperative ASES – entire population. (B) Correlation between the BCL2 and the preoperative ASES – smoking population. (C) Correlation between the BCL2 and the postoperative ASES – entire population. (D) Correlation between the BCL2 and the preoperative ASES – smoking population. (E) Correlation between the BCL2 and Snyder classification – entire population. (F) Correlation between the BCL2 and Snyder classification – smoking population. (G) Correlation between the BCL2 and VAS – entire population. (H) Correlation between the BCL2 and VAS – smoking population.

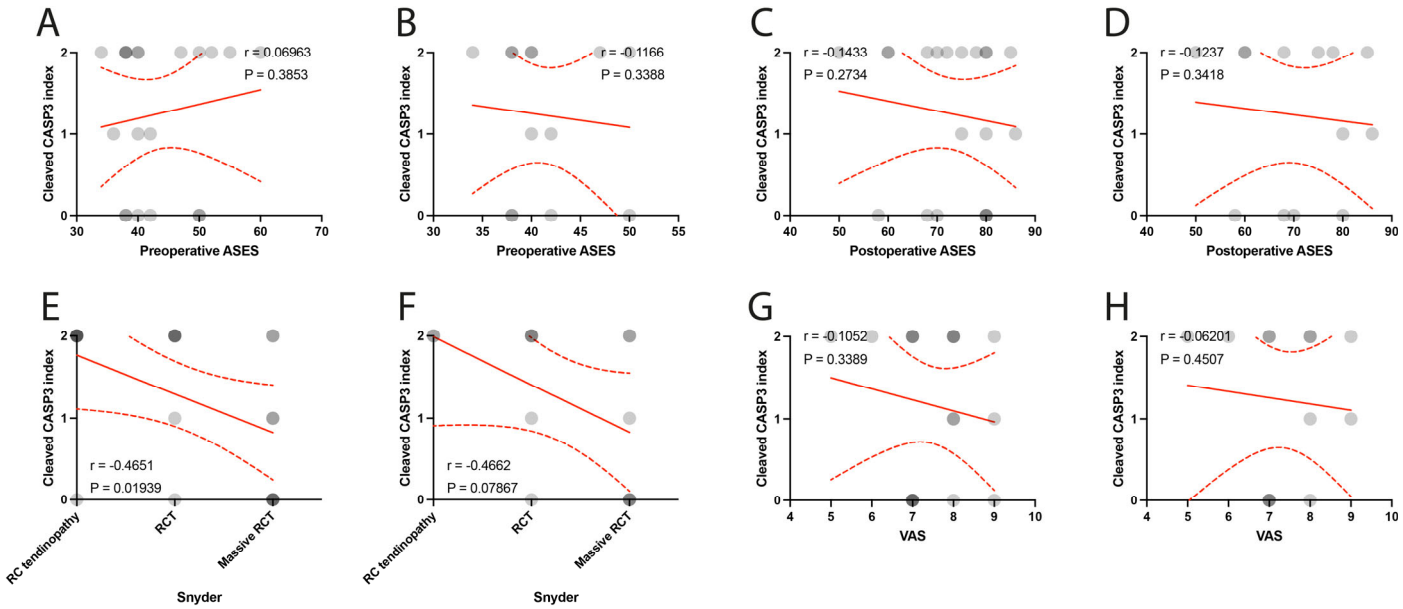


Figure S2. (Supplementary). (A) Correlation between the cleaved caspase 3 and the preoperative ASES – entire population. (B) Correlation between the cleaved caspase 3 and the preoperative ASES – smoking population. (C) Correlation between the cleaved caspase 3 and the postoperative ASES – entire population. (D) Correlation between the cleaved caspase 3 and the preoperative ASES – smoking population. (E) Correlation between the cleaved caspase 3 and Snyder classification – entire population. (F) Correlation between the cleaved caspase 3 and Snyder classification – smoking population. (G) Correlation between the cleaved caspase 3 and VAS – entire population. (H) Correlation between the cleaved caspase 3 and VAS – smoking population.

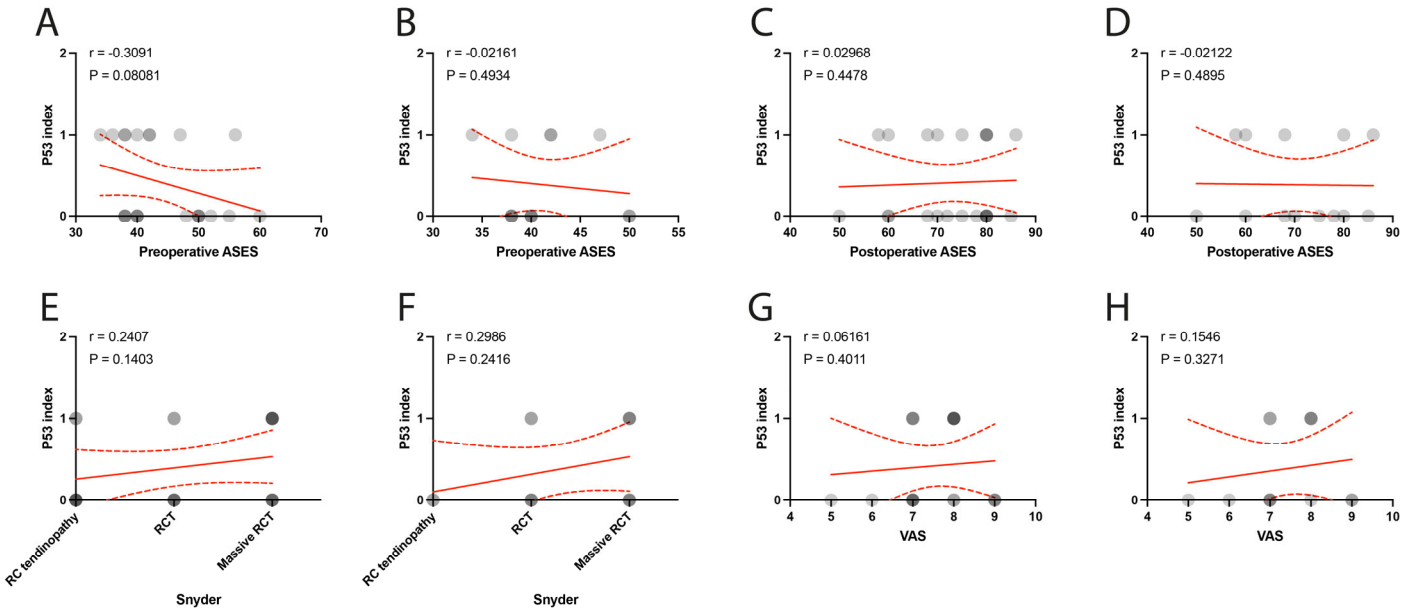


Figure S3. (A) Correlation between the p53and the preoperative ASES – entire population. (B) Correlation between the p53and the preoperative ASES – smoking population. (C) Correlation between the p53 and the postoperative ASES – entire population. (D) Correlation between the p53 and the preoperative ASES – smoking population. (E) Correlation between the p53 and Snyder classification – entire population. (F) Correlation between the p53 and Snyder classification – smoking population. (G) Correlation between the p53 and VAS – entire population. (H) Correlation between the p53 and VAS – smoking population.