

Table S1. Examples of scales assessing response to systemic therapy in breast cancer after preoperative chemotherapy

Assessment of response to systemic treatment in breast cancer		
Assessment according to Pinder		
	Breast: 1. pCR: (1) no residual cancer or (2) no residual invasive cancer but with carcinoma in situ 2. Partial response: (1) minimal residual disease (< 10% residual cancer) or (2) response with 10–50% residual cancer, or (3) > 50% residual cancer with evidence of post-treatment damage 3. No evidence of response to treatment	Lymph nodes 1. No metastases and no evidence of response to treatment 2. No metastases, but evidence of response to treatment 3. Metastases present, but with evidence of response to treatment 4. Metastases present, but no evidence of response to treatment
Miller and Payne system	Grade 1: No change or abnormality in individual tumor cells, but no reduction in overall cellularity. Grade 2: Minor tumor cell loss, but overall cellularity still high; loss of up to 30% of cells. Grade 3: Estimated reduction of 30% to 90% in the number of tumor cells. Grade 4: Significant tumor cell loss, such that only small clusters or widely scattered individual cells remain; loss of more than 90% of tumor cells. Grade 5: No tumor cells in sections of the tumor site. Ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) may be present. Grade 1–4 is classified as partial pathologic response (pPR), and grade 5 as complete response. Pathological response (cPR).	

Residual cancer burden (RCB)	Assessed tumor parameters: Area of the primary tumor bed [mm] × [mm] Total cancer cellularity (as a percentage of area) (%) Proportion of carcinoma in situ (%) Lymph node assessment	Assessed nodal parameters Number of positive lymph nodes Diameter of the largest metastasis [mm]
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