Supplementary Table S1: Patient clinical and pathological characteristics based on their response to therapy.

Univariate analysis with logistic regression was used to assess differences between patients that responded or not responded to initial chemotherapy.

			Responders N=50	Non-responders N=38	p-value
Age			56	64	0.009*
Charlson Comorbidity Index	1-3		8	4	0.045*
	4-6		29	21	
	> 6		1	6	
Stage	3		37	25	0.080
	4		6	11	
Disease in Upper abdomen (Other than Omentum) by Imaging	Yes	Large Bowel (N=4)	28	29	0.051
		Porta - Hepatis (N=4)			
		Mesenteric Mets (N=3)			
		Other (N=22)			
	No		22	9	
Disease in the Chest by Imaging	Yes	Chest (N=3)	5	0	0.992
		Pleural effusion (N=4)			
	No		38	36	
Grade	2		8	11	0.146
	3		35	22	
Residual disease after surgery	Microscopic		8	3	0.200
	Macroscopic		35	33	
	Optimal (<1 cm)		37	20	0.039*
	Suboptimal (>1 cm)		13	18	
Removal of Pelvic LN	Yes		6	4	0.706
	No		37	32	
Removal of Para-Aortic LN	Yes		3	3	0.821
	No		40	33	
Surgical complexity score**	Low		24	26	0.062
	Intermediate		19	8	
	High		0	2	
Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy	Yes		2	10	0.008*
	No		48	28	
Number of Cycles delivered	< 6		1	7	0.194
	≥ 6		42	29	
Dose Dense Chemotherapy	Yes		1	1	0.899
	No		42	35	

*Statistically significant (p-value<0.05).

**Modification of Mayo complexity index: we did not have an entry of peritoneal or abdominal stripping; and rectosigmoidectomies with anastomosis were considered in our data collection as large bowel resections with anastomosis.