

Figure S2. Nomogram predicting lymph node metastasis using four factors. The sum of the variable points was plotted on the total point axis. By drawing a vertical line from the plotted total point axis straight down to the predicting probability axis, the estimated lymph node metastasis rate can be obtained. The area under the curve was 0.775 in the training set and 0.692 in the validation set.

Points	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70		30 	90	100
Tumour location	Right			Lefi	I							
Venous invasion	v0			v1a		v1bc	:					
Lymphatic invasion	ly0					ly1a						ly1bc
Budding grade	bd1			bd23								
Total points	0	20	40	60 80) 100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240
Predicting probability		0.0	5	0.1	0.2	0.3 (0.4 0.	.5 0.6	6 0.7	.0.8	3	

Figure S3. Calibration plots of the nomogram developed using four factors. (A) Training data set. (B) Validation data set.

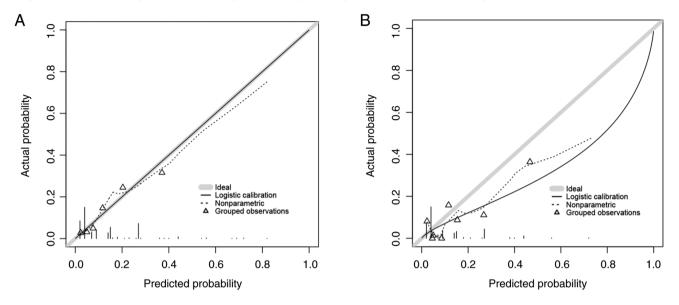
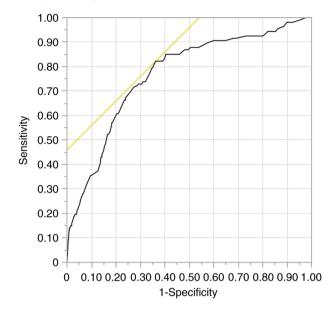


Figure S4. Receiver operating characteristic curve of the developed nomogram.



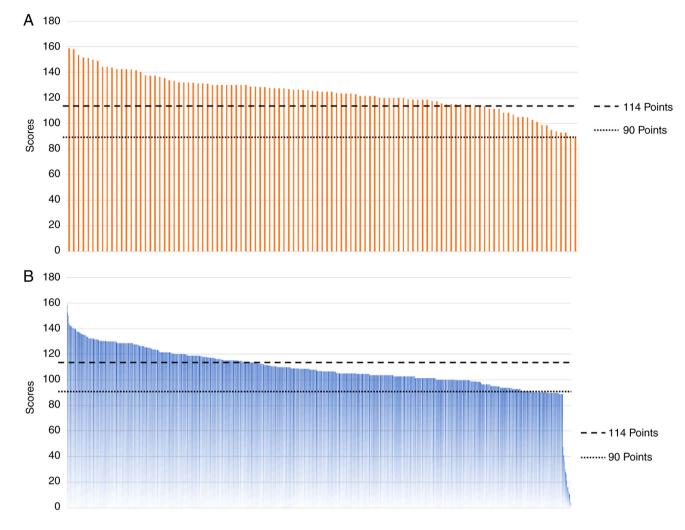


Figure S5. Nomogram scores of all patients. (A) Patients with positive lymph nodes. (B) patients with negative lymph nodes. Each bar represents the score for each patient, and none of the patients with positive lymph node metastasis had <90 points (the cut-off value).