

Table S1 Characteristics of patients with disappearing liver metastases

Characteristic	GE-MRI (n=18)	No GE-MRI (n=4)	P value
Age, median [range]	60 [50–71]	60.5 [52–69]	0.182
Male, n (%)	11 (61.1)	3 (75.0)	0.601
Laparoscopic liver resection, n (%)	6 (33.3)	2 (50.0)	0.531
Anatomical liver resection, n (%)	11 (61.1)	1 (25.0)	0.190
T stage of primary, n (%)			0.067
1	0	0	
2	0	1 (25.0)	
3	14 (77.8)	3 (75.0)	
4	4 (22.2)	0	
N stage of primary, n (%)			0.263
0	5 (27.8)	0	
1	7 (38.9)	1 (25.0)	
2	6 (33.3)	3 (75.0)	
Lymphatic invasion in primary, n (%)	9 (50.0)	2 (50.0)	0.916
Perineural invasion in primary, n (%)	12 (66.7)	1 (25.0)	0.091
Venous invasion in primary, n (%)	9 (50.0)	3 (75.0)	0.422
XXXXXXXXXXXX, n (%)			0.076
Colon	13 (72.2)	1 (25.0)	
Rectum	5 (27.8)	3 (75.0)	
Synchronous lesions, n (%)	8 (44.4)	2 (50.0)	0.840
CEA at primary, median [range]	6.6 [1.3–94.0]	55.5 [1.3–128.3]	0.476
Recurrence, n (%)	12 (66.7)	3 (75.0)	0.746
Lesions >2 in number, n (%)	11 (61.1)	3 (75.0)	0.601

GE-MRI, gadoxetic acid-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging; T, tumor; N, nodal; CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; CT, computed tomography.