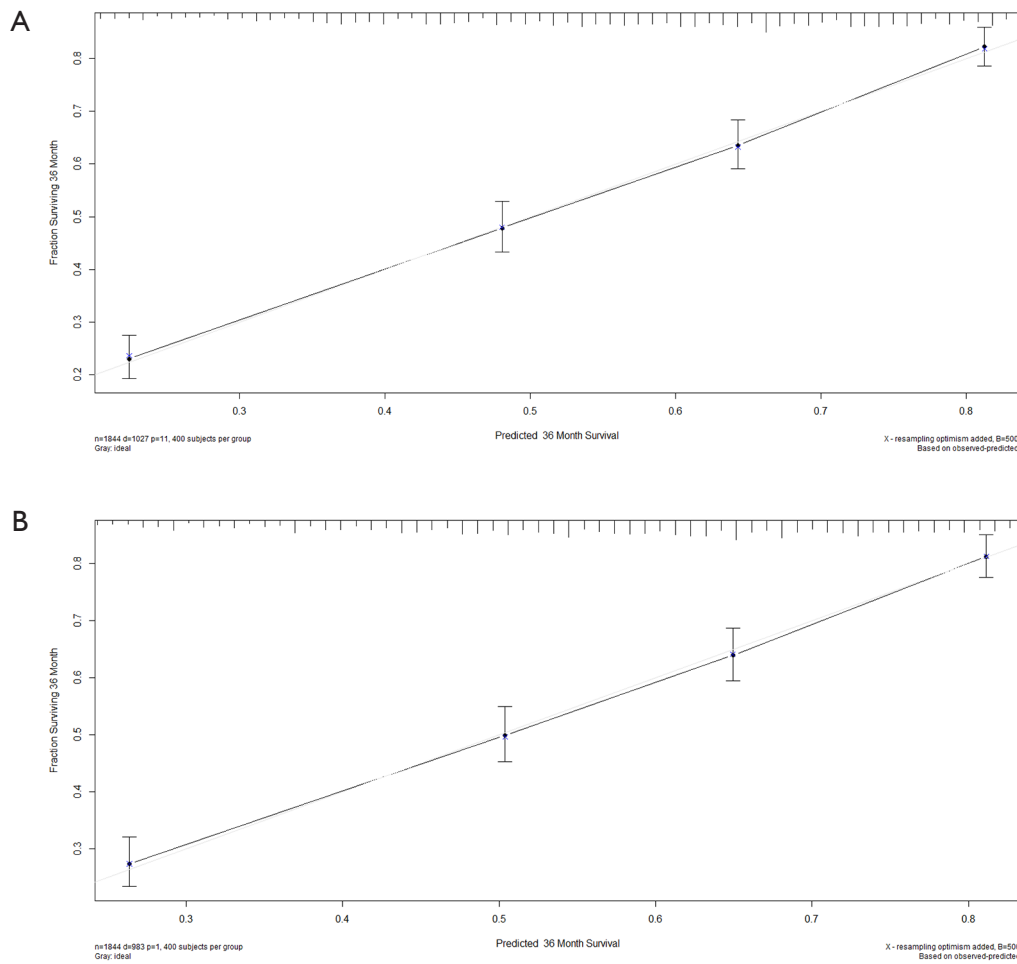
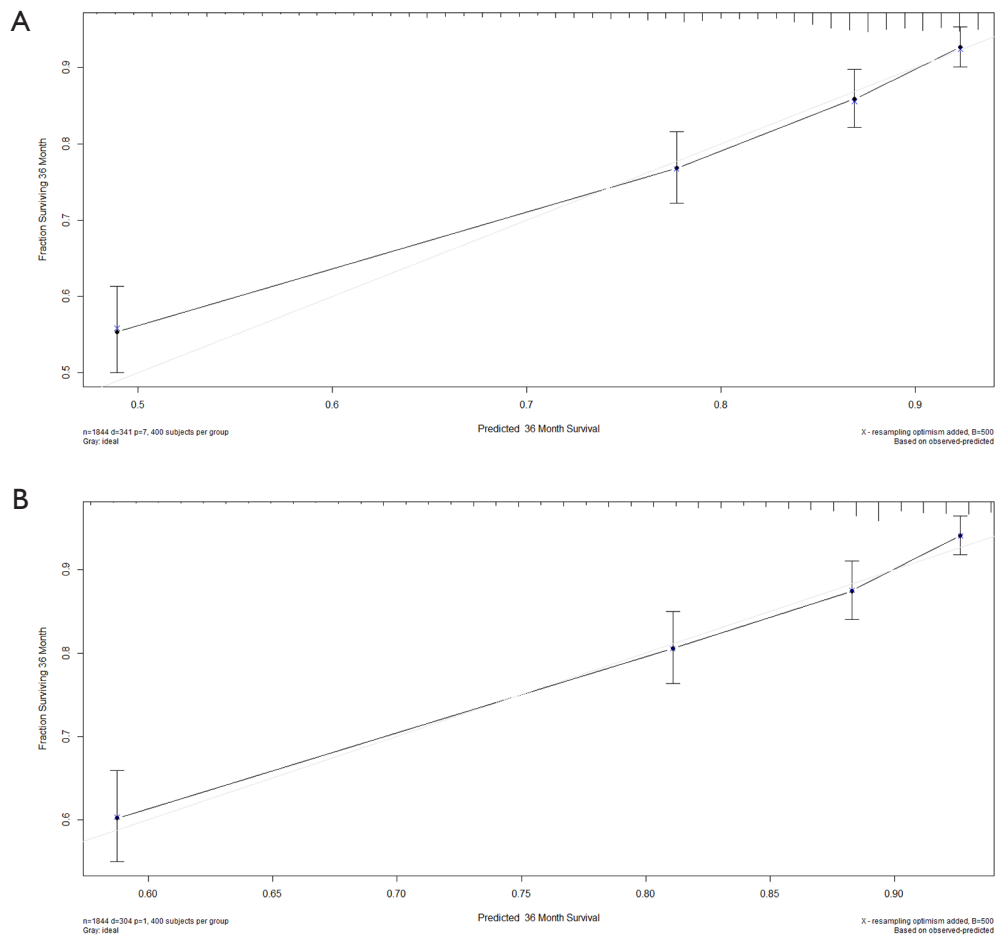


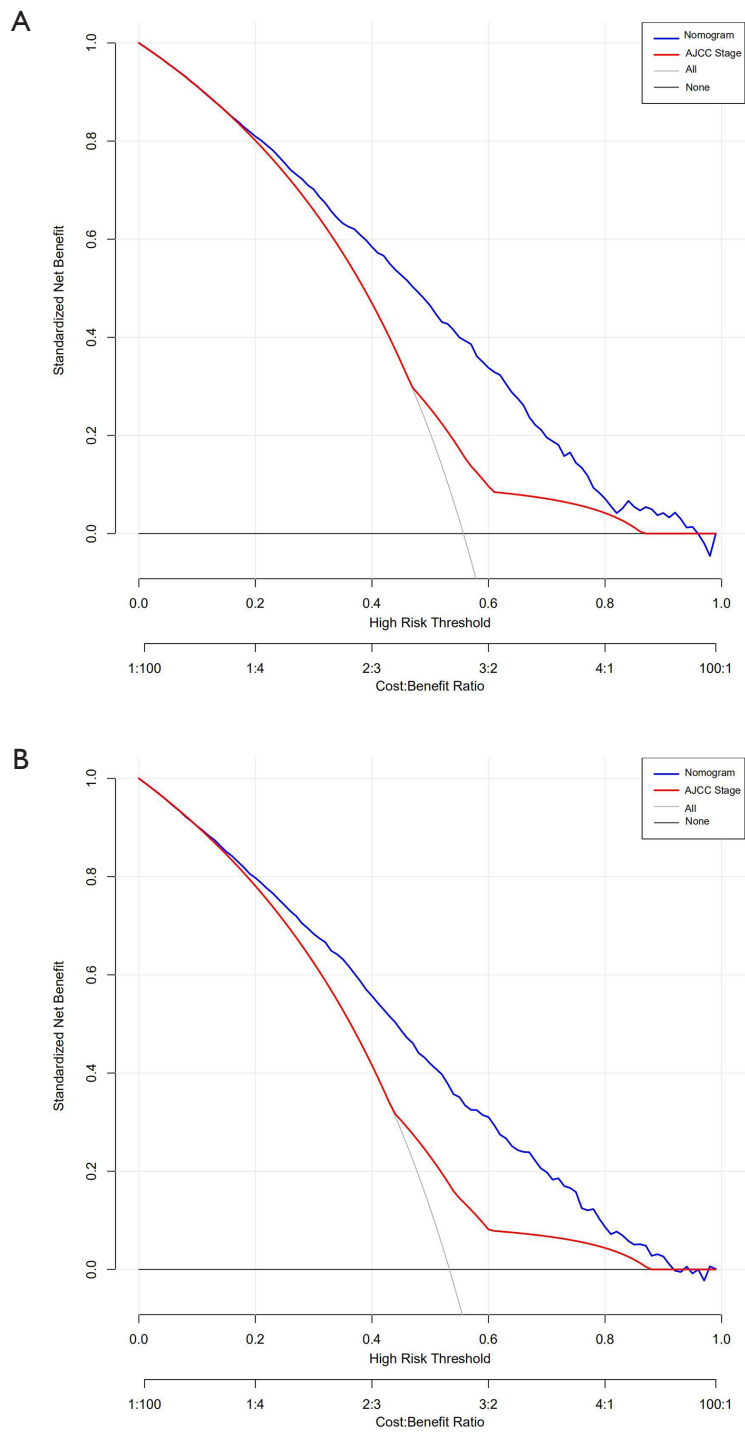
**Figure S1** Cumulative incidence estimates of cancer-specific death and non-cancer-specific death according to patient characteristics of AJCC stage. (A) AJCC-stage I; (B) AJCC-stage II; (C) AJCC-stage III; (D) AJCC-stage IV.



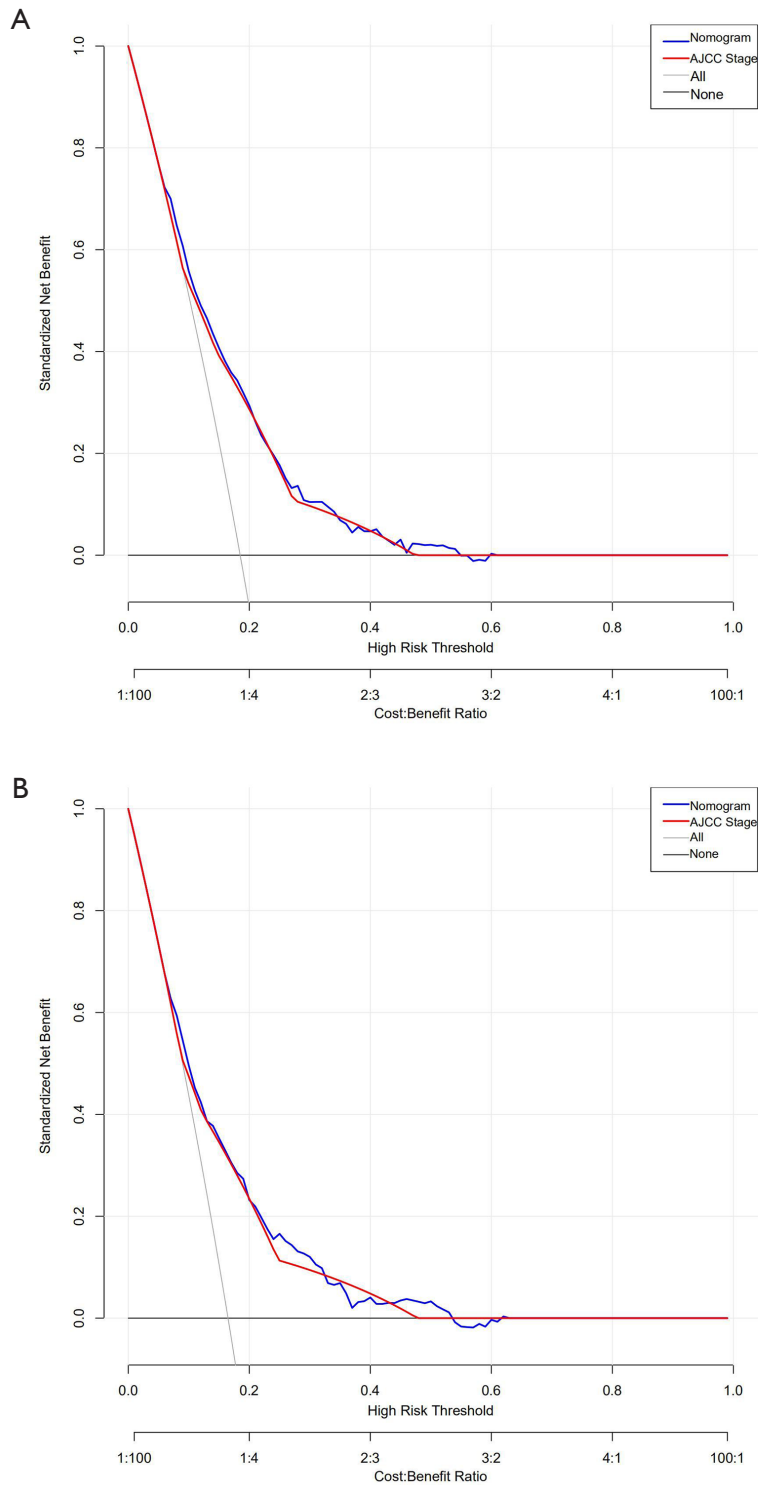
**Figure S2** Calibration curves of OS. Calibration curves were used to compare the relationship of the predicted probabilities based on the nomogram and actual values of the training dataset (A) and validation dataset (B). The y-axis represented the actual measured survival probabilities. The x-axis represents the nomogram predicted survival probabilities. The diagonal dotted line represented a perfect prediction by an ideal model. OS, overall survival.



**Figure S3** Calibration curves of CSS. Calibration curves were used to compare the relationship of the predicted probabilities based on the nomogram and actual values of the training dataset (A) and validation dataset (B). CSS, cancer-specific survival.



**Figure S4** Decision curve analysis of nomograms and for predicting OS. (A) Training dataset; (B) validation dataset. DCA was used to analyze net benefit between the MCC by nomogram and AJCC stage. The blue line represented the nomogram of MCC. The red line represented AJCC stage. The gray line represented all samples were positive. The black line represented all samples were negative and all were not treated. OS, overall survival.



**Figure S5** Decision curve analysis of nomograms and for predicting CSS. (A) Training dataset; (B) validation dataset. CSS, cancer specific survival.