Supplementary

Table S1 Distribution of uniportal thoracoscopic anatomical segmentectomy

×	Overall	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Р
Level 1, simple	36	14	8	13	0.142
LS*4 + 5	8	1	1	6	
LS6	11	6	2	3	
RS6	17	7	5	4	
Level 2, moderate	69	14	22	32	
LS1	2	0	1	1	
LS1+2	4	1	2	1	
LS1+2+3	20	5	6	9	
LS3	1	0	0	1	
LS8	1	0	0	1	
LS8+9+10	3	1	1	1	
RS1	14	2	4	8	
RS2	9	2	2	5	
RS5	1	0	0	0	
RS1+2	3	0	1	2	
RS7+8+9+10	2	0	2	0	
RS3	6	2	3	1	
RS8	3	1	0	2	
Level 3, complex	13	1	4	8	
LS9+10	4	1	1	2	
RS7+8	1	0	1	3	
RS9+10	6	0	2	1	
RS6+9+10	1	0	0	1	
RS7+9+10	1	0	0	1	

LS, left pulmonary segmentectomy; RS, right pulmonary segmentectomy.



Figure S1 Using pigtail tubes for postoperative thoracic drainage. (A) The guidewire was placed into the chest as a seeker; (B) the upper drainage tube was placed in the second intercostal nearby the mid-clavicular line; (C) while the lower drainage tube was placed in the seventh intercostal between the middle axillary line and the posterior axillary line.



Figure S2 Learning curve for uniportal thoracoscopic anatomical segmentectomy (CUSUM analysis of Op-B). CUSUM (Op-B) plotted against case number (solid line). The structural breakpoint of the CUSUM (Op-B) was 30 cases. CUSUM, cumulative sum; Op-B, intraoperative blood loss.



Figure S3 Learning curve for uniportal thoracoscopic anatomical segmentectomy (CUSUM analysis of Op-F). CUSUM (Po-C) plotted against case number (solid line). The structural breakpoint of the CUSUM (Op-F) was 53 cases. The relevant parameters were selected to evaluate Op-F: conversion and postoperative complications (Clavien \geq III). CUSUM, cumulative sum; Op-F, operative failure.