



Figure S1 Flow chart of patient selection. A total of 213 patients with thymic mass were initially screened, and 79 patients with pathologically confirmed thymoma and ≥ 12 months of follow-up were included in the final analysis.

Table S1 Clinical characteristics of thymoma patients with myasthenia gravis (MG) (n=32)

Variable	Value
Sex, male:female	16:16 (50%)
MG symptom onset age, years	47 (41–54)
Thymectomy age, years	50 (41–55)
Time between MG onset and thymectomy, months	1.5 (1–3.75)
Follow-up duration, months	106.5 (59.3–184.5)
MGFA before thymectomy (n=28)	
Class I (ocular only)	19 (67.9%)
Class II (mild generalized)	7 (25.0%)
Class III (moderate generalized)	2 (7.1%)
MGFA after thymectomy (n=32) [†]	
Class I (ocular only)	21 (65.6%)
Class II (mild generalized)	8 (25.0%)
Class III (moderate generalized)	3 (9.4%)
PostMGFA intervention status	
Complete stable remission	2 (6.2%)
Pharmacologic remission	7 (21.9%)
Minimal manifestation	12 (37.5%)
Improved	4 (12.5%)
Unchanged	1 (3.1%)
Worse	3 (9.4%)
Death	3 (9.4%)
Final outcome	
Improved	25 (78.1%)
No change	7 (21.9%)
MG crisis requiring intubation	9 (28.1%)
Preoperative steroid/immunosuppressant use, n (%)	1 (3.1%)
Postoperative steroid/immunosuppressant use, n (%)	29 (90.3%)
Preoperative anti-AChR antibody titer (nmol/L)	7.42 (4.34–9.41)
Anti-AChR antibody titer at latest follow-up visit (nmol/L)	7.06 (3.19–10.62)

Variables are presented as median (interquartile range) or frequency (percent) according to variable type. [†], due to four patients who developed MG after thymectomy, the sample size is n=32. MGFA, Myasthenia Gravis Foundation of America; AChR, acetylcholine receptor.