

**Table S1** CT appearances of patients

CT features of per-patient	Subgroups	HEH	HMT
Lesion number	≤5/6–10/≥11	7/6/20	21/6/9
Presence of subcapsular lesion	Yes/No	32/1	30/6
Presence of capsular retraction	Yes/No	16/17	9/27
Presence of lollipop sign	Yes/No	10/23	3/33
Presence of target sign	Yes/No	16/17	12/24
Presence of calcification in lesion	Yes/No	3/30	0/36
Vascular invasion	None/Vascular crossing with intact contour/Vascular shape or contour altered	13/12/8	25/10/1
Metastasis in other parts of the body	Yes/No	15/18	4/32

CT appearances of per-patient with HEH and HMTs were recorded as a part of the basic characteristics with following features: (I) lesion number (≤5, 6–10, ≥11); (II) presence of subcapsular lesion; (III) presence of capsular retraction; (IV) presence of lollipop sign (at least one nodular lesion with lollipop sign on portal phase); (V) presence of target sign (two or multiple concentric layered “target-like” appearance on any scan); (VI) presence of calcification in lesion (at least one lesion with calcification); (VII) presence of vascular invasion (hepatic/portal vein and/or their tributaries/branches penetrated lesions or was surrounded by lesions with or without intact vessel structure; none, vascular crossing with intact contour, vascular shape or contour altered); (VIII) presence of metastasis in other parts of the body. HEH, hepatic epithelioid hemangioendothelioma; HMT, hepatic metastatic tumor.

**Table S2** The summarize of primary sites and histological subtypes of HMTs

Primary site	Histological subtype	Number
Lung	Adenocarcinoma	2
	Squamous carcinoma	1
Pancreas	pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma	7
Duodenum	Adenocarcinoma	1
Colorectum	Colonic adenocarcinoma	19
	Appendiceal mucinous adenocarcinoma	1
	Rectum adenocarcinoma	5

HMT, hepatic metastatic tumor.