

Table S1 Multivariate analysis of the clinicopathological factors and tumor depositions

Characteristics	Number	TD+ (n=174)	TD- (n=520)	95% CI	OR	P
pT				0.990–3.330	1.816	0.054
1	6	0	6			
2	65	6	59			
3	609	167	442			
4	14	1	13			
pN				0.598–1.420	0.921	0.710
N1	470	134	336			
N2	224	40	184			
LNМ				0.019–0.081	0.039	<0.001
+	623	113	510			
–	71	61	10			
Neoadjuvant therapy				1.007–2.708	1.708	0.023
+	554	53	87			
–	140	121	433			
Postoperative adjuvant therapy				0.962–2.517	1.556	0.071
+	187	138	369			
–	507	36	151			

CI, confidence interval; LNМ, lymph node metastasis; OR, odds ratio; pN, pathological N stage; pT, pathological T stage; TD, tumor deposit.

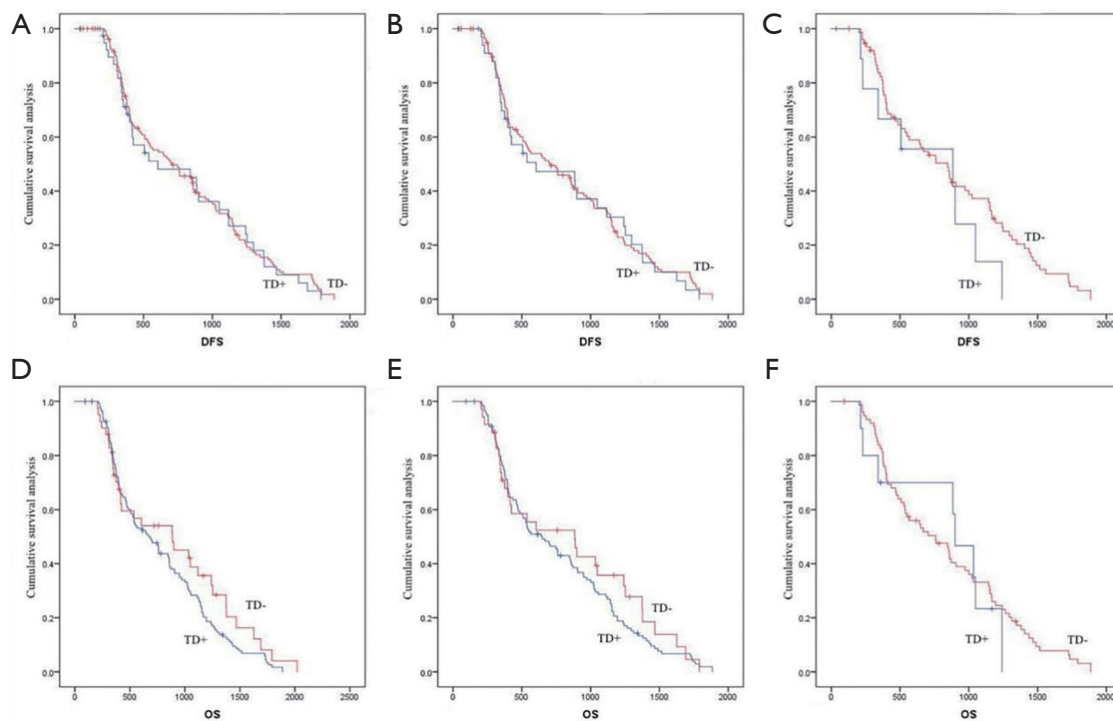


Figure S1 Kaplan-Meier curves of the presence or absence of tumor depositions versus postoperative distant metastasis and long-term survival in the on the peritoneal reflection group. (A) In the whole population, Kaplan-Meier curve of the presence or absence of tumor depositions versus postoperative distant metastasis ($P=0.650$). (B) In the whole population, Kaplan-Meier curve of the presence or absence of tumor depositions versus long-term survival ($P=0.181$). (C) In the non-neoassisted population, Kaplan-Meier curve of the presence or absence of tumor depositions versus postoperative distant metastasis ($P=0.706$). (D) In the non-neoassisted population, Kaplan-Meier curve of the presence or absence of tumor depositions versus long-term survival ($P=0.444$). (E) When mrEMVI is consistent with LVI, Kaplan-Meier curve of the presence or absence of tumor depositions versus postoperative distant metastasis ($P=0.218$). (F) When mrEMVI is consistent with LVI, Kaplan-Meier curve of the presence or absence of tumor depositions versus long-term survival ($P=0.764$). DFS, disease-free survival; LVI, lymph vascular invasion; mrEMVI, magnetic resonance imaging-detected extramural vascular invasion; OS, overall survival; TD, tumor deposit.

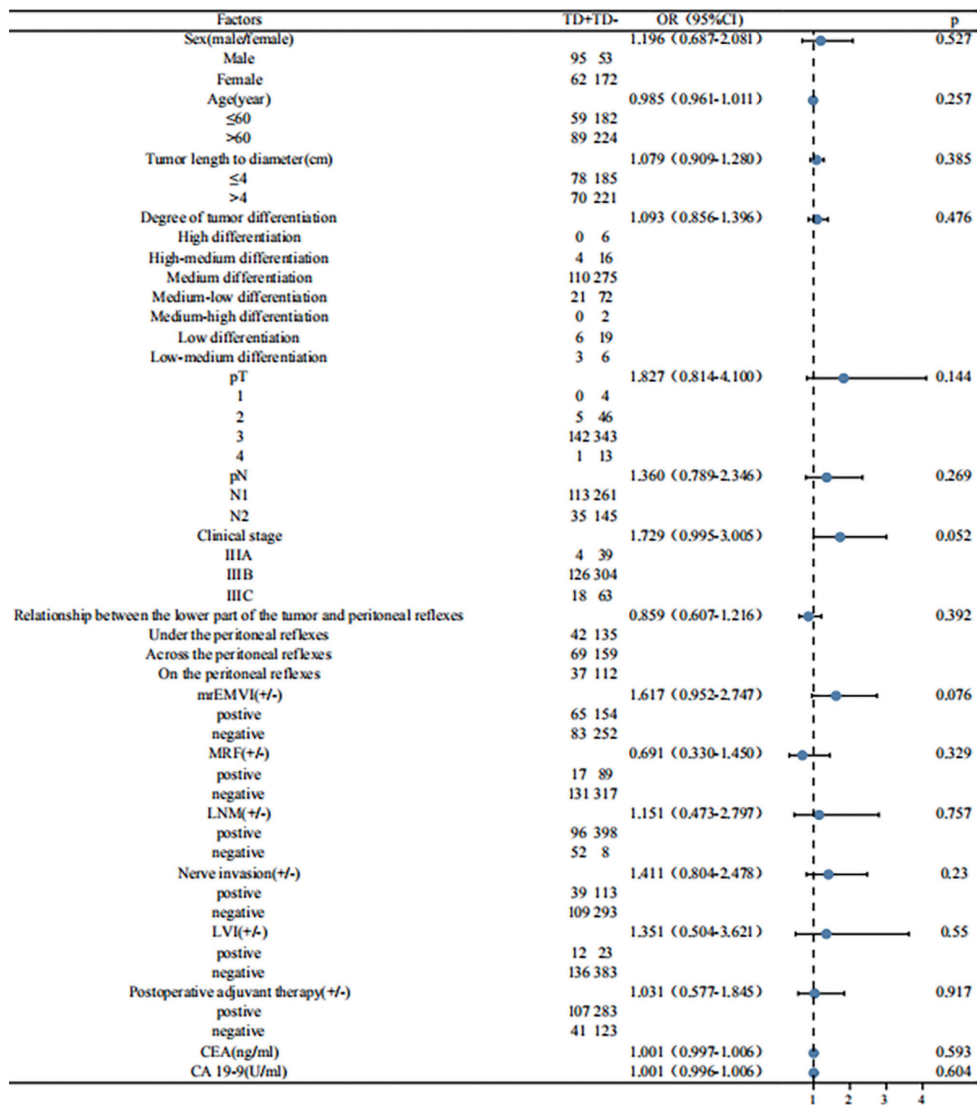


Figure S2 Forest map of the clinicopathological factors associated with distant metastasis after surgery. CA19-9, carbohydrate antigen 19-9; CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio; LNM, lymph node metastasis; LVI, lymph vascular invasion; mrEMVI, magnetic resonance imaging-detected extramural vascular invasion; MRF, mesorectal fascia; pN, pathological N stage; pT, pathological T stage; TD, tumor deposit.

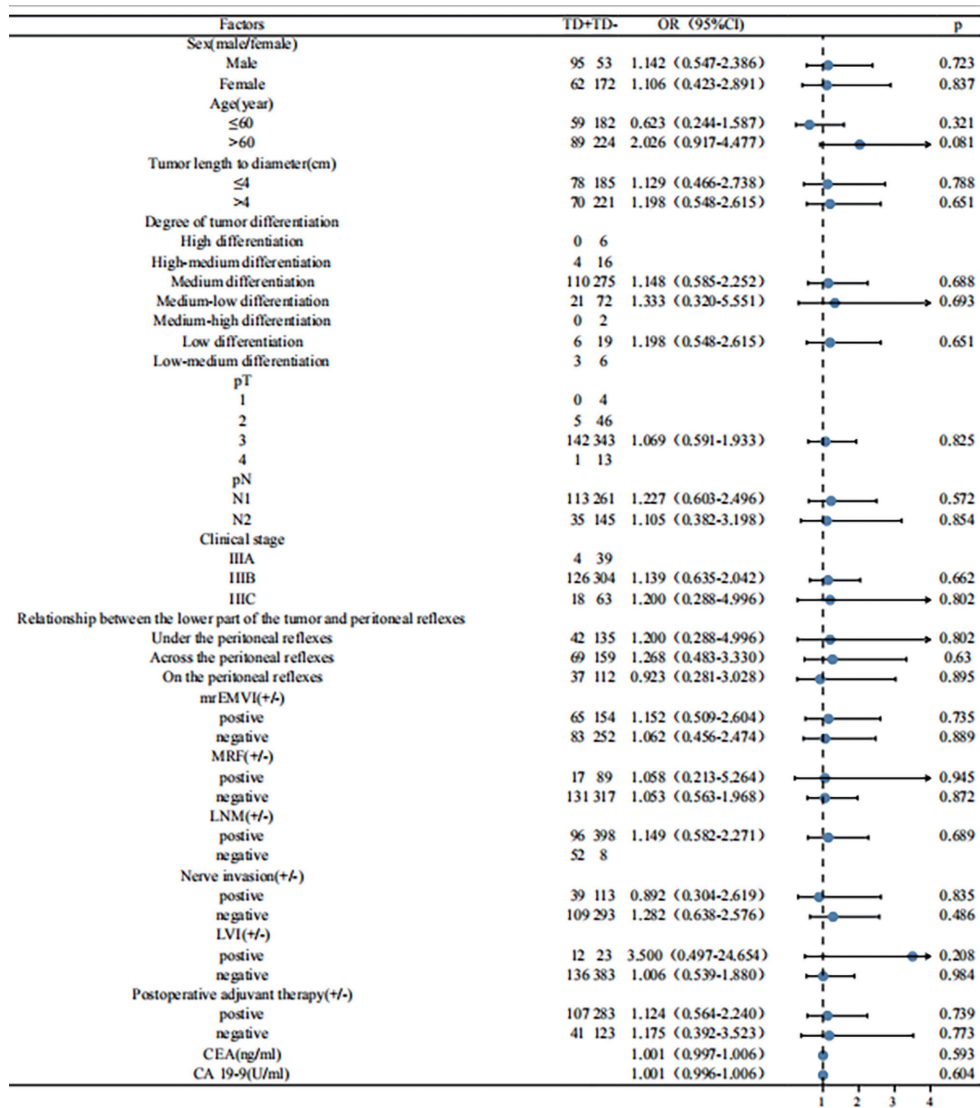


Figure S3 Forest map of the effects of combined clinicopathological factors and TDs on long-term survival after radical resection of rectal cancer in a non-neoadjuvant population. CA19-9, carbohydrate antigen 19-9; CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio; LNM, lymph node metastasis; LVI, lymph vascular invasion; mrEMVI, magnetic resonance imaging-detected extramural vascular invasion; MRF, mesorectal fascia; pN, pathological N stage; pT, pathological T stage; TD, tumor deposit.