

Supplement Table 1 .Cox multivariate analysis of radical treatment for supraclavicular lymph node metastasis in elderly ESCC patients.

Variable	β	p	Exp(B)	95.0% CI for Exp(B)
Vascular tumor thromboembolus	0.897	0.023	2.453	1.135-5.303
Tumor infiltration	0.834	0.022	2.303	1.127-4.707
Lymph node metastasis	1.153	0.008	3.169	1.350-7.440

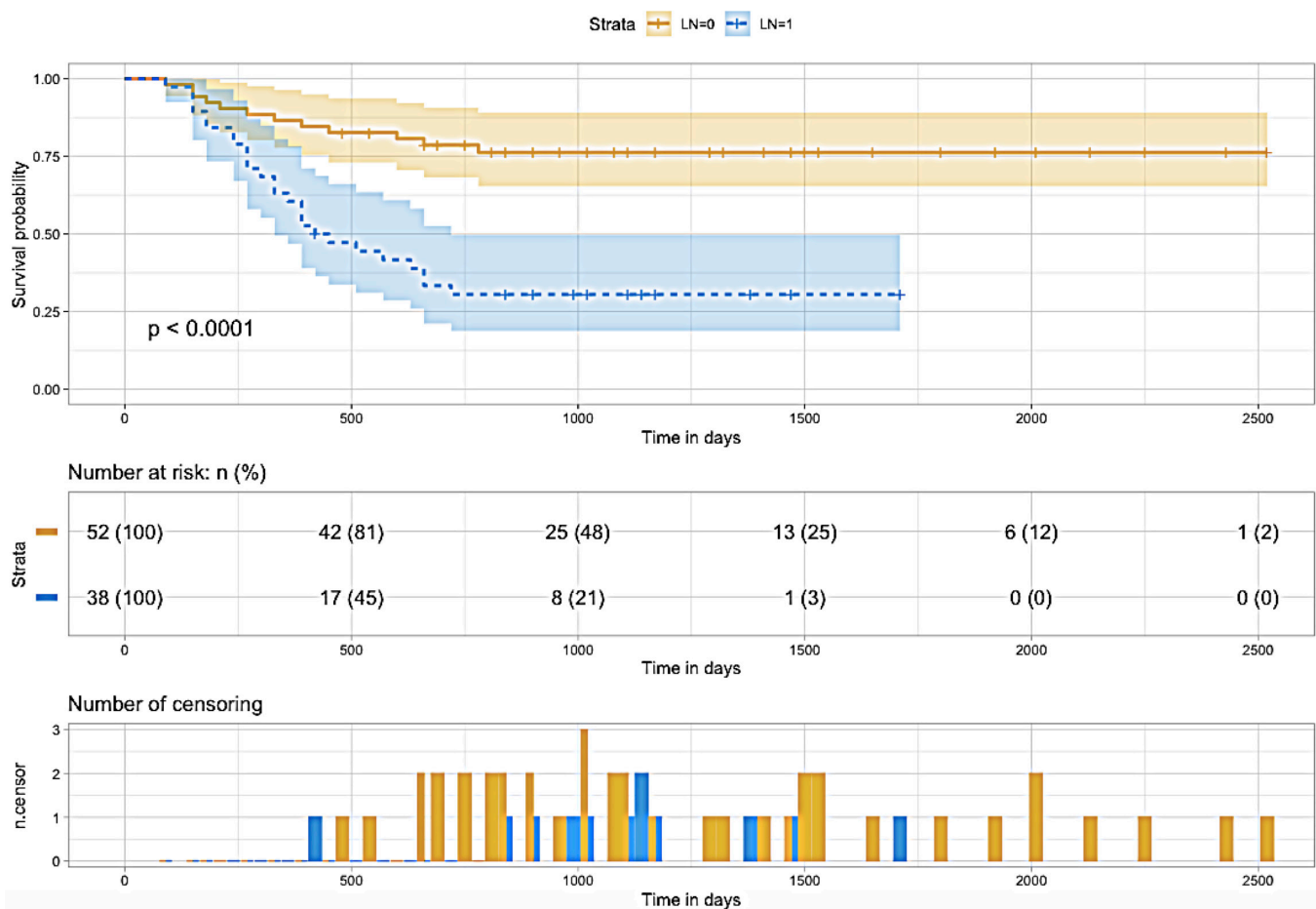


Figure S1 Kaplan-Meier and cumulative risk curves (effect of lymph node metastasis on postoperative survival in elderly ESCC patients and the cumulative risk) (log rank test). The above figure can be divided into three parts: upper, middle and lower. The x-axis and y-axis represent the postoperative follow-up time and survival probability respectively[In yellow (LN = 0, negative lymph node metastasis), the line represents the survival curve, and the width of the yellow bar represents the cumulative risk (the larger the width, the higher the cumulative risk).In blue (LN = 1, positive lymph node metastasis), the line represents the survival curve, and the width of the blue bar represents the cumulative risk (the greater the width, the higher the cumulative risk).] The x-axis and y-axis in the middle picture represent the number of survival cases and the postoperative follow-up time, respectively. The x-axis and y-axis in the figure below represent the density distribution of death population and the postoperative follow-up time.

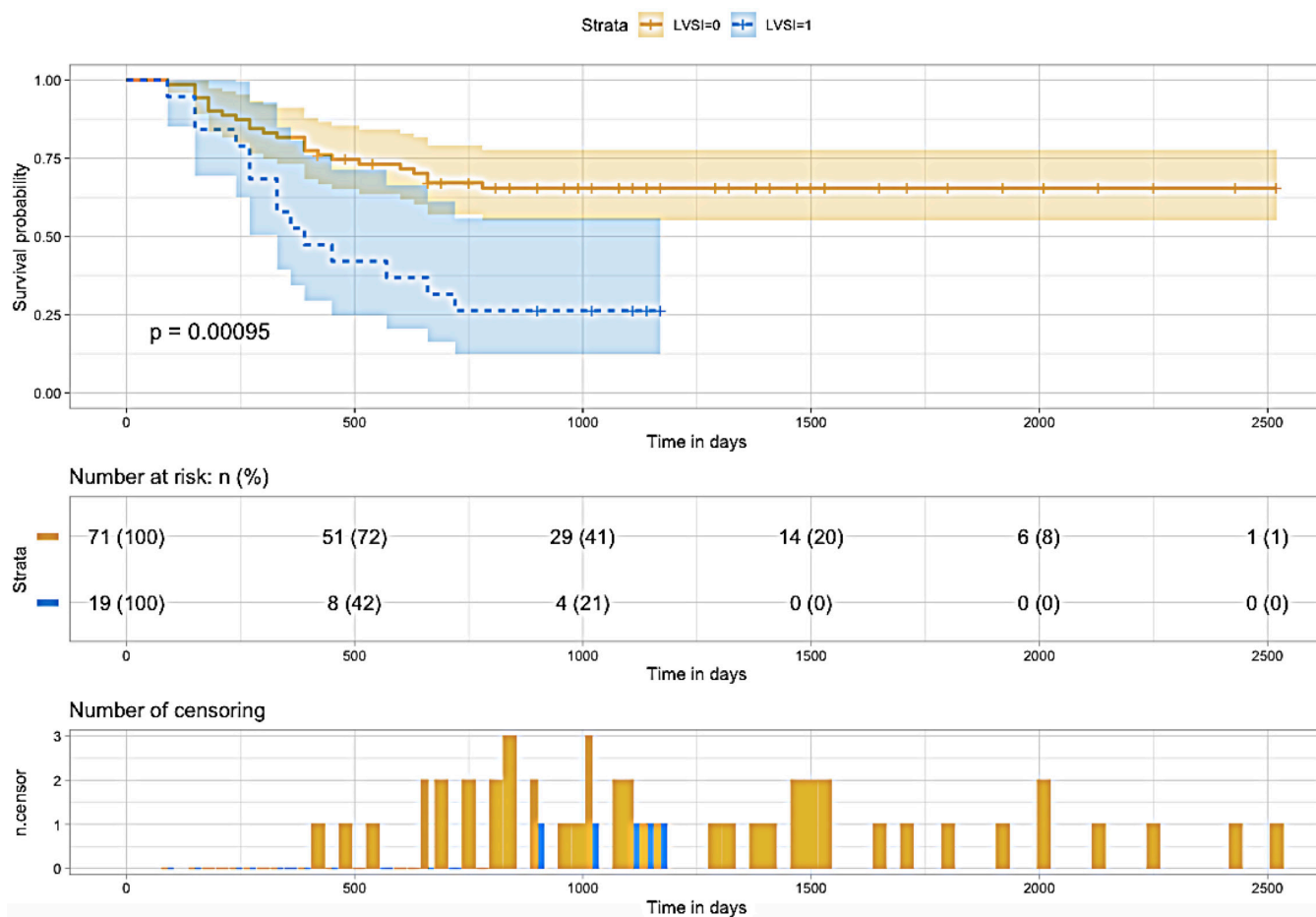


Figure S2 Kaplan-Meier and cumulative risk curves (effect of vascular tumor thrombus on postoperative survival in elderly ESCC patients and the cumulative risk) (log rank test). The above figure can be divided into three parts: upper, middle and lower. The x-axis and y-axis represent the postoperative follow-up time and survival probability respectively [In yellow (LVSI = 0, negative thrombus), the line represents the survival curve, and the width of the yellow bar represents the cumulative risk (the larger the width, the higher the cumulative risk). In blue (LVSI = 1, positive thrombus), the line represents the survival curve, and the width of the blue bar represents the cumulative risk (the greater the width, the higher the cumulative risk).] The x-axis and y-axis in the middle picture represent the number of survival cases and the postoperative follow-up time, respectively. The x-axis and y-axis in the figure below represent the density distribution of death population and the postoperative follow-up time.

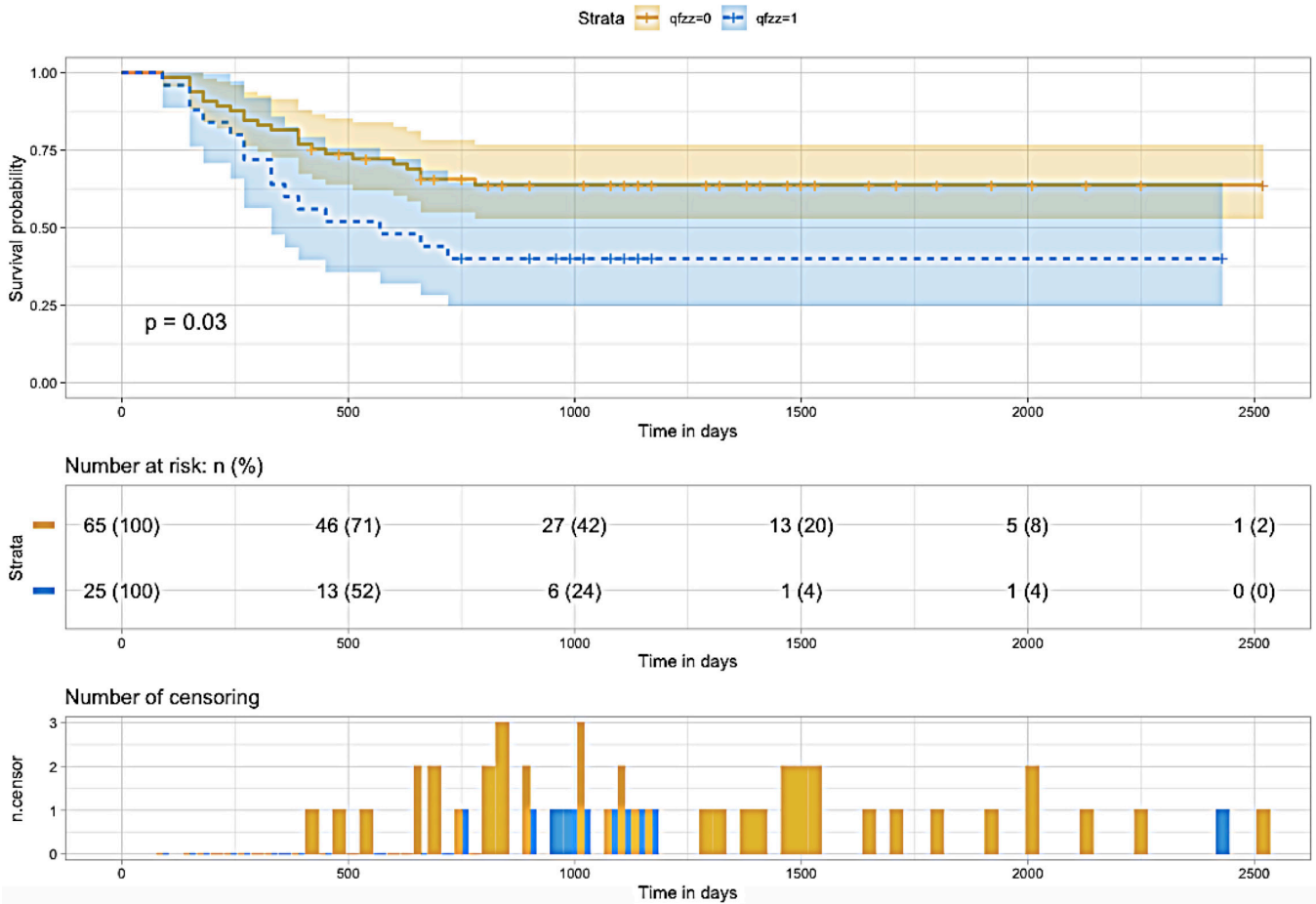


Figure S3 Kaplan-Meier and cumulative risk curves (effect of tumor infiltration on postoperative survival in elderly ESCC patients and the cumulative risk) (log rank test). The above figure can be divided into three parts: upper, middle and lower. The x-axis and y-axis represent the postoperative follow-up time and survival probability respectively [In yellow (qfzz = 0, negative tumor infiltration), the line represents the survival curve, and the width of the yellow bar represents the cumulative risk (the larger the width, the higher the cumulative risk). In blue (qfzz = 1, positive tumor infiltration), the line represents the survival curve, and the width of the blue bar represents the cumulative risk (the greater the width, the higher the cumulative risk).] The x-axis and y-axis in the middle picture represent the number of survival cases and the postoperative follow-up time, respectively. The x-axis and y-axis in the figure below represent the density distribution of death population and the postoperative follow-up time.