## Table S1 Surgical procedure of patients who underwent primary tumor surgery

	Before PSM	After PSM			
	n=492 (%)	n=472 (%)			
Resection of primary site tumor					
Total esophagectomy	397 (80.7)	379 (80.3)			
Partial esophagectomy	45 (9.1)	43 (9.1)			
Surgery, NOS <sup>ª</sup>	50 (10.2)	50 (10.6)			
Number of retrieved LN, median (IQR)	12 [6–19]	12 [6–19]			

<sup>a</sup>, primary tumor resection was performed, but did not specify the procedure. PSM, propensity-score matching; NOS, not otherwise specific; LN, lymph node; IQR, interquartile range.

Table S2 Number of distant metastases of participants

	Befor	Before PSM		After PSM		
	Surgery to primary site	No-Surgery to primary site		Surgery to primary site	No-Surgery to primary site	
	n=492 (%)	n=4758 (%)	P-value	n=472 (%)	n=472 (%)	P-value
Distant lymph nodes	264 (53.7)	889 (18.7)	<0.001	245 (51.9)	241 (51.1)	0.982
Number of metastatic organ	s					
1	75 (15.2)	1250 (26.3)		75 (15.9)	77 (16.3)	
2	27 (5.5)	498 (10.5)		27 (5.7)	31 (6.6)	
>=3	8 (1.6)	122 (2.6)		8 (1.7)	7 (1.5)	
Unknown <sup>a</sup>	118 (24.0)	1999 (42.0)		117 (24.8)	116 (24.6)	

<sup>a</sup>, distant organ metastasis was reported, but without detailed information. PSM, propensity-score matching.

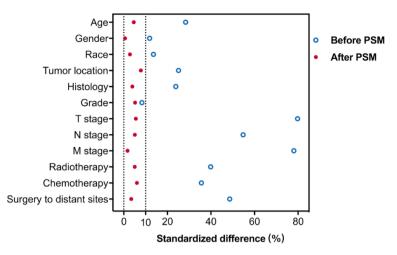
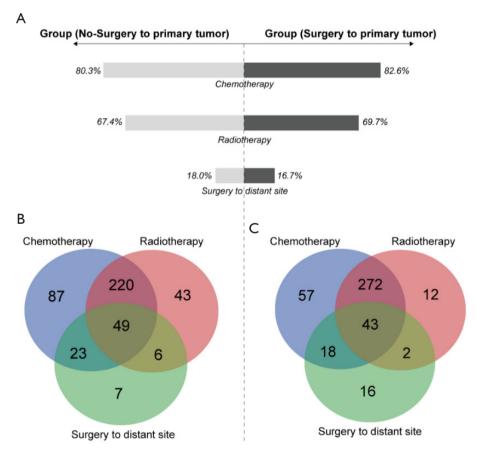
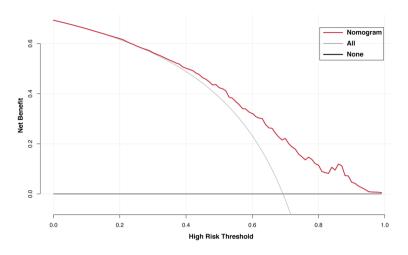


Figure S1 Standardized differences of baseline variables between patients with and without primary tumor surgery before and after PSM. PSM, propensity score matching.



**Figure S2** Treatment modalities in patients with and without primary tumor surgery in the matched cohort. (A) Bar chart showing treatment between the two groups (surgery to primary tumor *vs.* no-surgery to primary tumor). (B) Venn diagram showing treatment in the group of no-surgery to primary tumor. (C) Venn diagram showing treatment in the group of surgery to primary tumor.



**Figure S3** Decision curve analysis for the prediction nomogram. The X-axis represents the threshold probability. The Y-axis measures the net benefit. The red line represents the prediction nomogram. The grey and black line represent the hypothesis that all patients were benefit candidates or no-benefit-candidates, respectively.