Supplementary

Table S1 CT characteristics of synchronous multiple primary lung cancers

Characteristics	Definition
Type of lesions	(I) Pure ground glass opacity: tumor without a solid component that obscures the underlying lung parenchyma other than blood vessels on thin-slice CT viewed on CT lung window settings (width, 1,450 HU; level,−500HU) (II) Mixed ground glass opacity: tumor with a solid component obscuring the underlying lung parenchyma other than blood vessels on thin-slice CT scan viewed on CT lung window settings (III) Pure solid nodule
Lobulation	Tumor's surface showed a wavy or scalloped configuration
Spiculation	Lines radiating from the margins of the tumor
Bubble-like vacuole	The presence of air in the tumor
Air-bronchogram	Tube-like or branched air structure within the tumor
Pleural indentation	Tumor adheres to the pleura or fissure, and the pleura indentation with one or more stripes
Contour	The overall shape of lesion
Long-axis diameter of the maximal lesion	Longest diameter of the larger tumor on lung window setting
Short-axis diameter of the maximal lesion	Longest perpendicular diameter in the same section of the larger tumor on lung window setting
Long-axis diameter of the maximal solid portion	Longest diameter of the largest solid component measured on lung window setting

https://dx.doi.org/10.21037/jtd-22-1312

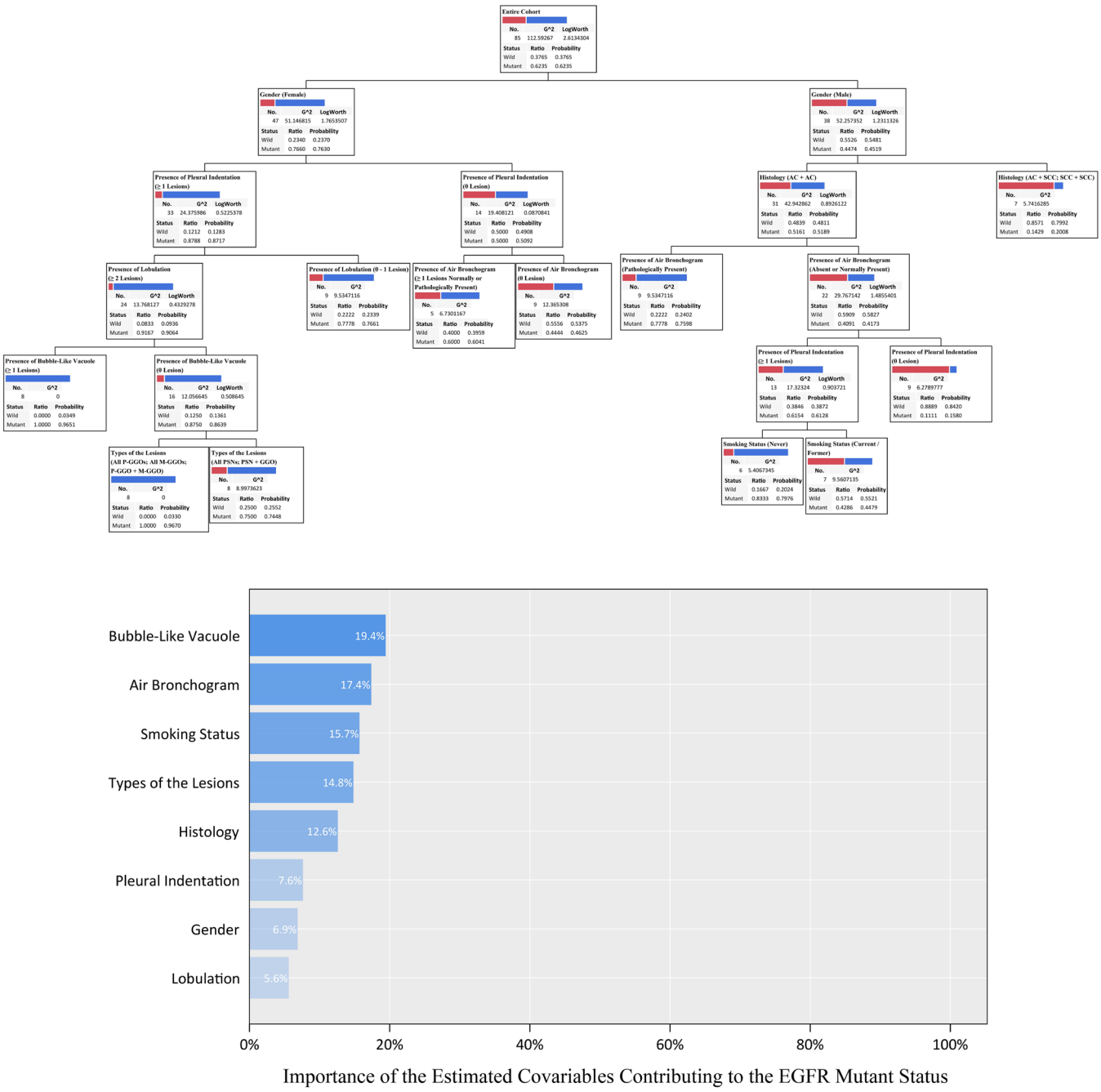

Figure S1 This decision tree model had ten binary splits and used eight parameters to accurately categorize lesions, the importance of each feature in the development of the DTA model is graphically demonstrated.

https://dx.doi.org/10.21037/jtd-22-1312