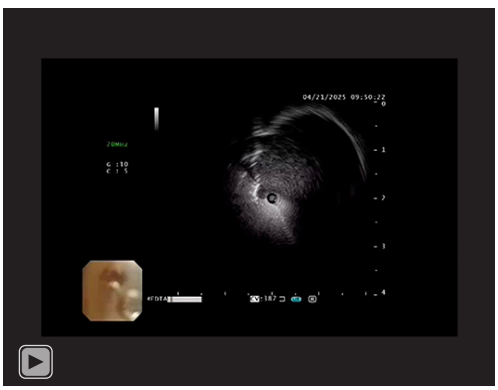
Supplementary

Video S1 Real-time target movement observed with RP-EBUS before the application of Dohyun's method. The target nodule is identified with RP-EBUS, but it appears and disappears repeatedly depending on the patient's breathing. RP-EBUS, radial probe endobronchial ultrasound.



Video S2 Real-time target stabilization observed with RP-EBUS after the application of Dohyun's method. After Dohyun's method, the target was observed continuously regardless of breathing. RP-EBUS, radial probe endobronchial ultrasound.

Table S1 Relationship between CT and RP-EBUS characteristics

RP-EBUS image	Dense sign	Blizzard sign	Total
Solid	80	13	93
Part solid	4	23	27
Total	84	36	120

Zero cell (0.0%) has expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.10. Pearson's Chi-squared test 50.523, P<0.001. CT, computed tomography; RP-EBUS, radial probe endobronchial ultrasound.

Table S2 Radial EBUS "within" image and diagnosis

Outcomes	Within	Eccentric	Total
Diagnosed	68	41	109
Not diagnosed	4	7	11
Total	72	48	120

One cell (25.0%) has expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.40. Pearson's Chi-squared test 2.819, P=0.093. EBUS, endobronchial ultrasound.

Table S3 Size and diagnosis

Outcomes	≤10 mm	>10–20 mm	>20 mm
Diagnosed	13	34	47
Not diagnosed	4	6	10
Total	17	40	57

Two cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.56. Pearson's Chi-squared test 10.193, P=0.006.

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