



Figure S1 A patient who was assessed as having a PR using both CT and MRI scans after hypo-CCRT. Six months post hypo-CCRT, the residual lesion observed on the CT images was larger than that seen on the CT images taken 2 months post hypo-CCRT. In contrast, the MR imaging showed a continuous decrease in the size of the residual disease, which suggested the residual lesion observed on the CT scan was composed of atelectasis components. The red-encircled areas illustrate the size of the right pulmonary hilum tumor at different stages of treatment. MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; CT, computed tomography; CCRT, concurrent chemoradiotherapy; PR, partial response.

Table S1 Tumor response to hypo-CCRT in the two groups

Efficacy evaluation	MR-based delineation group (n=90), n (%)	CT-based delineation group (n=90), n (%)	P value
CR	3 (3.3)	1 (1.1)	0.79
PR	71 (78.9)	73 (81.1)	
SD	9 (10.0)	10 (11.1)	
PD	7 (7.8)	6 (6.7)	

CCRT, concurrent chemoradiotherapy; MR, magnetic resonance; CT, computed tomography; CR, complete response; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; PD, progression disease.

Table S2 Patterns of failure in the two groups

Patterns of failure	MR-based delineation group, n (%)	CT-based delineation group, n (%)
Locoregional failure	27 (30.0)	32 (35.6)
In-field	21 (23.3)	24 (26.7)
Marginal	5 (5.6)	6 (6.7)
Out-of-field	1 (1.1)	0 (0)
Co-existence of in-field and out-of-field	0 (0)	2 (2.2)
Distant metastases	30 (33.3)	41 (45.6)
Concurrent locoregional failure and distant metastases	5 (5.6)	20 (22.2)

MR, magnetic resonance; CT, computed tomography.