Table 2 Long-term outcomes of SBRT *vs.* sublobar resection in general

Ordered by degree of confidence that results reflect the effect of the treatment, stage

1st author year (reference)	Study characteristics								Adjustment for confounding									Confid RE Tmt effect	f/u (mo) Surg/SBRT [b]	Adjusted % 5-yr OS SBRT *vs.* SL			Adjusted % 5-yr LCSS SBRT *vs.* SL		
	Source	Yrs	n	Stage [a]	Surg extent	Other	Mean Age [b]	% Charlson score ≥2 [b]	Demogr F	CoMorbid	Hi stage	Time span	Q Settings	Q Treatmt	Fav tumor	Statistical methods	# adj for/ Subsets			SBRT	SL	HR	SBRT	SL	HR
SBRT *vs.* sublobar resection																									
Mayne 2020 (8)	NCDB	04-15	558 [c]	cIA	W	≥90 d	73/73	24/24								MV, PM	15/2	H	28	31	**53**	1.64	-	-	-
Chi 2019 (42)	NCDB	04-15	16,525	$T_{any}N0$	Seg		-/75 [d]	20/19 [d]								MV, PM	19/4	H	-	32 [f]	**62** [f]	1.67	-	-	-
Chi 2019 (42)	NCDB	04-15	26,756	$T_{any}N0$	W		-/75 [d]	20/19 [d]								MV, PM	19/4	H	-	32 [f]	**55** [f]	1.49	-	-	-
Khorfan 2020 (40)	NCDB	04-16	2,146 [c]	$T_{any}N0$	W	Decl S	>70 [d]	12 [d]								PM	11/4	H	-	38	**49**	>1 [e]	-	-	-
Yerokun 2017 (58)	NCDB	08-11	3,168 [c]	cIA1,2	W		73/73	15/13								PM	10/4	M	36	31	**50**	>1 [e]	-	-	-
Wu 2020 (59)	NCDB	04-14	11,346 [c]	cIA1,2	SL		-	-								PM	15/3	M	32	38	**55**	1.63	-	-	-
Wu 2020 (59)	NCDB	04-14	11,797 [c]	cI	Seg		-	-								PM	15/3	M	32	33	**57**	1.89	-	-	-
Wu 2020 (59)	NCDB	04-14	18,104 [c]	cI	W		-	-								PM	15/3	M	32	33	**48**	1.5	-	-	-
Wu 2020 (59)	NCDB	04-14	19,934 [c]	cI	SL		73/73	17/16								PM	15/3	M	32	34	**52**	1.6	-	-	-
Bryant 2018 (9)	VA	06-15	926	cI	SL		-	-								MV	12/2	M	31/18	-	-	-	-	-	1.6
Bryant 2018 (9)	VA	06-15	1,083	cI-IIA	SL		69/71	45/39								MV	12/2	M	31/18	44 [f]	**56** [f]	1.17	55 [f]	**68** [f]	1.25
Bryant 2018 (9)	VA	06-15	157	cIIA	SL		-	-								MV	12/2	M	31/18	-	-	-	-	-	1.62
Puri 2015 (49)	NCDB	98-10	9,110	cI-IIA	W [o]		74/74	14/15								PQ, PM	9/3	L	28/16	25	**42**	>1 [e]	-	-	-
Dong 2020 (60)	China ×1	12-16	80 [c]	cI-IIA	SL		65/67	-								PM	9	L	49	67	**80**	>1 [e]	75	**85**	>1 [e,p]
Yuan 2021 (61)	China ×1	12-15	98 [c]	cI-IIA	SL		68/67	-								PM	6	L	37/32	**[85]** [h]	[73] [h]	-	**[87]** [h]	[75] [h]	-
Ajmani 2018 (62)	NCDB	05-13	4,519 [c]	cI	W	Hi Q	74/74 [d]	18/19 [d]								MV, PM	11/3	L	66	38	**66**	2	-	-	-
Ajmani 2018 (62)	NCDB	05-13	4,085 [c]	cI	W	Low Q	74/74 [d]	18/19 [d]								MV, PM	11/3	L	66	**38**	34	.88	-	-	-
Iguchi 2020 (63)	Japan ×1	02-14	251	cI-IIA	SL	Fav T	67/75	-								PM	14	VL	60/32	64	**71**	>1 [e]	-	-	-

Legend (for *Tables 1,2*): ≥90 d W, delayed wedge ≥90 days after diagnosis *vs*. early SBRT (within 30 days); CC =0, only patients with Charlson comorbidity category of 0 included; Decl S, patients recommended to have resection, but refused; Fav T, favorable tumors (25% were pure ground glass); f/u, median follow-up duration of cohort; Hi Q, high quality wedge (defined as R0 and >5 nodes assessed); HR, hazard ratio; Incl GG, includes some ground glass tumors; LCSS, lung cancer specific survival; L, lobe, lobectomy; LE >5 y, life expectancy >5 years; Low Q, low quality wedge (defined as R1,2); NCDB, US national cancer database; OS, overall survival; SBRT, stereotactic body radiotherapy; SEER, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results database; Seg, segmentectomy; SL, sublobar resection; VA, Veterans Health Administration Database (US), W, wedge resection; Yrs, years.

Legend for Adjustment for Confounding: Demogr F, demographic factors (age, sex, socioeconomic); Comorbid, comorbidities; Hi Stage, occult stage inaccuracy due to differences in extent of assessment; Time Span, adjustment for changes during the study period or differential use of the interventions; Q settings, discrepancy in the facilities or settings performing the interventions; Q Treatmt, quality of the treatment (e.g., margin distance, adjuvant therapy); Fav Tumor, selection of less aggressive tumors for an intervention; Statistical methods, methods used to adjust for confounding; Subset, additional subset or sensitivity analyses; # adj for, number of factors adjusted for; Conf RE tmt effect, Confidence that results reflect the effect of the treatment *vs*. confounding factors. MV, Multivariable model (e.g., Cox regression); PA, propensity score adjustment; PM, propensity matching; PQ, analysis of propensity score quintiles

Color Code:	Categories of confounding	Addressed	Neutral (likely little effect)	Limited concern	Moderate concern	High concern	Clearly confounded
	Confidence RE treatment effect	VH-very high	H-high	M-moderate	L-low	VL-very low confidence	

[a], 8th edition stage classification; [b], for surgery/SBRT cohort; [c], propensity matched pairs (total); [d], % among entire study cohort, not reported by subgroup; [e], direction of trend is clear but HR not reported; [f], unmatched cohort; [g], all VATS resections; [h], 3-year survival (in brackets because not comparable to 5-year OS); [i], cancer specific survival (not specifically lung cancer); [j], "best stage," i.e., mixture of clinical (nonsurgical patients) and pathologic stage (surgical patients); [k], ≥3; [m], included 10–20% pneumonectomy and bilobectomy, [n], 20% sublobar; [o], ≥80%; [p], P=0.056.