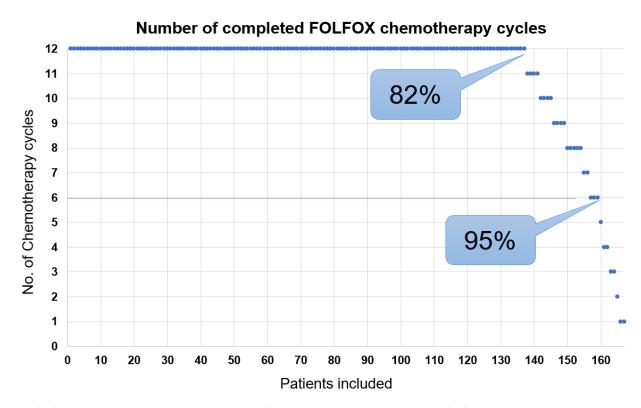




Supplementary

Changes in Body Composition During Adjuvant FOLFOX Chemotherapy and Overall Survival in Non-metastatic Colon Cancer

Figure S1. Distribution of number of completed cycles of FOLFOX chemotherapy.

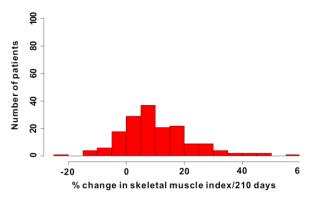


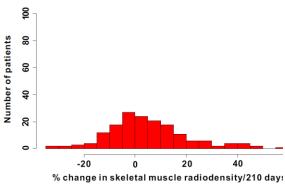
: 82% of patients completed the total 12 cycle of FOLFOX chemotherapy and 95% of patients completed more than 6 cycles of planned FOLFOX chemotherapy.

Figure S2. Distribution of the percentage changes in body compositions over 210 days (n=167).

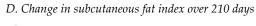
A. Change in skeletal muscle index over 210 days

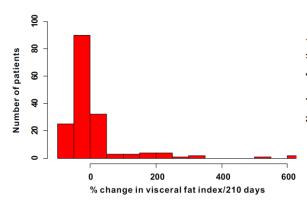
B. Change in skeletal muscle radiodensity over 210 days

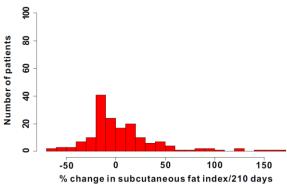




C. Change in visceral fat index over 210 days







E. Change in total fat index over 210 days

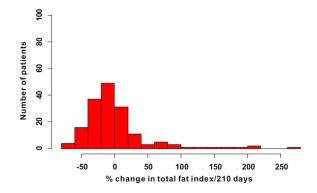
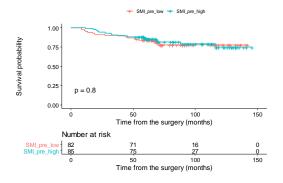
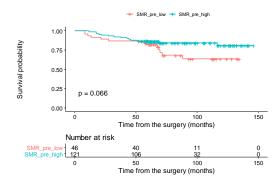


Figure S3. Kaplan-Meier curve comparison of overall survival according to the dichotomized anthropometric variables measured at the pre-operative CT (n=167).

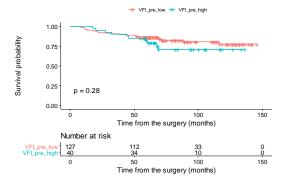
A. SMI_pre low vs. SMI_pre high



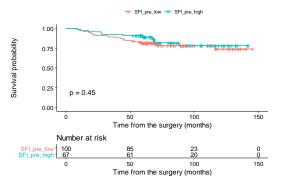
B. SMR_pre low vs. SMR_pre high



C. VFI_pre low vs. VFI_pre high



D. SFI_pre low vs. SFI_pre high



E. TFI_pre low vs. TFI_pre high

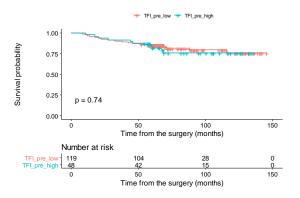
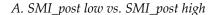
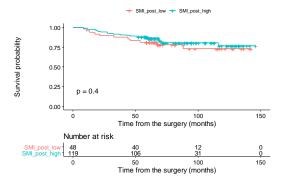
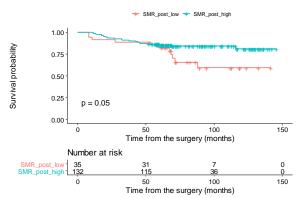


Figure S4. Kaplan-Meier curve comparison of overall survival according to the dichotomized anthropometric variables measured at the post-chemotherapy CT (n=167).

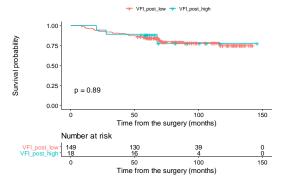




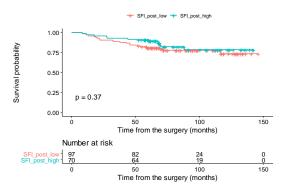
B. SMR_post low vs. SMR_post high



C. VFI_post low vs. VFI_post high



D. SFI_post low vs. SFI_post high



E. TFI_post low vs. TFI_post high

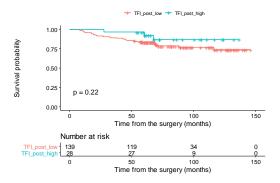
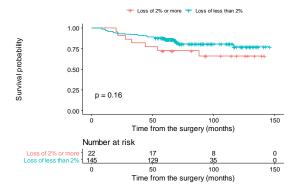
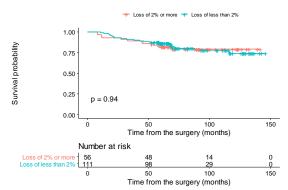


Figure S5. Kaplan-Meier curve comparison of overall survival according to the dichotomized changes of anthropometric variables during chemotherapy (n=167).

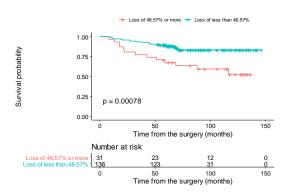
A. SMIC: Loss of 2% or more vs. Loss of less than 2%



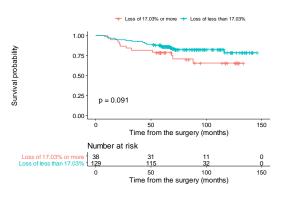
B. SMRC: Loss of 2% or more vs. Loss of less than 2%



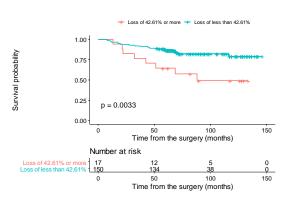
C. VFIC : Loss of 46.57% or more vs. Loss of less than \$46.57%\$



D. SFIC: Loss of 17.03% or more vs. Loss of less than 17.03%



E. TFIC: Loss of 42.61% or more vs. Loss of less than 42.61%



	SMI	SMR	VFI	SFI	TFI	
Shapiro-Wilk test	p = 0.004	p = 0.685	<i>p</i> < 0.001	p = 0.025	p = 0.018	
Values_pre-operative						
(mean ± SD)	44.2 ± 8.1	43.1 ± 8.1	36.7 ± 23.8	44.1 ± 21.6	80.8 ± 38.9	
Values_post-chemotherapy						
(mean ± SD)	48.3 ± 8.1	44.7 ± 7.3	28.0 ± 17.5	44.1 ± 20.7	72.2 ± 33.1	
Paired differences (mean ± SD)	-4.1 ± 4.9	-1.6 ± 6.1	8.6 ± 16.8	-0.0 ± 12.4	8.55 ± 25.0	
95%CI	-4.8 / -3.3	-2.5 / -0.6	6.0 / 11.2	-1.9 / 1.8	4.7 / 12.3	
Paired t test	NA	p = 0.001	NA	NA	NA	
Wilcoxon signed rank test	<i>p</i> < 0.001	NA	<i>p</i> < 0.001	p = 0.936	<i>p</i> < 0.001	

Table S1. Absolute changes in body composition during FOLFOX adjuvant chemotherapy.

SD: Standard Deviation; CI: Confidence Interval; NA: Not Available.

Table S2. Correlation coefficient of changes in body composition during FOLFOX adjuvant chemotherapy.

	SMI	SMR	VFI	SFI	TFI
Paired samples correlations:					
Correlation efficient	0.817	0.683	0.709	0.828	0.769
P value	<i>p</i> < 0.001				

Table S3. Intraclass correlation coefficients according to the body compositions (n=30).

Variables	ICC	low	upper
Skeletal muscle area	0.97	0.95	0.99
Skeletal muscle radiodensity	0.99	0.97	0.99
Visceral fat area	0.99	0.97	0.99
Subcutaneous fat area	1	0.99	1

Table S4. Cut-off values from previous studies adopted in this study.

	SMI (cm ² /m ²)	SMR (HU)	VFI (cm²/m²)	SFI (cm ² /m ²)	TFI (cm²/m²)	
Reference	Martir	et al.¹	Ebadi M est al. ²			
Male	43 (BMI<25	41 (BMI<25		50	107.7	
	kg/m²),	kg/m^2),	52.9			
	53 (BMI ≥25	33 (BMI ≥25				
	kg/m²)	kg/m²)				
Female		41 (BMI<25		42	102.2	
	41	kg/m^2),	51.5			
		33 (BMI ≥25				
		kg/m²)				

References

- Martin L, Birdsell L, Macdonald N, Reiman T, Clandinin MT, McCargar LJ, et al. Cancer cachexia in the age of obesity: skeletal muscle depletion is a powerful prognostic factor, independent of body mass index. *J Clin Oncol* 2013;31:1539-1547.
- 2. Ebadi M, Martin L, Ghosh S, Field CJ, Lehner R, Baracos VE, et al. Subcutaneous adiposity is an independent predictor of mortality in cancer patients. *Br J Cancer* 2017;**117**:148-155.