

Supplementary Materials: Clinicopathological Features as Prognostic Predictors of Poor Outcome in Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma

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Table S1. Histopathological variables and considered criteria.

Analyzed Category	Criteria	Evaluation
Poorly differentiated component	percentage within the primary tumor	%
Oncocytic component	polygonal shape cells, with large (three times the nucleus) eosinophilic and granular cytoplasm	%
Solid component	compact cell distribution or in trabecular disposition, without follicle formation	%
Papillae	papillary architecture, with neoplastic cells covering fibrovascular stalks	%
Inflammatory infiltrate	may range from only few isolated lymphocytes within the tumor or in its periphery, always less than 10 cells aggregated, to large lymphocytes groups that occupy at least 20% of the tumor	Absent/present
Fibrosis	all kinds: sclerosing, desmoplastic, hyaline tracts, central post ischemic, central hyalinization, wide fibrovascular stalks	%
Psammoma bodies	when present, even if it's just one	Absent/present
Dystrophic calcification	irregular shape calcification, whose size is bigger than psammoma bodies, no spherical or concentric shape	Absent/present
Necrosis	presence of focal ischemic or lytic necrosis	Absent/present
Tumor peripheric location	a. A-tumor is close (1–3 mm) to thyroid capsule without reaching it and 50% of the tumor is located more than 10mm of the thyroid capsule	A
	b. B-tumor contacts thyroid capsule or is close to it (1–3mm) and 50% of the tumor is located less than 10 mm of the thyroid capsule	B
	c. No-tumor is located at more than 3 mm of thyroid capsule	C
Tumor capsule invasion	tumor cells beyond tumor capsule a. Minimal–or less invasive foci	Minimal/Extensive

b. Extensive—more than 3 invasive foci		
Analyzed category	Criteria	Evaluation
Tumor growth	a. Expansive—more than 95% of the tumor has regular limit	Expansive/Infiltrative
	b. Infiltrative—more than 5% of the tumor has infiltrative border	
Extra-thyroidal extension	tumor cells beyond thyroid capsule	Minimal/ Gross
	a. Minimal—affects fibroadipose tissue with prominent vessels or nerves surrounding thyroid gland	
	b. Gross—affects strap muscles	
Lymphatic invasion	a. Yes—mesothelial cover of the invaded vessel	Yes
	b. Doubtful—round structure apart from the tumor, in relation with artery or vein, or that forms a longitudinal path inside the thyroid gland apart from the tumor	No
	c. No?	Doubtful
Venous invasion	1. venous invasion of tumor capsule vessels or outside the thyroid capsule	Absent/present
NIFTP	capsulated or well delimited tumor, follicular patterned, with papillary-like nucleus, without capsular or vascular invasion and without solid/trabecular/insular pattern	Absent/present

