Should the Number of Metastatic Pelvic Lymph Nodes be Integrated into the 2018 Figo Staging Classification of Early Stage Cervical Cancer?

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Table S1. Distribution of pathological features of patients with stage IIIC1p according to the number of metastatic pelvic lymph nodes.

Features	Patients with Metastatic Pelvic Lymph Nodes		*p* Value
	N1-2	N>2	
Patients	59	30	
Histology			
Squamous	38 (64.4)	18 (60.0)	
Other	21 (35.6)	12 (40.0)	0.419
Grading			
G1/ G2	23 (39.0)	13 (43.3)	
G3	36 (61.0)	17 (56.7)	0.697
Tumor Size			
≤2 cm	13 (22.0)	7 (23.3)	
>2 cm ≤ 4 cm	42 (71.2)	14 (46.7)	
>4 cm	4 (6.8)	9 (30.0)	**0.026**
LVSI			
No	16 (27.1)	4 (13.3)	
Yes	43 (72.9)	26 (86.7)	0.148
Involvement of the upper third of vagina			
No	49 (83.1)	27 (90.0)	
Yes	10 (16.9)	3 (10.0)	0.380
Parametrial Involvement			
No	51 (86.4)	21 (70.0)	
Yes	8 (13.6)	9 (30.0)	**0.062**
N. pelvic lymph nodes removed			
median (range)	28.0 (10-83)	28.5 (8-92)	0.828

Table S2. Distribution of pattern of recurrence according to the status, and the number of metastatic pelvic lymph nodes

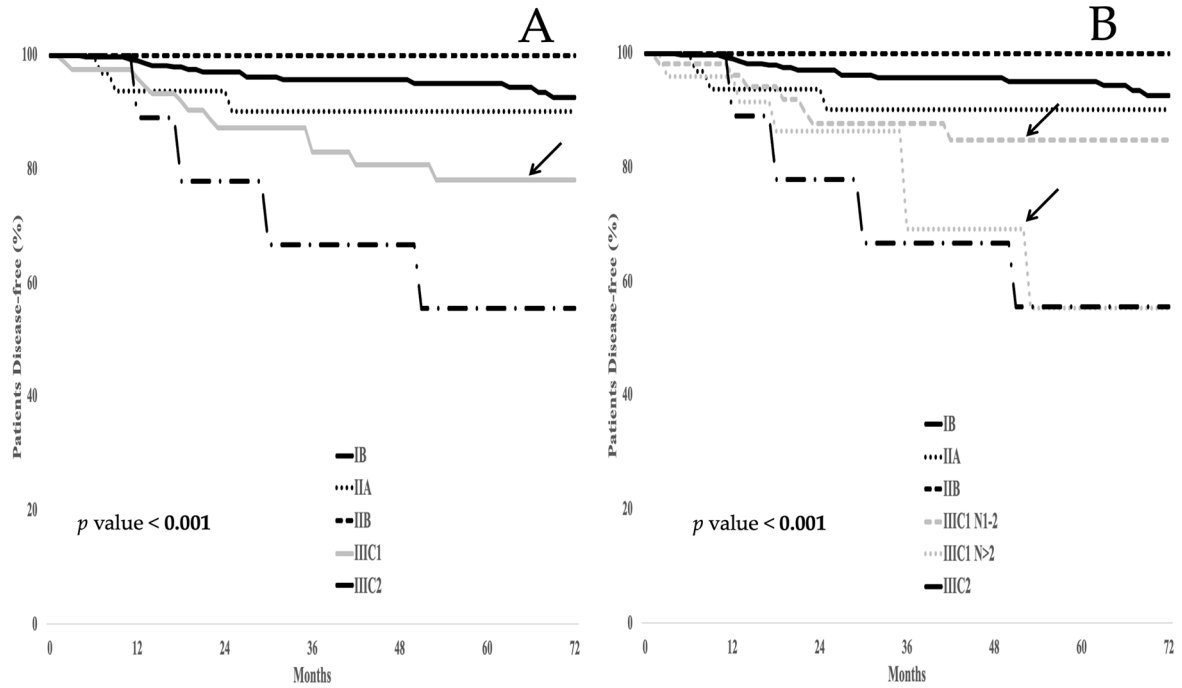| Pelvic Lymph Node Status	Pattern of Recurrence(s)						
	All	Pelvic Central	Pelvic Lateral	Aortic	Distant	Mixed	*p* Value
Negative	69						
N1-2	11	35 (50.7)	8 (11.6)	-	17 (24.6)	11 (15.9)	
N>2	30	3 (27.3)	-	1 (9.1)	4 (36.4)	3 (27.3)	
n.a.	7	-	2 (6.7)	1 (3.3)	4 (13.3)	3 (10.0)	**0.039**

Figure 1. (**A**) Overall survival in the whole series according to the FIGO 2018 staging system; (**B**) *OS* in the whole series according to the proposed FIGO 2018 staging system. Arrows highlight the DFS curve for stage IIIC1 in panel A, as well as the subgroups N1-2 and N > 2 in the panel B.