

Figure S1. a. A representative case of intensity-modulated radiotherapy plan using simultaneous integrated boost technique.

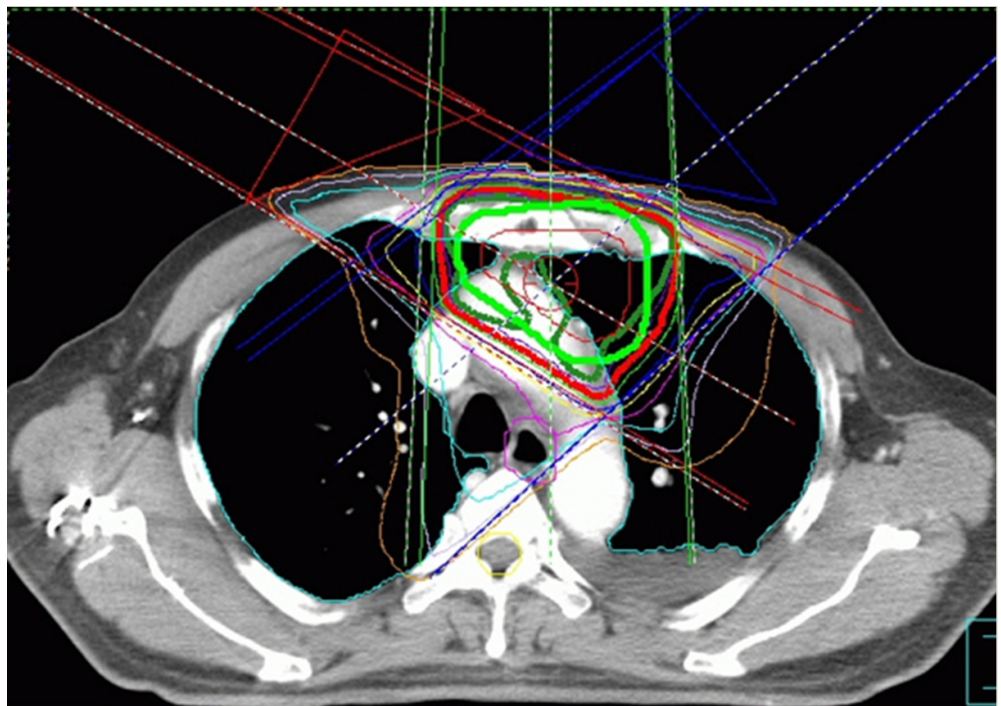


Figure S1. b. A representative case of three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy plan.

Table S1. Details of failed regional lymph nodes after radiotherapy in patients with regional lymph node metastasis at initial diagnosis.

	Involved regional lymph nodes at initial diagnosis	Failed regional lymph nodes after RT	RT dose (Gy)
Patient 1	N2 (Hilar, Lt. Interlobar lymph node)	N2 (Outfield, Lt. Paratracheal lymph node)	50
Patient 2	N3 (Rt. Neck level V lymph node)	N3 (Outfield, Lt. Neck node)	54
Patient 3	N1, N3 (Lt. Neck, cardiophrenic angle, Lt. Supraclavicular lymph node)	N2 (Outfield, Pericardial)	59.4
Patient 4	N3 (Rt. Neck node)	N2, N3 (Outfield, Pericardial, Lt. Neck node)	64
Patient 5	N2 (Mediastinal, paratracheal, retrosternal lymph node)	N2 (Outfield, Subcarinal lymph node)	60
Patient 6	N1, N2 (Internal mammary, both paratracheal, prevascular lymph node)	N3 (Outfield, Rt. Neck node)	50

RT, radiotherapy; Lt, Left; Rt, Right.

Table S2. Toxicity according to treatment modalities.

Variables, n (%)	IMRT (n=83)	3D-CRT (n=33)	P
Overall toxicity	18 (21.7)	23 (69.7)	<0.001
No toxicity	65 (78.3)	10 (30.3)	
Radiation pneumonitis	8 (10.7)	5 (15.2)	0.157
No radiation pneumonitis	75 (90.4)	28 (84.8)	
Esophagitis	4 (4.8)	6 (18.2)	0.021
No esophagitis	79 (95.2)	27 (81.8)	

IMRT, intensity-modulated radiotherapy; 3D-CRT, three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy.