

# C-Reactive Protein and Lymphocyte-to-Monocyte Ratio Predict Recurrence in Stage III Melanoma Patients with Microscopic Sentinel Lymph Node Metastasis

**Table S1a:** Baseline tumor characteristics (primary; n=138).

	All patients n=138 (100%)
<b>Site of primary</b>	
Head and neck	4 (2.9)
Trunk	51 (37.0)
Upper extremity	20 (14.5)
Lower extremity	63 (45.7)
<b>Type of primary</b>	
SSM	39 (28.3)
NMM	63 (45.7)
ALM	6 (4.3)
LMM	0 (0.0)
other	24 (17.4)
unknown	6 (4.3)
<b>Tumor thickness (Breslow)</b>	
<1mm	3 (2.2)
≥1<2mm	36 (26.1)
≥2<4mm	53 (38.4)
≥4mm	46 (33.3)
Median in mm (IQR)*	3.1 (1.6–4.5)
<b>Presence of ulceration</b>	
No	74 (53.6)
Yes	64 (46.4)
<b>Mitosis rate &gt; 1/mm<sup>2</sup></b>	
No	5 (3.6)
Yes	95 (68.8)
Unknown	38 (27.5)
*IQR = Interquartile range (Q1 – Q3).	

**Table S1b:** Baseline tumor characteristics (lymph; node metastasis; n=138).

	<b>All patients</b> n=138 (100%)
<b>Average resected number of SLN</b>	
1	69 (50.0)
2	38 (27.5)
3	15 (10.9)
≥4	16 (11.5)
<b>Number of affected SLN</b>	
1	108 (78.3)
2	22 (15.9)
3	8 (5.8)
<b>Largest diameter of SLN metastasis (in mm)</b>	
<1 (0.09-0.99)	
≥1 <2 (1.00-1.99)	41 (29.7)
≥2 <3 (2.00-2.99)	28 (20.3)
≥3 <4 (3.00-3.99)	19 (13.8)
≥4	14 (10.1)
Unknown	26 (18.8)
Median in mm (IQR)*	10 (7.2) 1.3 (0.5-3.0)
<b>Capsule invasion of SLN metastasis</b>	
No	122 (88.4)
Yes	15 (10.9)
Unknown	1 (0.7)
<b>Presence of satellite metastasis</b>	
No	130 (94.2)
Yes	8 (5.8)
<b>CLND</b>	
No	66 (47.8)
Yes	72 (52.2)
-no additional metastasis in CLND	58 (61.7)
-additional metastasis in CLND	36 (38.3)
*IQR = Interquartile range (Q1 – Q3).	



4) High pairwise Pearson correlation ( $r \geq 0.7$ ) between blood values. In this case, the weaker parameter regarding exclusion criteria 1-3 was dropped.

\* Note: Single blood value in multivariate Cox regression analysis with following co-variables: Age, AJCC-stage, capsule invasion, adjuvant interferon- $\alpha$ , size of biggest SLN metastasis.

\*\* High correlation with NLR.

\*\*\* High correlation with LMR.

Note: Significant results are **bold**.

**Table S2b:** Overview of results of all blood variables in univariate and multivariate Cox regression analysis for overall survival (OS) with applied exclusion criteria.

Blood values (continuous parameter)	Univariate Cox regression analysis			Multivariate Cox regression analysis*			<u>Exclusion criteria</u>
	n	HR (95% CI)	p-value	n	HR (95% CI)	p-value	
NLR	124	1.174 (0.967-1.426) 0.105		114	<b>1.396</b> <b>(1.004-1.941)</b> <b>0.047</b>		4)**
dNLR	124	1.287 (0.945-1.753) 0.109		114	<b>1.410</b> <b>(1.024-1.942)</b> <b>0.035</b>		Not excluded
LMR	124	0.818 (0.642-1.042) 0.103		114	0.769 (0.504-1.256) 0.326		1)
PLR	125	1.003 (0.998-1.007) 0.306		114	1.148 (0.804-1.639) 0.446		1)
Platelet count	136	1.000 (0.997-1.003) 0.977		126	1.103 (0.818-1.488) 0.518		1)
Absolute leucocyte count	136	1.044(0.943-1.155) 0.407		126	<b>1.334</b> <b>(1.022-1.742)</b> <b>0.034</b>		Not excluded
Absolute lymphocyte count	124	0.777 (0.482-1.251) 0.299		114	0.935 (0.639-1.370) 0.732		1)
Relative lymphocyte count	124	0.966 (0.926-1.008) 0.109		114	0.710 (0.492-1.023) 0.066		1)
Absolute neutrophile count	124	1.081 (0.975-1.200) 0.140		114	<b>1.404</b> <b>(1.086-1.815)</b> <b>0.010</b>		Not excluded
Relative neutrophile count	123	1.027 (0.987-1.068) 0.187		113	1.399 (0.951-2.057) 0.088		1)
Absolute eosinophile count	123	0.060 (0.002-1.757) 0.103		113	9.864 (0.564-1.323) 0.500		1)
Relative eosinophile count	123	0.745 (0.548-1.012) 0.059		113	0.764 (0.501-1.165) 0.211		1)
Absolute monocyte count	124	1.538 (0.358-6.620) 0.563		114	1.125 (0.808-1.569) 0.485		1)

Relative monocyte count	124	1.050 0.486	(0.915-1.206)	114	0.939 0.704	(0.679-1.299)	1)
LDH	51	<b>1.027</b> <b>&lt;0.001</b>	<b>(1.014-1.041)</b>	48	<b>4.877</b> <b>0.007</b>	<b>(1.550-15.342)</b>	2)
CRP	136	1.019 0.548	(0.958-1.084)	126	1.216 0.157	(0.928-1.594)	1)

**Exclusion criteria:**

- Not significant in univariate or multivariate Cox regression analysis.
- Patient number n<100.
- Relative blood values, if there are absolute values provided.
- High pairwise Pearson correlation ( $r \geq 0.7$ ) between blood values. In this case, the weaker parameter regarding exclusion criteria 1-3 was dropped.

\* Note: Single blood value in multivariate Cox regression analysis with following co-variables: Age, AJCC-stage, capsule invasion, adjuvant interferon- $\alpha$ , size of biggest SLN metastasis.

\*\* High correlation with dNLR.

Note: Significant results are **bold**.

**Table S3.** Univariate Cox regression analysis with covariates for recurrence-free survival and overall survival.

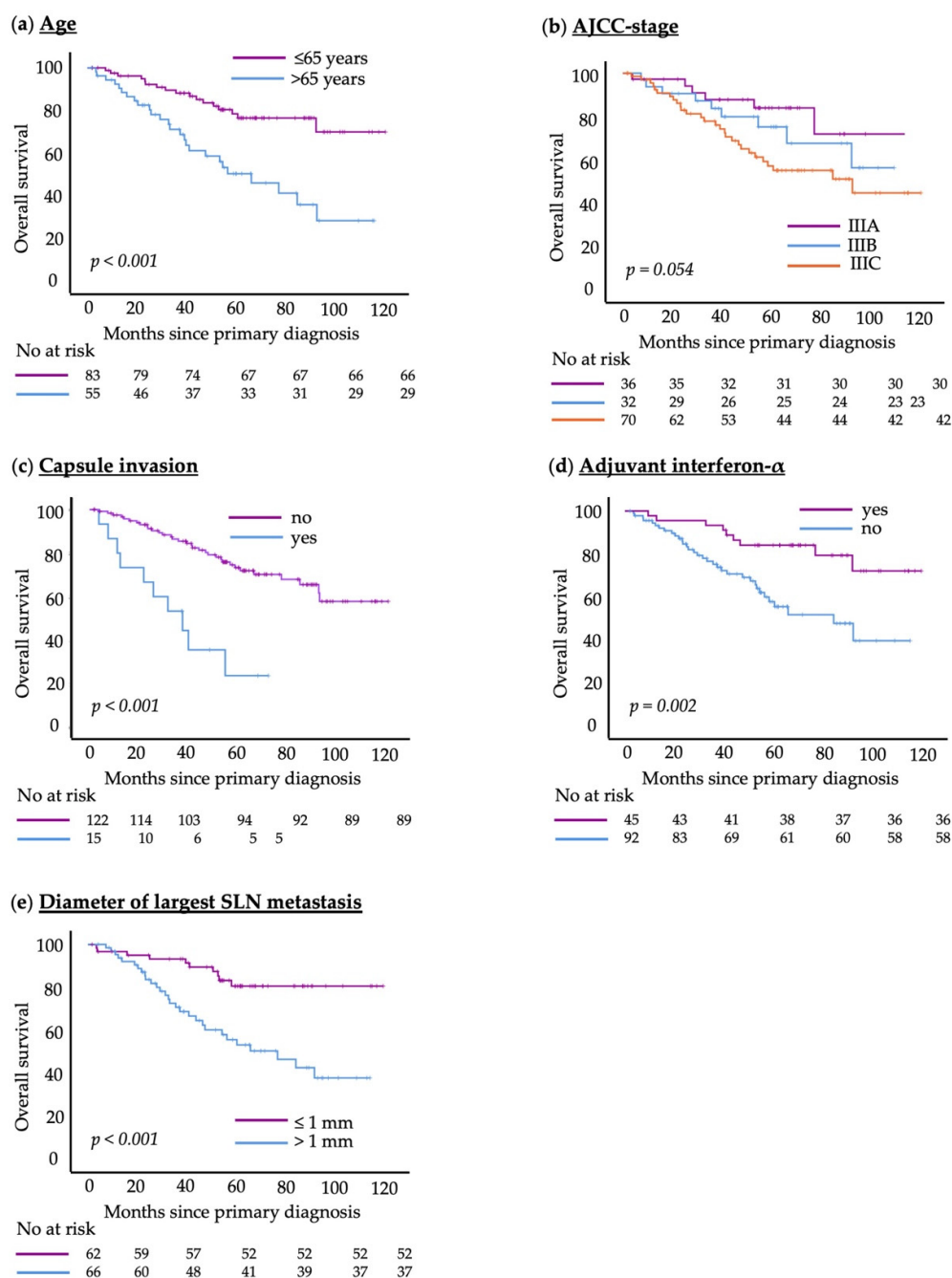
Variable  (Reference bold)	Univariate Cox analysis					
	Recurrence-free survival			Overall survival		
	HR	(95% CI)	p-value	HR	(95% CI)	p-value
Age (n=55; n=83) >65 years vs ≤65 years	<b>1.985</b>	<b>(1.261-3.125)</b>	<b>0.003</b>	<b>3.060</b>	<b>(1.657-5.650)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
AJCC-stage (n=36, n=32, n=70, n=0) IIIB vs IIIA IIIC vs IIIA IIID vs IIIA	2.247 0.052 <b>4.303 (2.114-8.759)</b> /	(0.992-5.087)  <b>&lt;0.001</b>		1.656 0.339 <b>2.685 (1.111-6.490)</b> /	(0.589-4.658)  <b>(1.111-6.490)</b>	
Capsule invasion (n=15; n=122) yes vs no	1.677 (0.858-3.277)	0.130		<b>4.394</b> <b>&lt;0.001</b>	<b>(2.120-9.109)</b>	
Adjuvant interferon- $\alpha$						

(n=45; n=92) yes vs <b>no</b>	0.692 0.143	(0.422-1.133)	<b>0.329</b> <b>0.003</b>	<b>(0.156-0.692)</b>
Size of biggest SLN metastasis (n=66; n=62) > 1mm vs ≤ <b>1mm</b>	<b>1.849</b> <b>0.013</b>	<b>(1.139-3.004)</b>	<b>3.444</b> <b>&lt;0.001</b>	<b>(1.674-7.086)</b>
Gender (n=67; n=71) female vs <b>male</b>	0.721 0.158	(0.458-1.136)	0.672 0.203	(0.364-1.239)
Ulceration (n=64; n=74) yes vs <b>no</b>	<b>2.390</b> <b>0.001</b>	<b>(1.505-3.794)</b>	<b>2.044</b> <b>0.022</b>	<b>(1.108-3.770)</b>
Mitotic rate (n=95; n=5) >1/mm <sup>2</sup> vs ≤ <b>1/mm<sup>2</sup></b>	0.260 0.182	(0.036-1.881)	0.045 0.403	(0.000-64.245)
Number of affected SLN (n=108; n=22; n=8) 2 vs <b>1</b> 3 vs <b>1</b>	0.784 0.477 1.921 0.104	(0.401-1.534) (0.873-4.227)	0.493 0.179 0.621 0.512	(0.175-1.385) (0.149-2.579)
Satellite metastases (n=8; n=130) yes vs <b>no</b>	0.683 0.459	(0.249-1.873)	0.968 0.956	(0.298-3.138)
CLND (n=72; n=66) yes vs <b>no</b>	<b>1.710</b> <b>0.024</b>	<b>(1.072-2.729)</b>	1.356 0.337	(0.728-2.525)
Note: Significant results are <b>bold</b> .				

**Table S4.** Univariate and multivariate Cox regression analysis with multiple blood value cut-offs of NLR, LMR and CRP for recurrence-free survival.

Blood value combinations					
Univariate Cox analysis			Multivariate Cox analysis *		
Event number	HR (95% CI)		Event number	HR (95% CI)	
p-value			p-value		
NLR (≥3.5) + CRP (>3.0)			NLR (≥3.5) + CRP (>3.0)		
1 (n=45) vs 0 (n=71) events	<b>2.673 (1.616-4.421)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	1 (n=39) vs 0 (n=67) events	<b>2.370 (1.352-4.156)</b>	<b>0.003</b>
2 (n=9) vs 0 (n=71) events	<b>4.131 (1.872-9.117)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	2 (n=8) vs 0 (n=67) events	<b>4.838 (2.009-11.652)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
1 (n=45) vs 2 (n=9) events	0.647 (0.298-1.402)	0.270	1 (n=39) vs 2 (n=8) events	0.490 (0.200-1.203)	0.119
LMR (<3.5) + CRP (>3.0)			LMR (<3.5) + CRP (>3.0)		
1 (n=57) vs 0 (n=51) events	<b>3.365 (1.870-6.054)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	1 (n=53) vs 0 (n=48) events	<b>3.239 (1.710-6.135)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
2 (n=17) vs 0 (n=51) events	<b>6.386 (3.119-13.076)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	2 (n=13) vs 0 (n=48) events	<b>7.700 (3.436-17.255)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
1 (n=57) vs 2 (n=17) events	<b>0.527 (0.289-0.960)</b>	<b>0.036</b>	1 (n=53) vs 2 (n=13) events	<b>0.421 (0.212-0.835)</b>	<b>0.013</b>
NLR (≥3.5) + LMR (<3.5)			NLR (≥3.5) + LMR (<3.5)		
1 (n=36) vs 0 (n=63) events	<b>2.133 (1.217-3.738)</b>	<b>0.008</b>	1 (n=32) vs 0 (n=59) events	<b>2.216 (1.211-4.055)</b>	<b>0.010</b>
2 (n=26) vs 0 (n=63) events	<b>2.614 (1.463-4.671)</b>	<b>0.001</b>	2 (n=23) vs 0 (n=59) events	<b>2.160 (1.113-4.189)</b>	<b>0.023</b>
1 (n=36) vs 2 (n=26) events	0.816 (0.448-1.488)	0.507	1 (n=32) vs 2 (n=23) events	1.026 (0.521-2.020)	0.941
NLR (≥3.5) + LMR (<3.5) + CRP (>3.0)			NLR (≥3.5) + LMR (<3.5) + CRP (>3.0)		
1 (n=41) vs 0 (n=48) events	<b>3.054 (1.612-5.788)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	1 (n=39) vs 0 (n=45) events	<b>3.398 (1.709-6.755)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
2 (n=28) vs 0 (n=48) events	<b>4.167 (2.148-8.083)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	2 (n=23) vs 0 (n=45) events	<b>3.515 (1.647-7.500)</b>	<b>0.001</b>
3 (n=8) vs 0 (n=48) events	<b>6.059 (2.456-14.945)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	3 (n=7) vs 0 (n=45) events	<b>7.690 (2.789-21.202)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
1 (n=41) vs 3 (n=8) events	0.504 (0.218-1.165)	0.109	1 (n=39) vs 3 (n=7) events	0.442 (0.173-1.128)	0.087
2 (n=28) vs 3 (n=8) events	0.688 (0.293-1.617)	0.391	2 (n=23) vs 3 (n=7) events	0.457 (0.167-1.251)	0.128
*Single blood value in multivariate Cox regression analysis with following covariates: Age, AJCC-stage, capsule invasion, adjuvant Interferon-α, size of biggest SLN metastasis.					
Note: Significant results are <b>bold</b> .					

## Supplementary figure



**Figure S1. Kaplan-Meier survival curves showing overall survival for covariates of the multivariate Cox regression model:** (a) patient age; (b) AJCC-stage; (c) capsule invasion of sentinel lymph node (SLN) metastasis; (d) adjuvant interferon- $\alpha$  therapy; (e) diameter of largest SLN metastasis. The log-rank test was used to compare between groups;  $p < 0.05$  was considered significant.