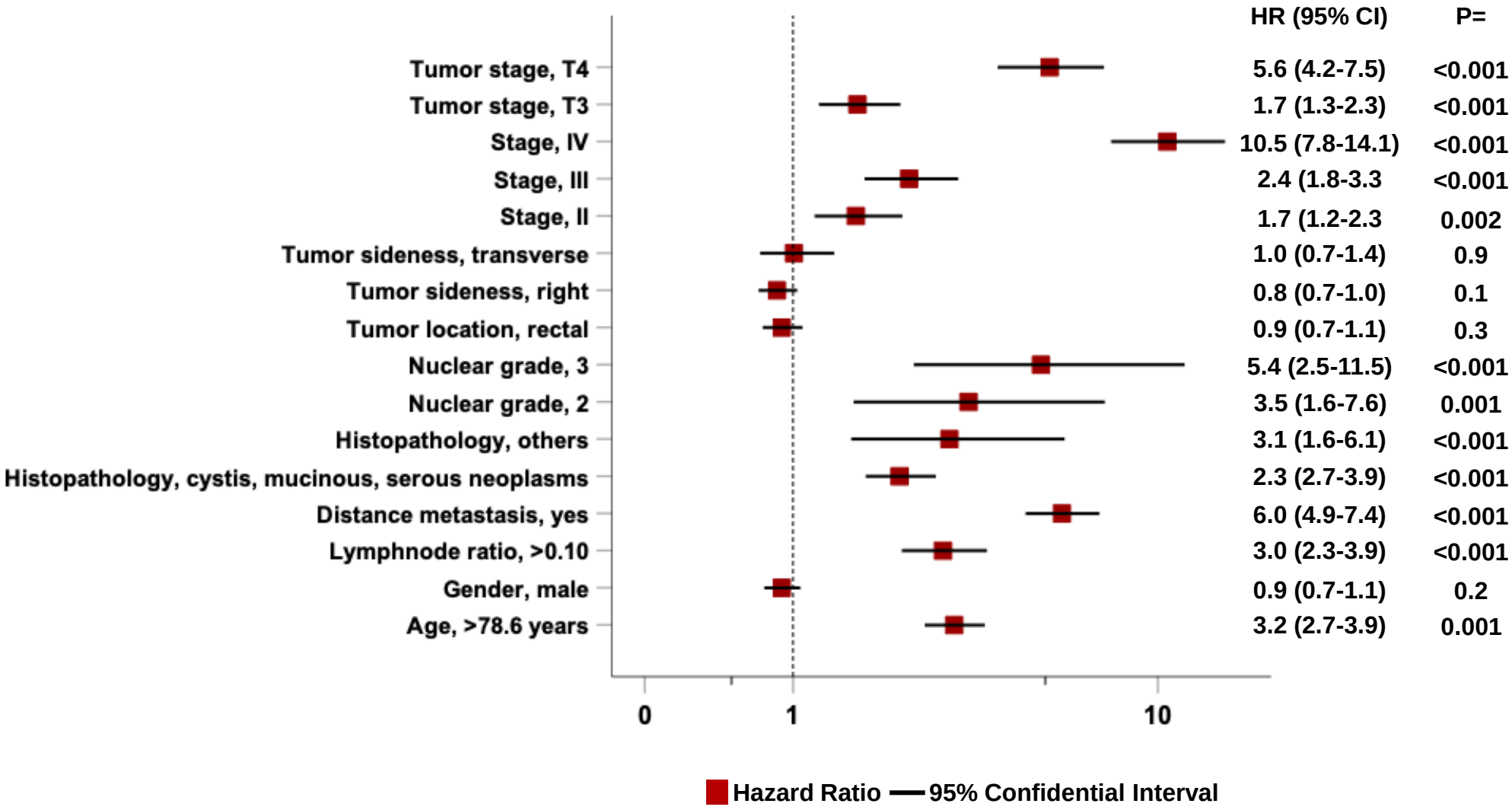
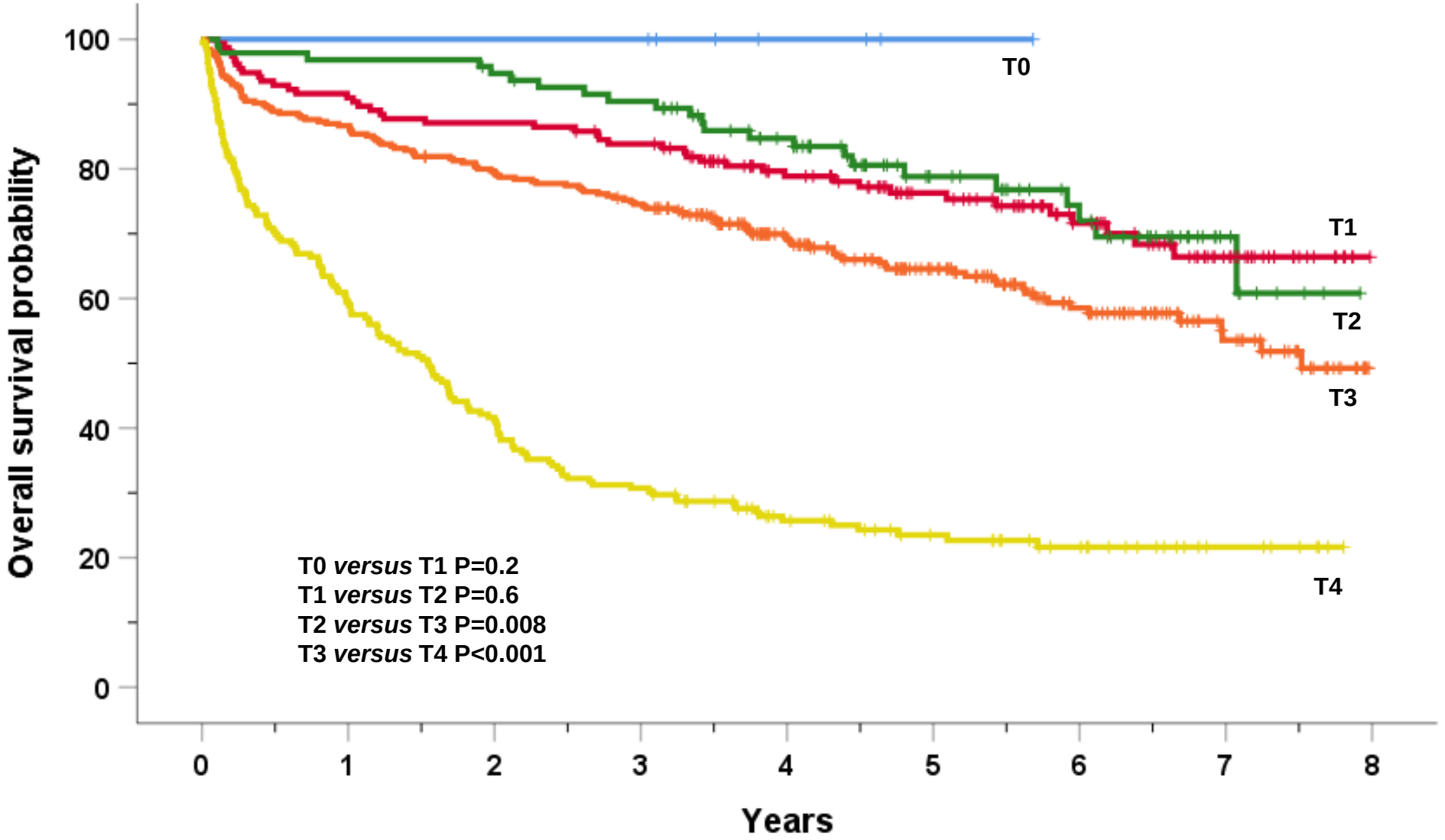
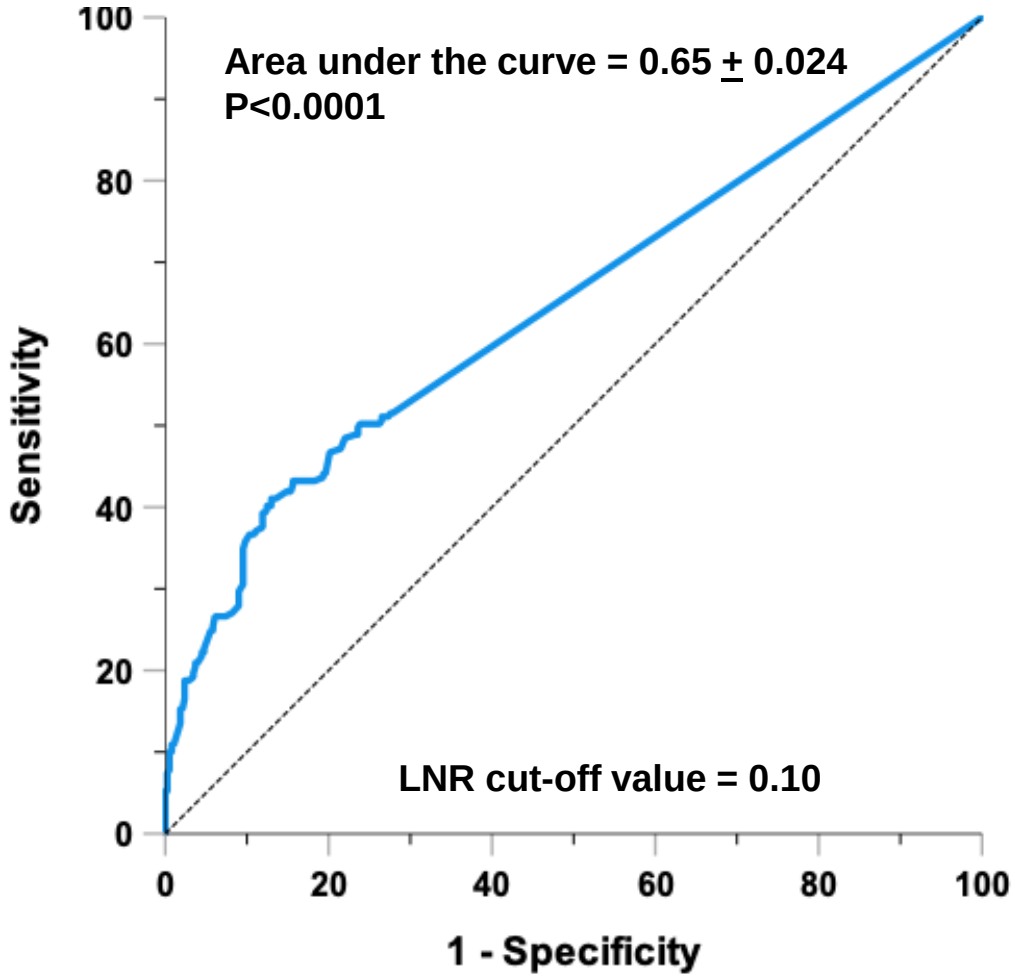


Supplementary Figure 1. Forest plot of Cox univariate analysis for overall survival (training cohort) by potential prognostic variables.

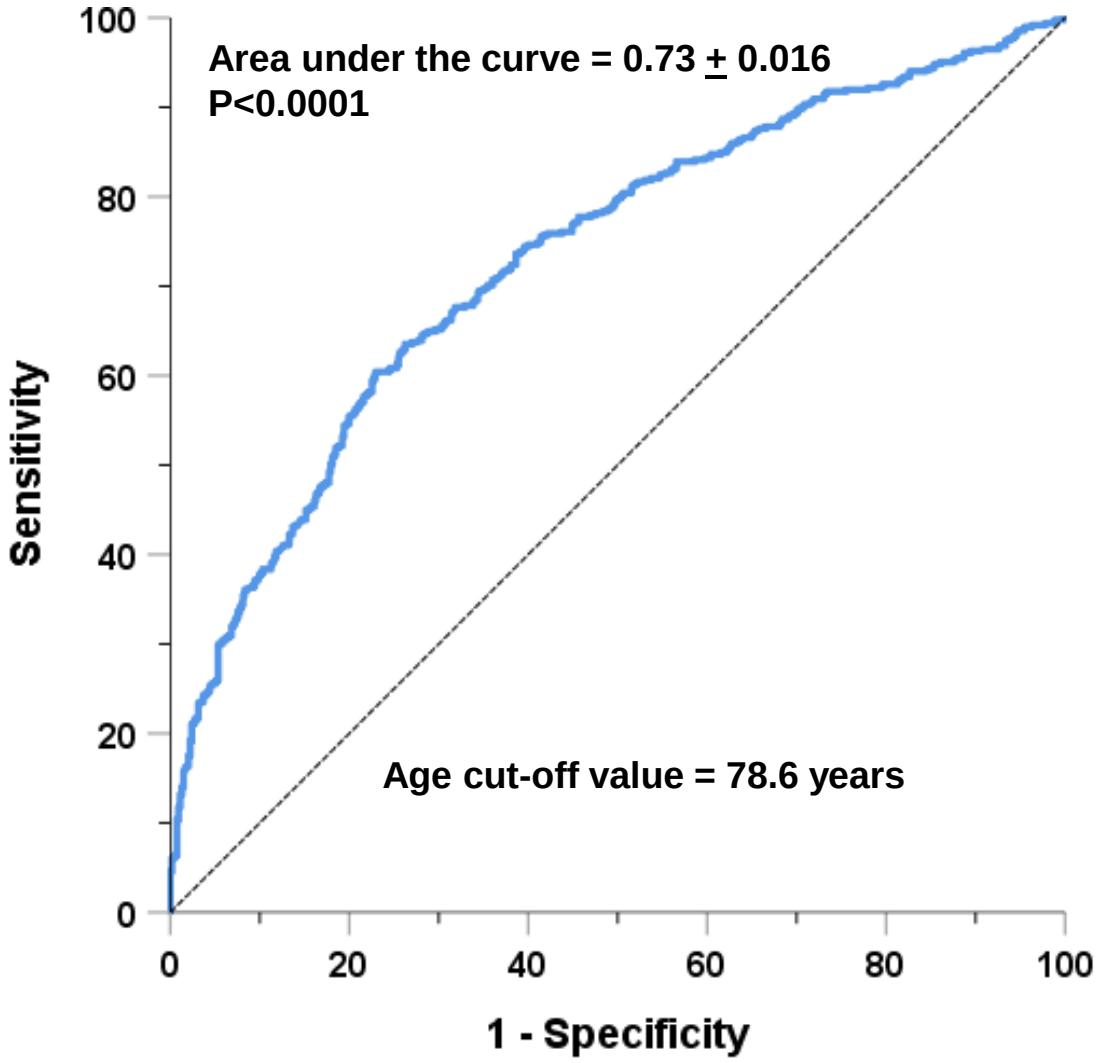


No. at risk									
T0	7	7	7	7	2	-			
T1	155	141	135	128	100	78	51	25	-
T2	95	92	89	84	68	41	30	9	-
T3	315	273	248	232	164	119	74	36	-
T4	203	120	83	62	39	28	19	7	-

Supplementary Figure 2. Kaplan-Maier curve of overall survival of the training cohort of 775 colorectal cancer by size and extend of the primary tumor (T).



Supplementary Figure 3. Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) analysis of LNR to identify patients who died. The dashed line represents the reference line of prognostic usefulness.



Supplementary Figure 4. Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) analysis of age to identify patients who died. The dashed line represents the reference line of prognostic usefulness.

Supplementary Table 1. Regression coefficients (b), percentage weights (%), and the lymph node ratio (LNR)-derived overall survival risk score calculation resulting from the 4-factor multivariable model. This analysis was carried out in 573 colorectal cancer cases, in which all the variables were available

Variables	Regression coefficients (b)	Score calculation	Risk scores (%)
Tumor stage			T0-T2 = 0
T4	1.331	1.331/6.333 = 0.210	T3 = 0 T4 = 21.0
LNR			LNR≤0.10 = 0
≥0.10	0.823	0.823/6.332 = 0.130	LNR>0.10 = 13.0
Distant metastasis			M0 = 0
M1	2.909	2.909/6.332 = 0.459	M1 = 45.9
Age			< 78.6 years = 0
≥ 78.6 years	1.269	1.269/6.332 = 0.20	≥ 78.6 years = 20.0
	Total = 6.332		