Supplementary 3. Risk factors [predictors] of the selected prognostic models

Table 16. Risk factors of the prognostic models of OS

Variable	Kidd et al. [7]	Rose et al. [8]
FIGO stage	-	IB; IIA; IIB; IIIA; IIIB; IVA
Status of the para-aortic lymph node	-	Pathology; Radiology
Pelvic ganglion	-	Negative; Positive; Unknown
Major lymph nodes by PET	Negative; Pelvic; Para-aortic; Supraclavicular	-
Treatment		RT+cisplatin; RT+other
Tumor size	Continuous (cm) PET	Continuous (cm)
Histological type	-	Squamous carcinoma; Adenocarcinoma or Adenosquamous
Race	-	Asian; Hispanic; White; Black; Others
ECOG	-	0; 1; 2/3
Differentiation grade	-	Ne; Good; Moderate; Poor
Cervical Tumor SUVmax	Continuous	-

ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; FIGO, International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics; OS, overall survival; PET, positron emission tomography; RT, radiotherapy; SUVmax, standardized uptake value.

Table 17. Risk factors of models predicting CSS

Variables	Li et al. [1]	Shim et al. [2]	Tseng et al. [4]	Polterauer et al. [6]	Kidd et al. [7]
Tumor size	-	≤4; 4–5; >5	≤4; 4–6; >6	<2; ≥2	Continuous (cm) PET
Status of the para-aortic node	-	Negative; Positive (MRI)	-	-	-
Lymph node metastasis	-	-	Negative; Pelvic; Para-aortic	-	-
Major lymph nodes by PET	-	-	-	-	Negative; Pelvic; Para-ortic; Supraclavicular
Negative vs. positive lymph nodes ratio	-	-	-	Continuous	-
Lymph node volume (cm^3)	≥3; <3	-	-	-	-
Lymph node diameter (cm)	≥1,5; <1,5	-	-	-	-
Lymph node adenopathy	Negative; Positive	-	-	-	-
Parametrium invasion	-	-	Yes; No	Yes; No	-
FIGO stage	II; III–IVA	-	-	IA; IB; II; III; IV	-
Bladder/recto invasion	-	-	Yes; No	-	-
Histological type	-	Squamous carcinoma; Others	-	-	-
Age	-	-	Continuous	Continuous	-
SCC-Ag	-	-	≤1.5; 1.6–5; 5.1–15; >15.1	-	-
Hydronephrosis	-	-	Yes; No	-	-
Cervical tumor SUVmax	-	-		-	Continuous

FIGO, International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; PET, positron emission tomography; SCC-Ag, squamous cell carcinoma antigen; SUVmax, standardized uptake value.

Table 18. Risk factors of models predicting DFS

Variables	Liang et al. [5]	Kidd et al. [7]	Rose et al. [8]
FIGO stage	IB–IIB; III–IVA	-	IB; IIA; IIB; IIIA; IIIB; IVA
Status of the pelvic node	Negative; Positive	-	Negative; Positive
Major lymph nodes by PET	-	Negative; Pelvic; Para-aortic; Supraclavicular	-
Tumor size	-	Continuous (cm) PET	Continuous
Histological type	-	-	Squamous carcinoma; Adenocarcinoma or Adenosquamous
Differentiation grade	-	-	Ne; Good; Moderate; Poor
Race	-	-	Asian; Hispanic; White; Black; Others
ECOG	-	-	0; 1; 2/3
Treatment	-		RT+cisplatin; RT+other
Cervical tumor SUVmax	-	Continuous	-

DFS, disease-free survival; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; FIGO, International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics; PET, positron emission tomography; RT, radiotherapy; SUVmax, standardized uptake value.

Table 19. Risk factors of the models predicting distant recurrence-free survival (para-aortic and local)

Variables	Li et al. [1]	Kang et al. [3]	Liang et al. [5]
SCC-Ag	-	Continuous	-
Status of the pelvic node	-	Negative; Positive (PET)	Negative; Positive
Status of the para-aortic node	-	Negative; Positive (PET)	-
Lymph node volume (cm³)	≥3; <3	-	-
Lymph node diameter (cm)	≥1,5; <1,5	-	-
Lymph node adenopathy	Negative; Positive	-	-
Histological type	-	Squamous carcinoma; Adenocarcinoma or Adenosquamous	-
FIGO stage	-	-	IB–IIB; III–IVA

FIGO, International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics; PET, positron emission tomography; SCC-Ag, squamous cell carcinoma antigen.