

## Supplementary file

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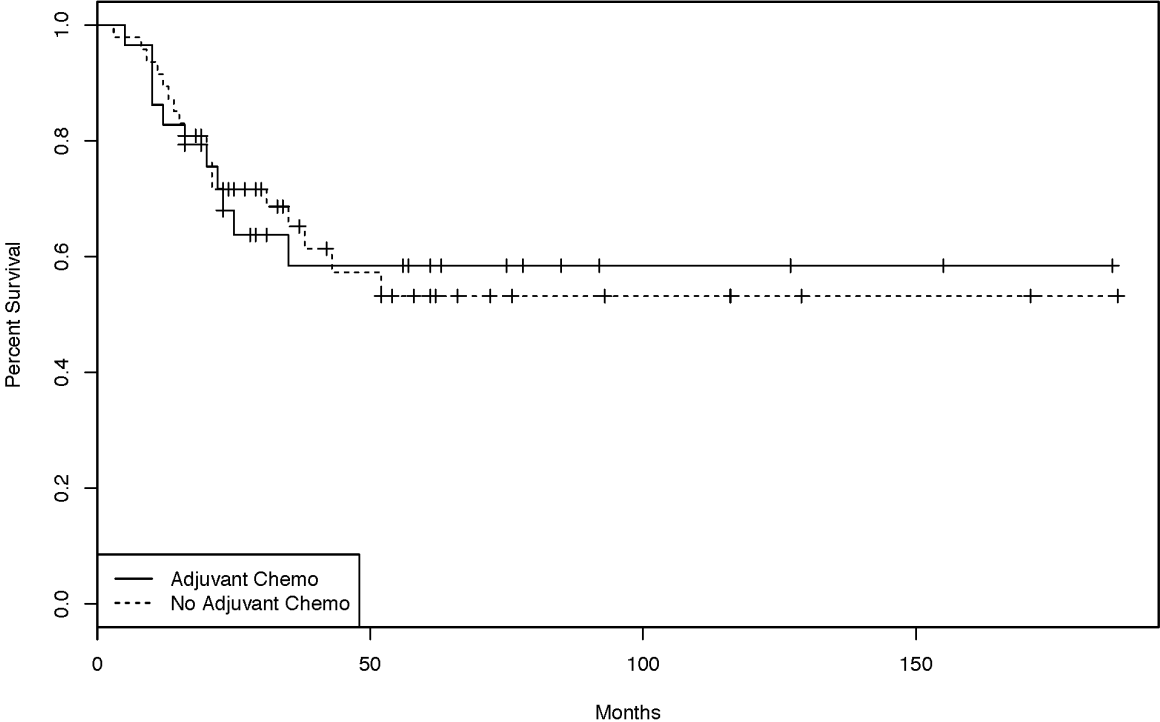
### S1. Risk factors for developing small bowel adenocarcinoma.

Positive family history (first degree relatives)	60/109 (55%)
Small bowel tumor	1/109 (1%)
Colorectal tumor	21/109 (19%)
Endometrium	1/109 (1%)
Kidney, Bladder, Ureter	5/109 (5%)
Breast	13/109 (12%)
Prostate	8/109 (8%)
Lung	7/109 (6%)
Lymphoma, hematological tumors	6/109 (6%)
Others	22/109 (20%)
Lynch-Syndrome (Amsterdam II criteria)	6/109 (6%)
Peutz-Jeghers-Syndrome	1/109 (1%)
Simultaneous/sequential tumors	43/148 (29%)
Simultaneous	12/148 (8%)
Sequential	35/148 (24%)
M. Crohn	18/144 (13%)
Duodenum	1/144 (0.7%)
Jejunum	4/144 (2.8%)
Ileum	13/144 (9.0%)

## S2. Leading symptoms at diagnosis (n=150)

	Abdominal discomfort	Gastrointestinal bleeding, chron. iron deficiency	Jaundice	Nausea, emesis	Other symptoms, asymptomatic
Duodenum	16	21	3	24	8
Jejunum	18	12	0	8	8
Ileum	15	6	0	9	2
In total	49 (33%)	39 (26%)	3 (2%)	41 (27%)	18 (12%)

**S3. Kaplan-Meier curves of the disease-free-survival for patients treated with or without adjuvant chemotherapy.**



47 patients treated in curative intent without adjuvant chemotherapy, 29 patients treated in a curative intent with adjuvant chemotherapy. (log rank test:  $p = 1.00$ )