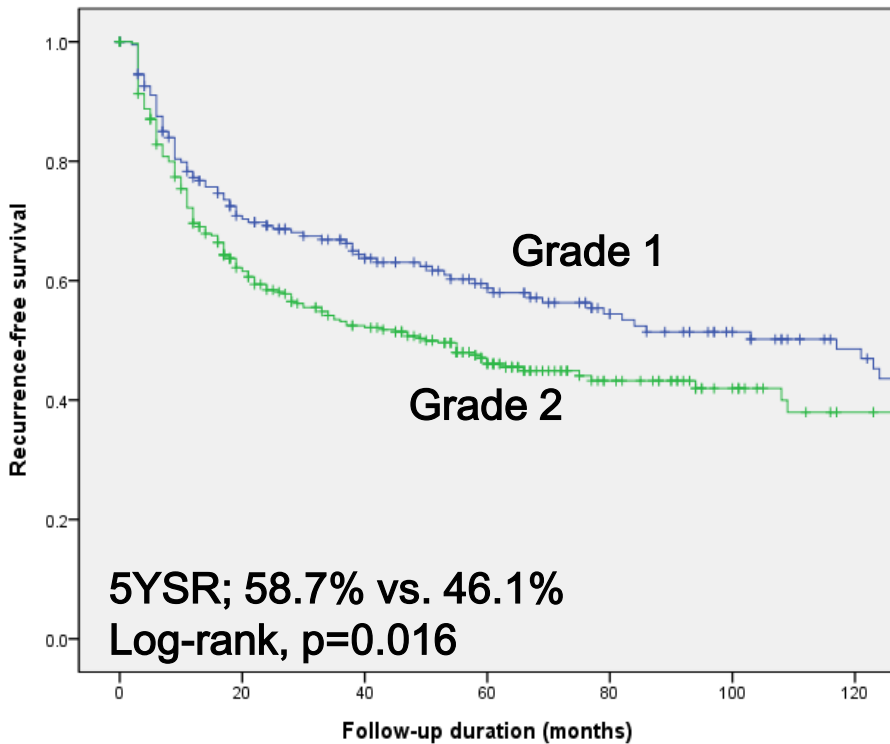


Supplemental Table 1. Comparative analysis results between PUNLMP group and noninvasive LGPUC group after propensity score matching

	PUNLMP (n=53)	LGPUC (n=53)	p-value
Age, ≥ 60	38 (71.7%)	42 (79.2%)	0.197
Gender, male	41 (77.4%)	44 (83.0%)	0.353
GHU, yes	24 (45.3%)	28 (52.8%)	0.304
BMI, mean (SD)	24.06 (2.48)	24.19 (2.65)	0.664
1973 WHO classification, grade			1.000
1	53 (100%)	53 (100%)	
2	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
Number			0.609
1	40 (75.5%)	37 (69.8%)	
2-7	12 (22.6%)	16 (30.2%)	
≥ 8	1 (1.9%)	0 (0%)	
Size, cm			0.665
≥ 3	4 (7.5%)	6 (11.3%)	
Repeat TUR-BT, yes	0 (0%)	1 (1.9%)	1.000
Intravesical therapy, yes	1 (1.9%)	3 (5.7%)	0.644
Upper urinary tract recurrence, yes	0 (0%)	1 (1.9%)	1.000
Recurrence, yes	16 (30.2%)	33 (62.7%)	<0.001
Progression, yes	10 (18.9%)	13 (24.5%)	0.197
All cause death, yes	6 (11.3%)	8 (15.1%)	0.734
Cancer specific death, yes	0 (0%)	1 (1.9%)	1.000

Fig. S1. Kaplan-Meier survival curves for (A) recurrence-free survival (RFS) and (B) progression-free survival (PFS) for patients with grade 1 and grade 2 papillary urothelial carcinoma according to the 1973 WHO classification system

A



B

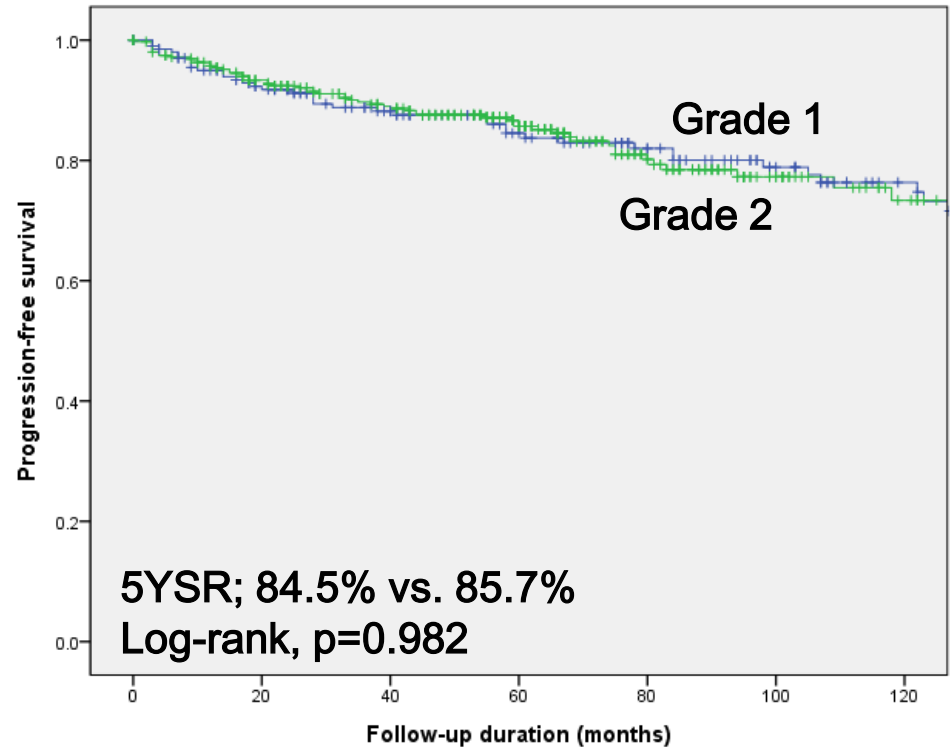
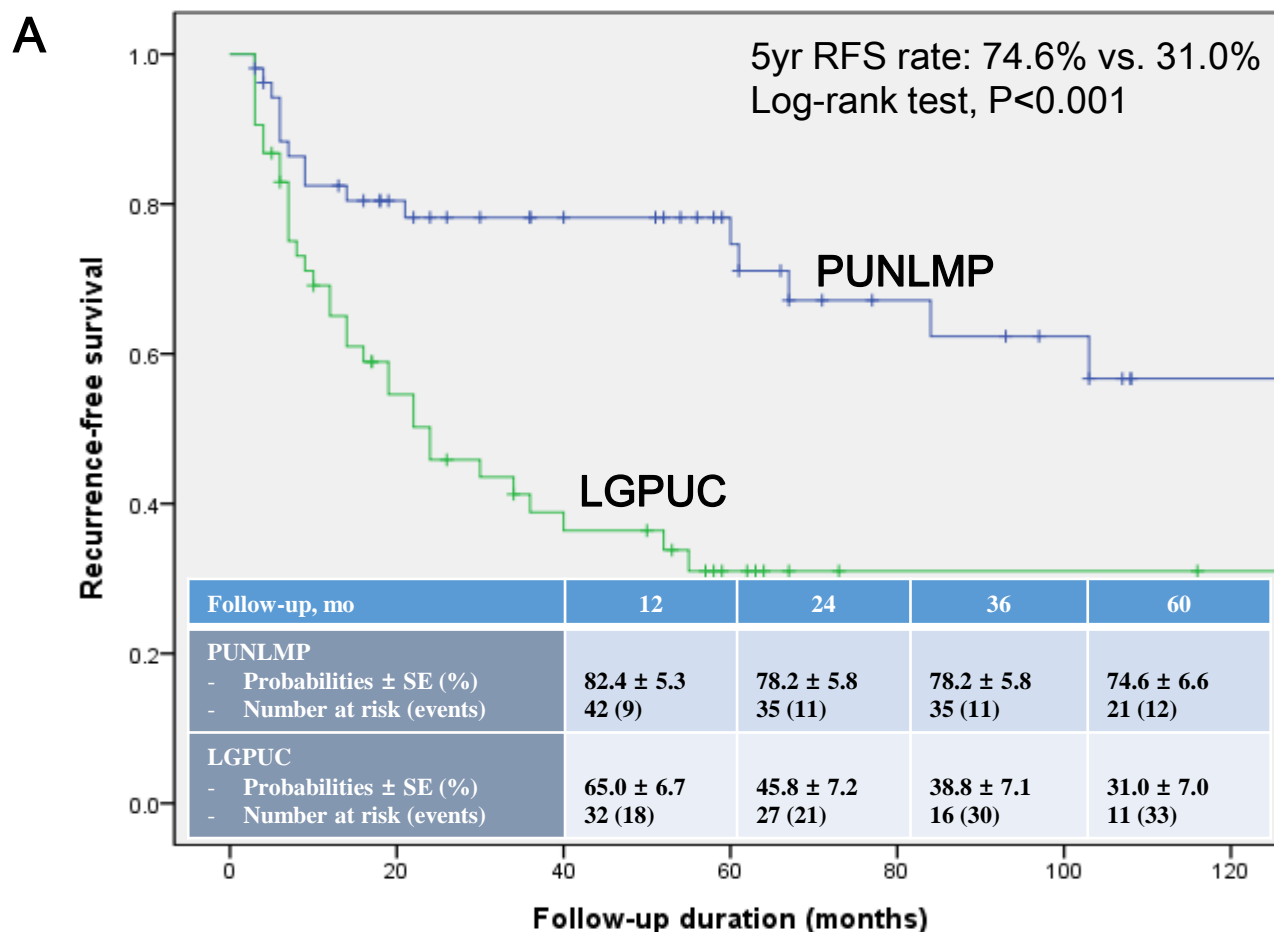
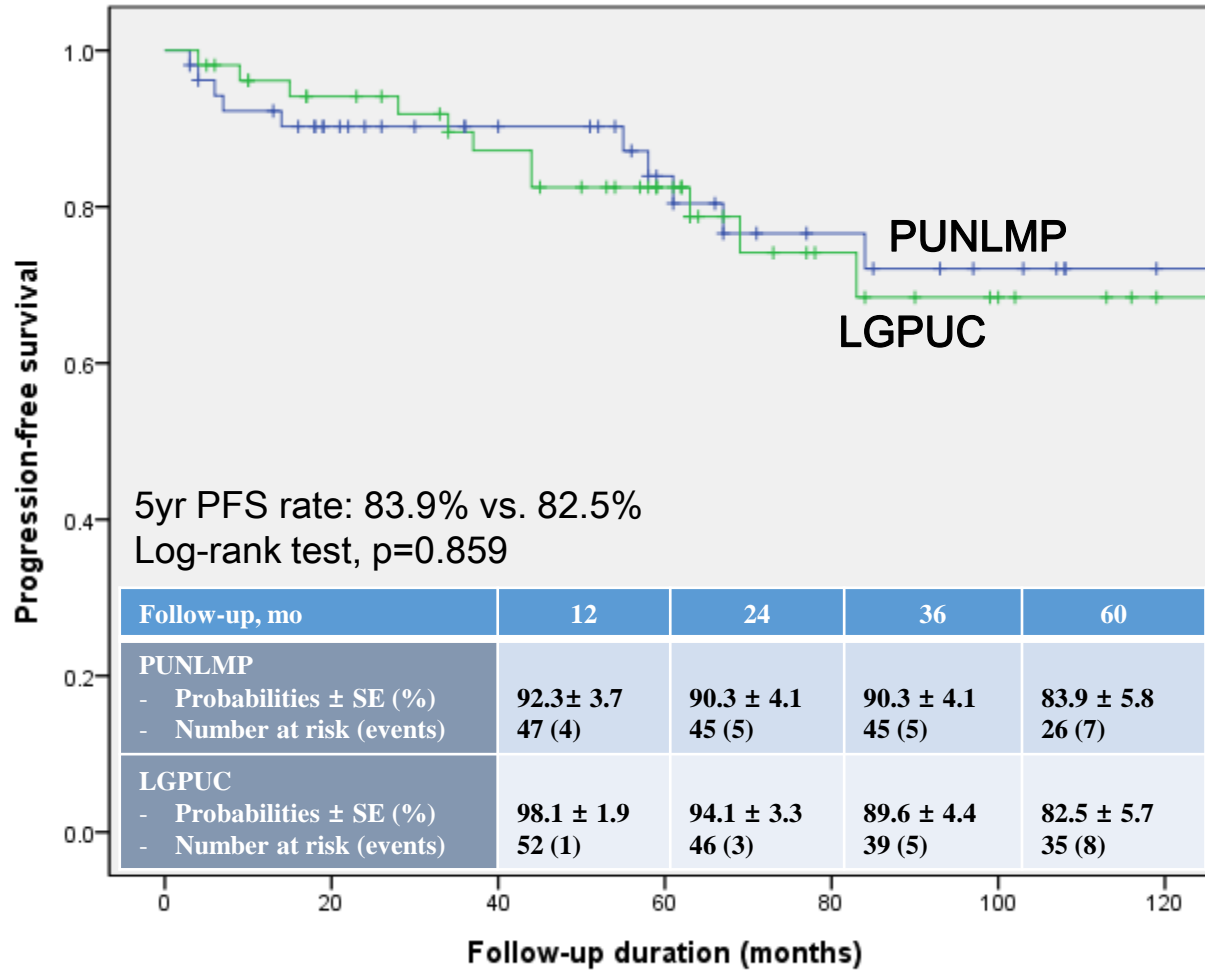


Fig. S2. Kaplan-Meier survival curves for (A) recurrence-free survival (RFS) and (B) progression-free survival (PFS), and (C) overall survival for patients with papillary urothelial neoplasm of low malignant potential (PUNLMP) and noninvasive low-grade papillary urothelial carcinoma (noninvasive LGPUC) according to the 2004 WHO/ISUP classification system after propensity score matching



B

C

