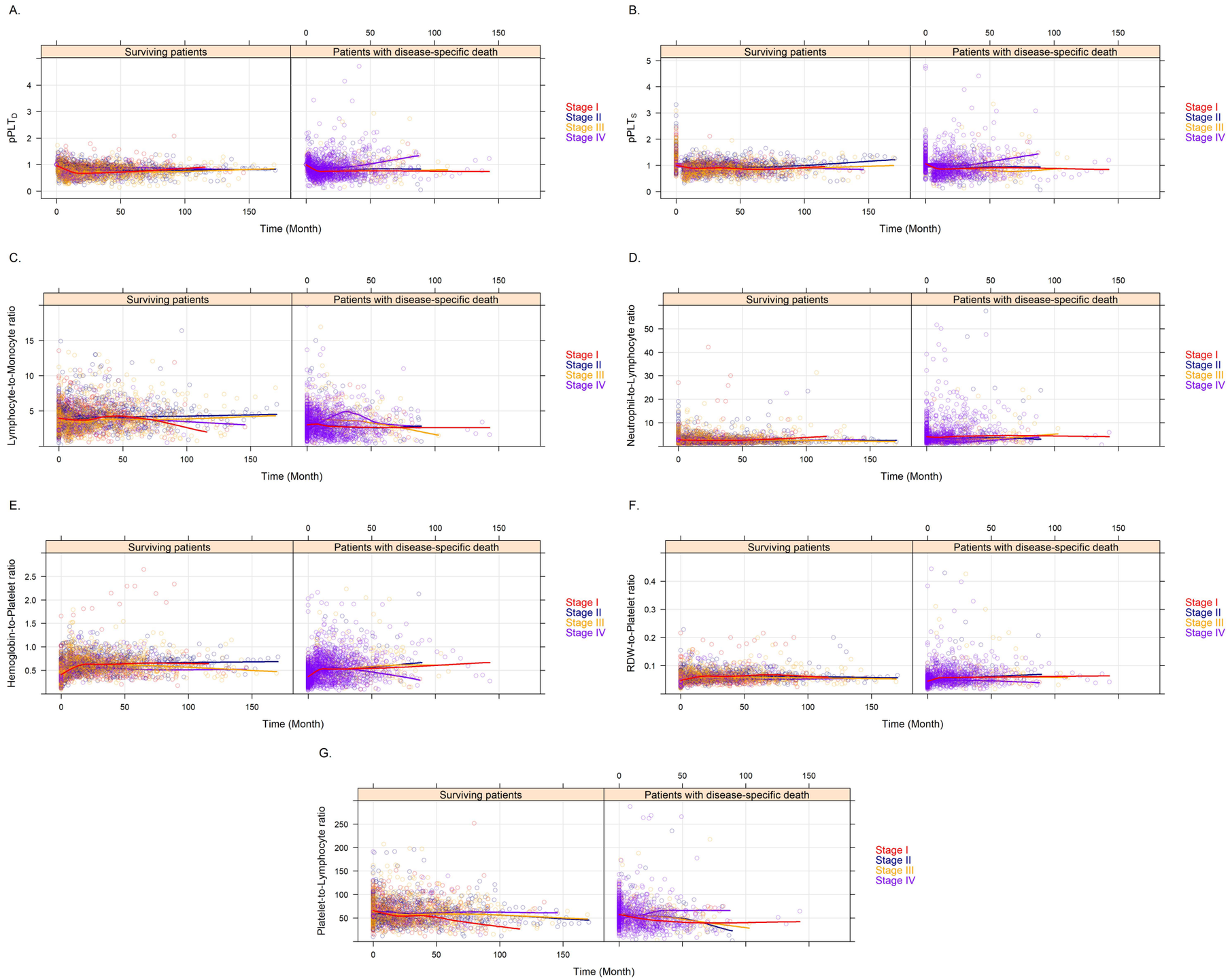

Figure S1: All recorded complete blood count ratio values of the 835 study participants, which have been stratified by AJCC staging [citation No. 20 of the article].
Note: regression curves are not drawn from the actual spline adjusted mixed effect model, but the automatic smoothing curve of the plotting process!
pPLTD: personalized platelet count relative to 'at-diagnosis'; pPLTS: personalized platelet count relative to 'after-surgery'; RDW: red blood cell distribution width.

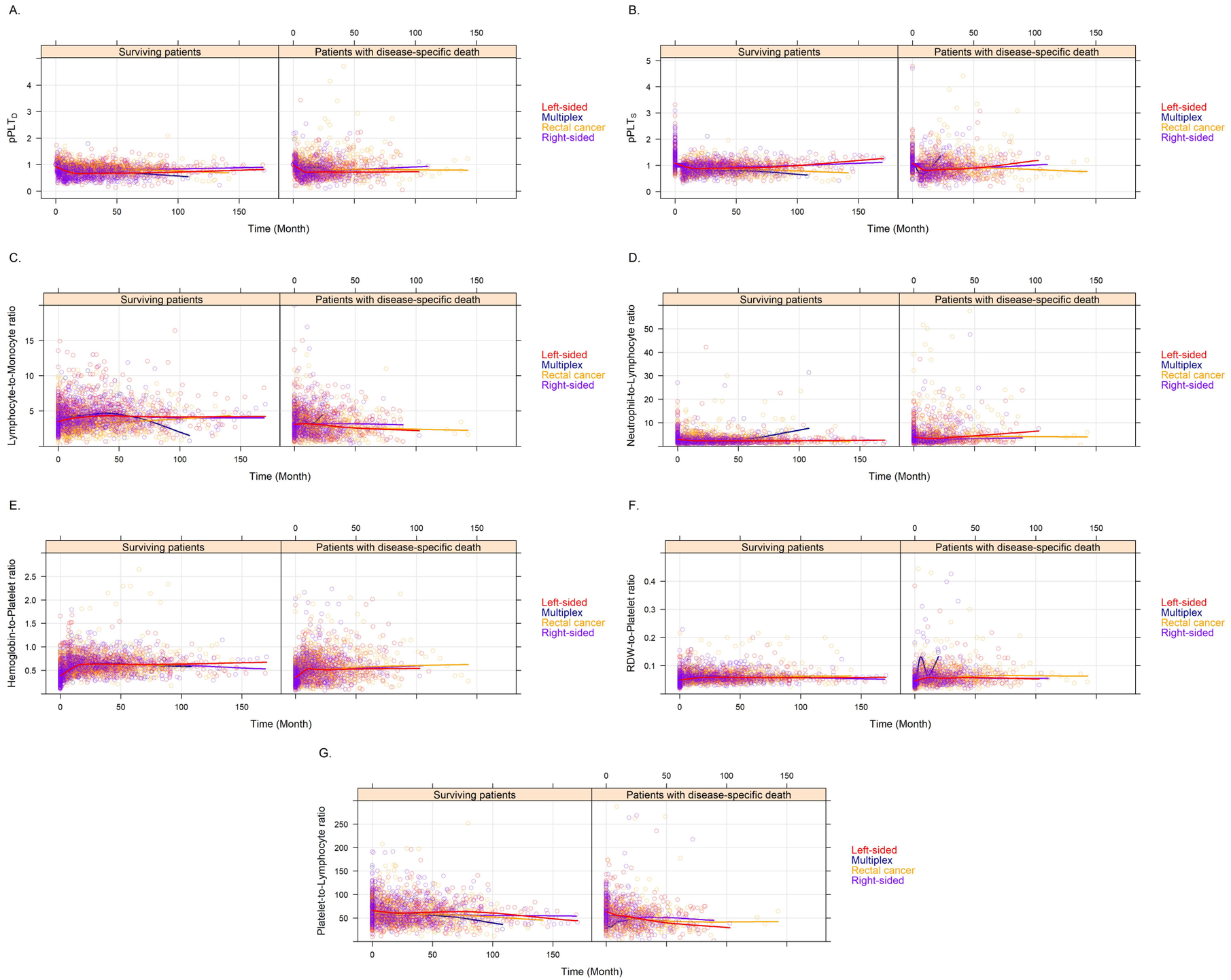

Figure S2: All recorded complete blood count ratio values of the 835 study participants, which have been stratified by the location of the tumor.
Note: regression curves are not drawn from the actual spline adjusted mixed effect model, but the automatic smoothing curve of the plotting process!
pPLTD: personalized platelet count relative to 'at-diagnosis'; pPLTs: personalized platelet count relative to 'after-surgery'; RDW: red blood cell distribution width.

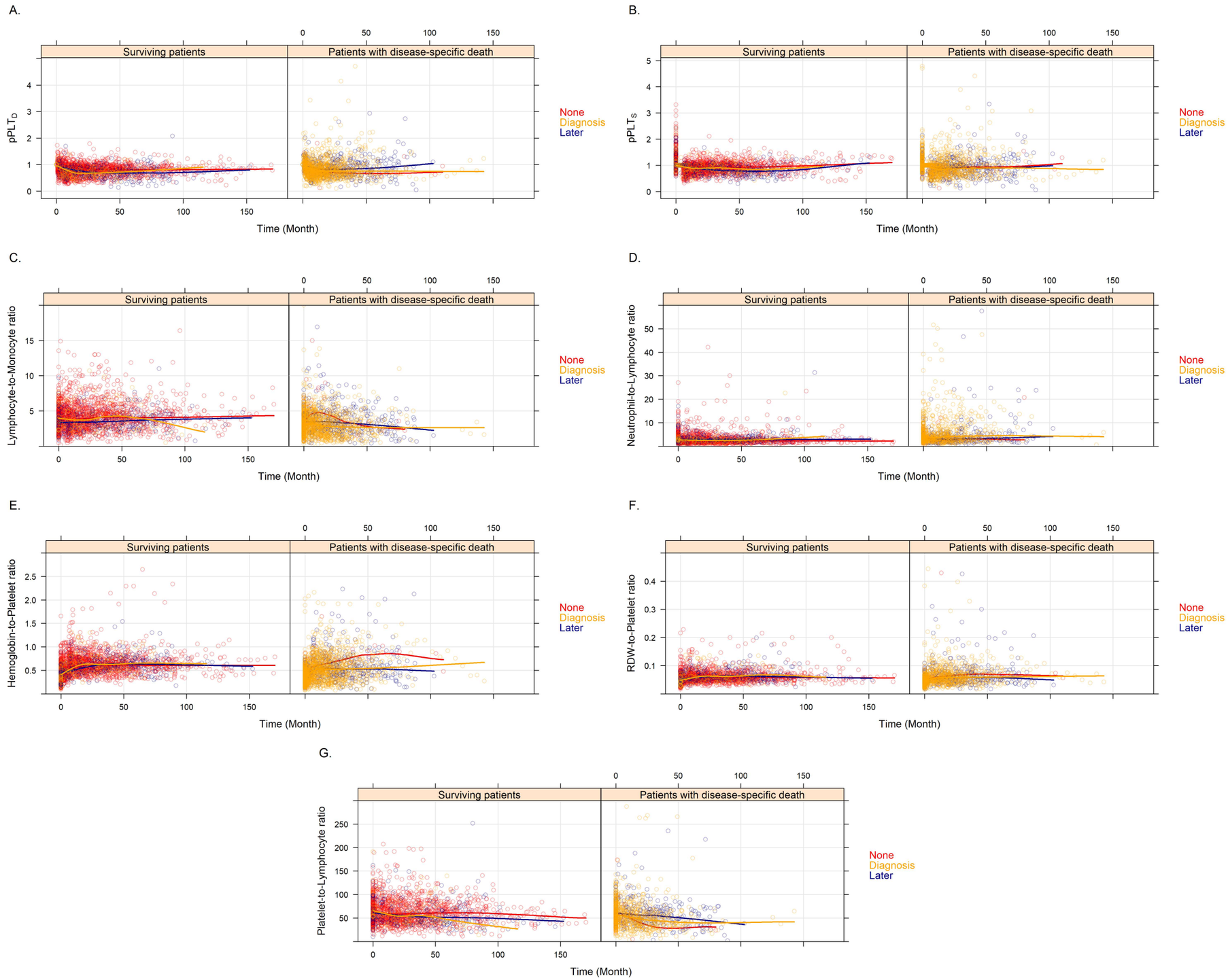

Figure S3: All recorded complete blood count ratio values of the 835 study participants, which have been stratified by the presence of distant metastases.
Note: regression curves are not drawn from the actual spline adjusted mixed effect model, but the automatic smoothing curve of the plotting process!
pPLTD: personalized platelet count relative to 'at-diagnosis'; pPLTs: personalized platelet count relative to 'after-surgery'; RDW: red blood cell distribution width.

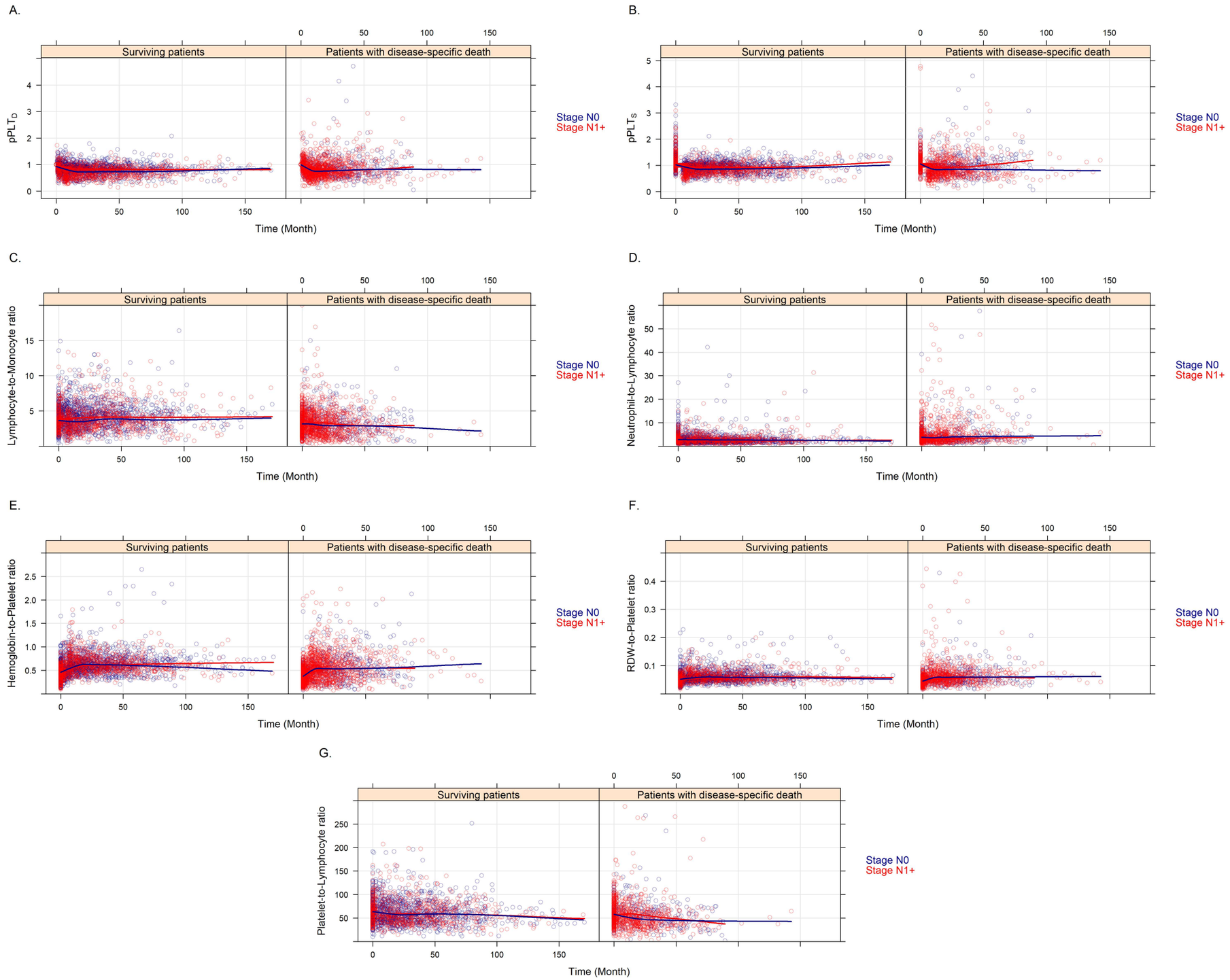

Figure S4: All recorded complete blood count ratio values of the 835 study participants, which have been stratified based on the presence of lymph node metastases.
Note: regression curves are not drawn from the actual spline adjusted mixed effect model, but the automatic smoothing curve of the plotting process!
pPLTD: personalized platelet count relative to 'at-diagnosis'; pPLTs: personalized platelet count relative to 'after-surgery'; RDW: red blood cell distribution width.

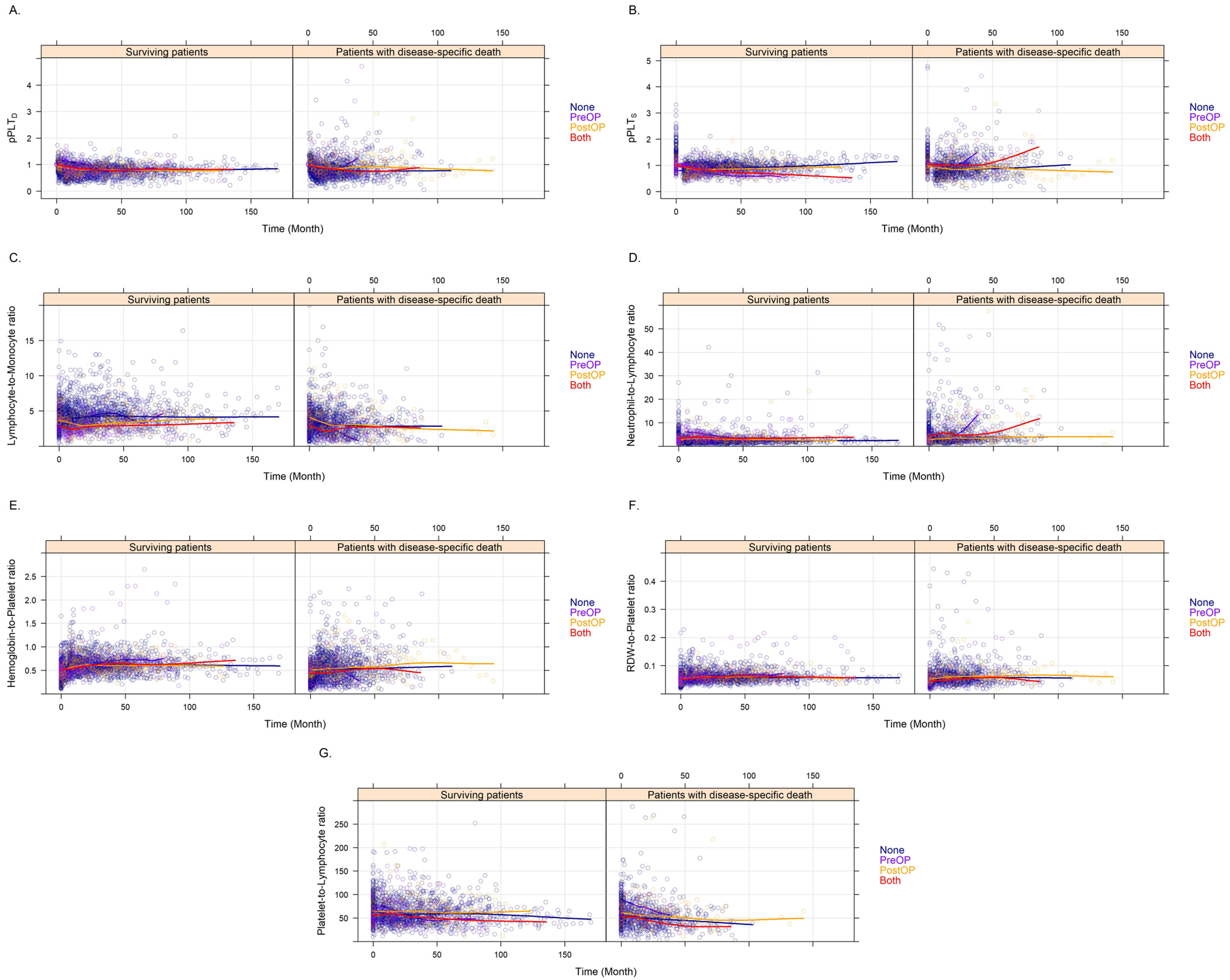

Figure S5: All recorded complete blood count ratio values of the 835 study participants, which have been stratified based on the use of radiotherapy.
Note: regression curves are not drawn from the actual spline adjusted mixed effect model, but the automatic smoothing curve of the plotting process!
pPLTD: personalized platelet count relative to 'at-diagnosis'; pPLTs: personalized platelet count relative to 'after-surgery'; RDW: red blood cell distribution width.

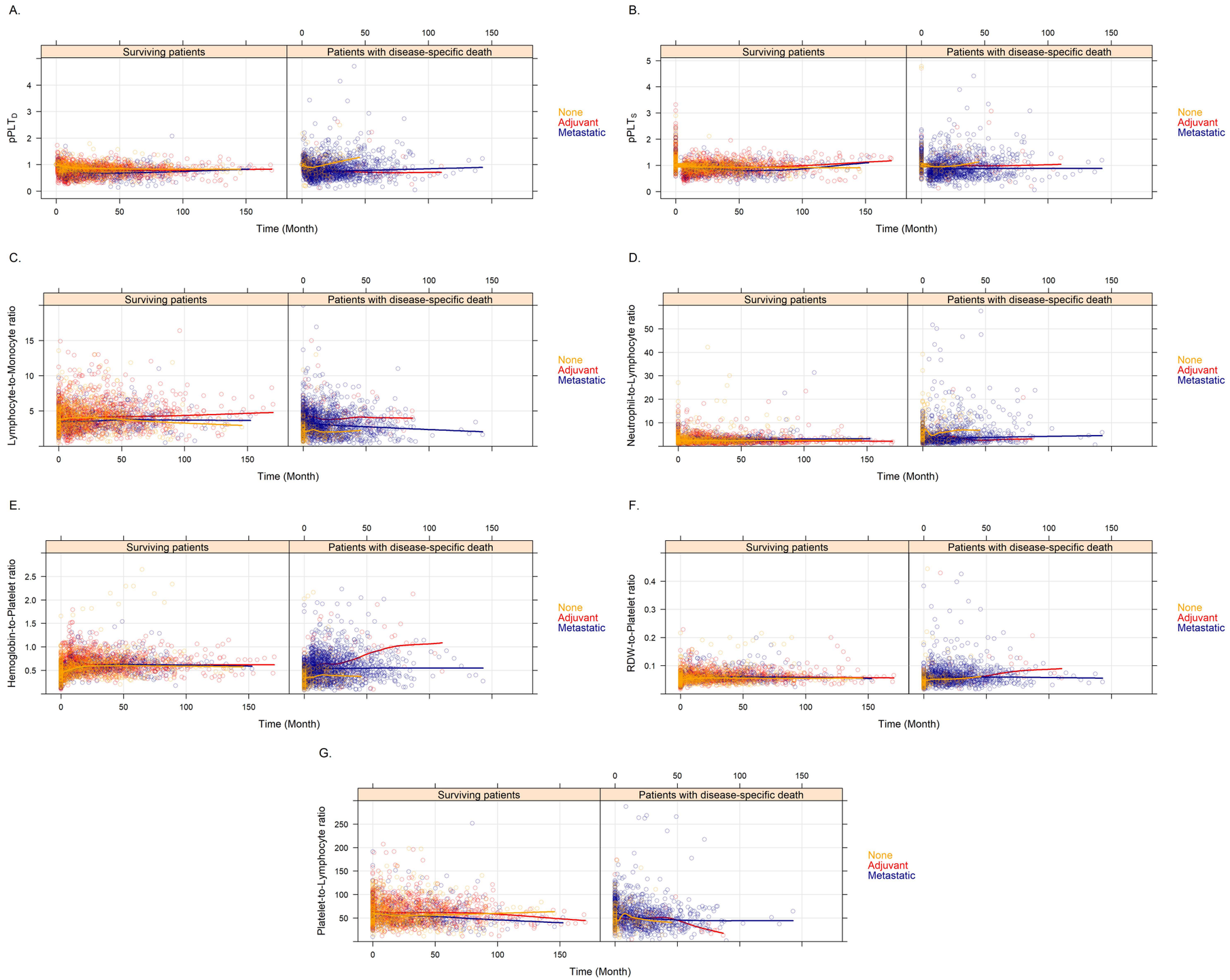

Figure S6: All recorded complete blood count ratio values of the 835 study participants, which have been stratified based on the use of chemotherapy (grouping 1).
Note: regression curves are not drawn from the actual spline adjusted mixed effect model, but the automatic smoothing curve of the plotting process!
pPLTD: personalized platelet count relative to 'at-diagnosis'; pPLTs: personalized platelet count relative to 'after-surgery'; RDW: red blood cell distribution width.

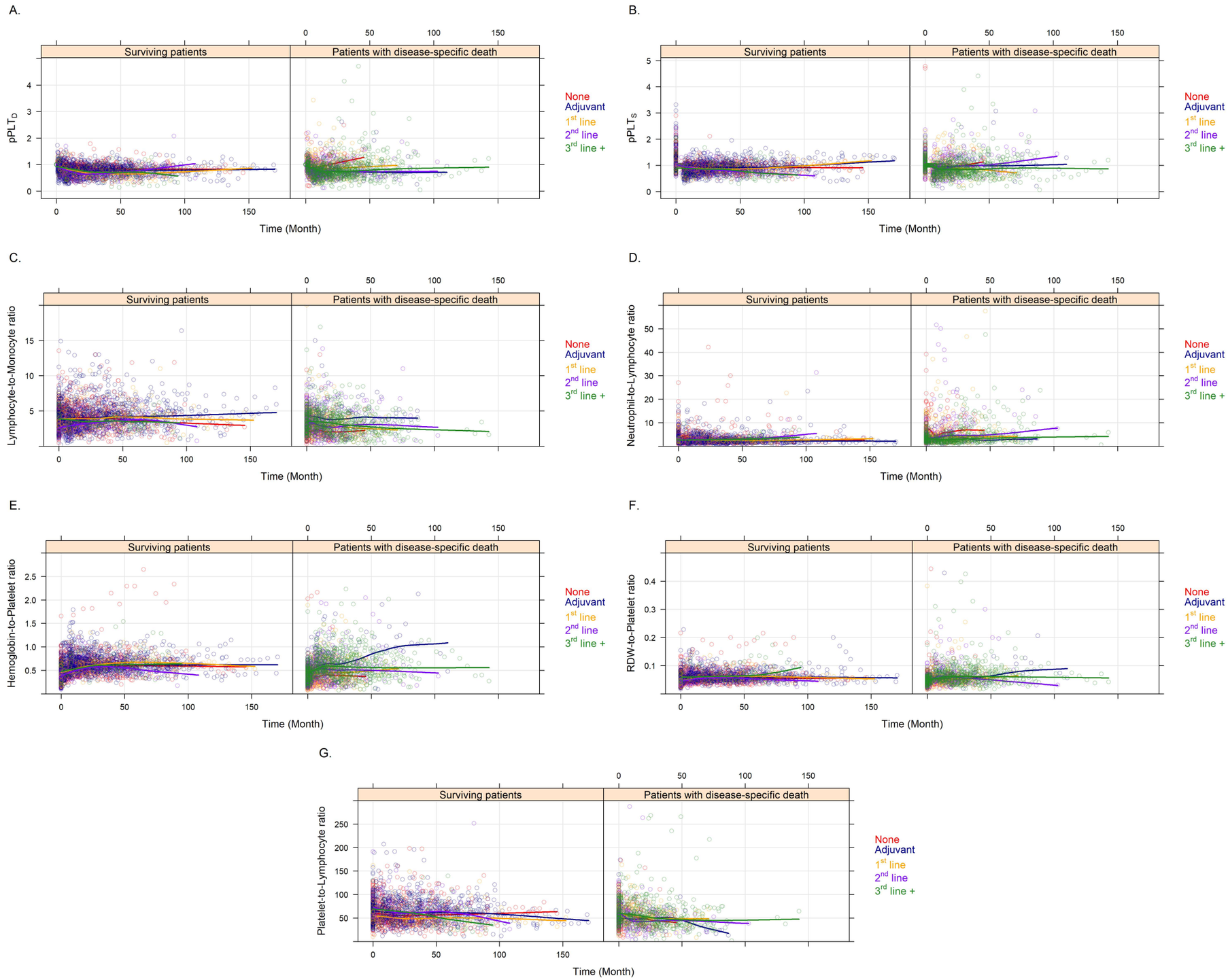

Figure S7: All recorded complete blood count ratio values of the 835 study participants, which have been stratified by the use of chemotherpay (grouping 2).
Note: regression curves are not drawn from the actual spline adjusted mixed effect model, but the automatic smoothing curve of the plotting process!
pPLTD: personalized platelet count relative to 'at-diagnosis'; pPLTS: personalized platelet count relative to 'after-surgery'; RDW: red blood cell distribution width.

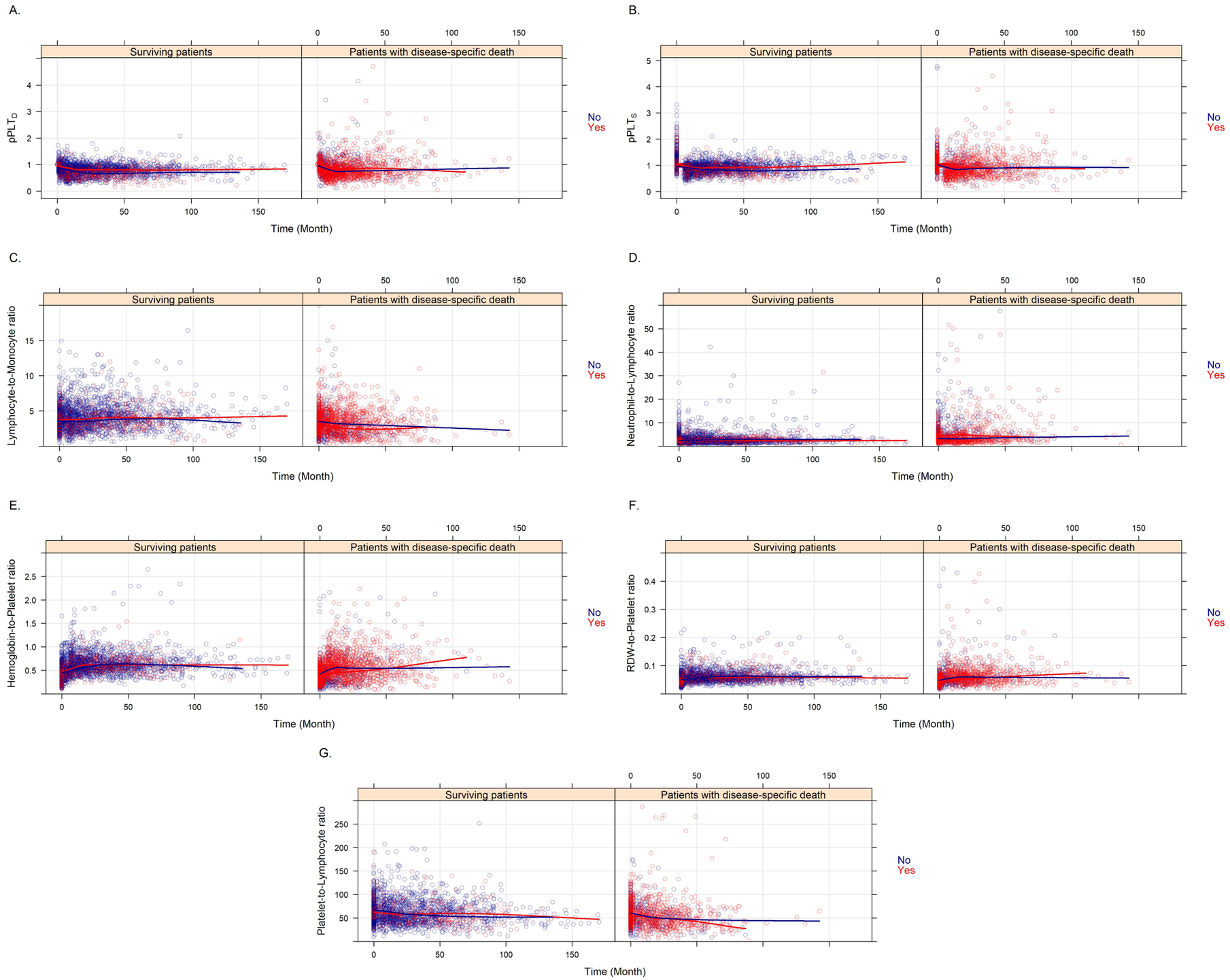

Figure S8: All recorded complete blood count ratio values of the 835 study participants, which have been stratified based on the use of biological agents (e.g., bevacizumab or pantimumab).
Note: regression curves are not drawn from the actual spline adjusted mixed effect model, but the automatic smoothing curve of the plotting process!
pPLTD: personalized platelet count relative to 'at-diagnosis'; pPLTs: personalized platelet count relative to 'after-surgery'; RDW: red blood cell distribution width.

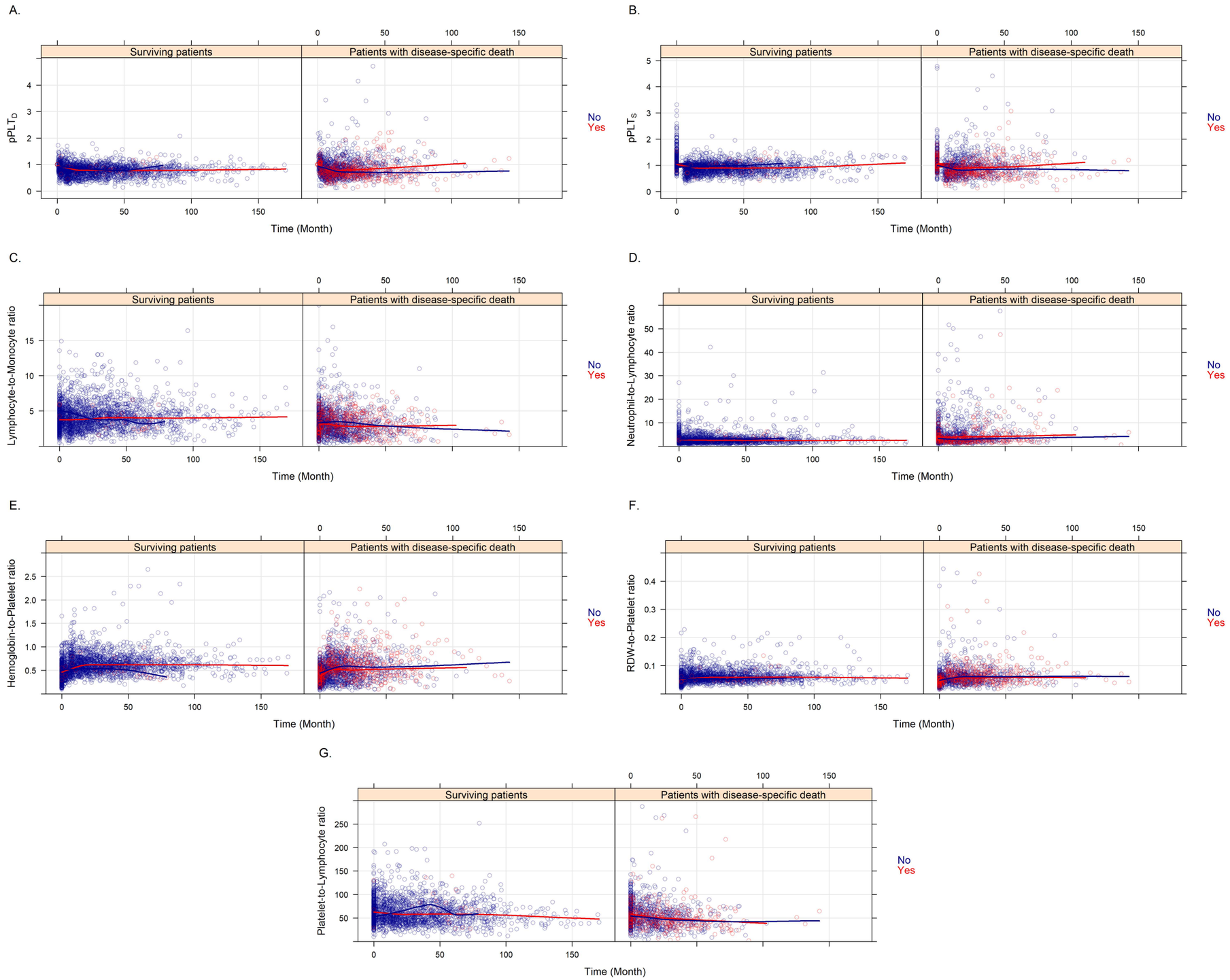

Figure S9: All recorded complete blood count ratio values of the 835 study participants, which have been stratified based on the use of regorafenib / trifluridine-tipiracil.
Note: regression curves are not drawn from the actual spline adjusted mixed effect model, but the automatic smoothing curve of the plotting process!
pPLTD: personalized platelet count relative to 'at-diagnosis'; pPLTs: personalized platelet count relative to 'after-surgery'; RDW: red blood cell distribution width.

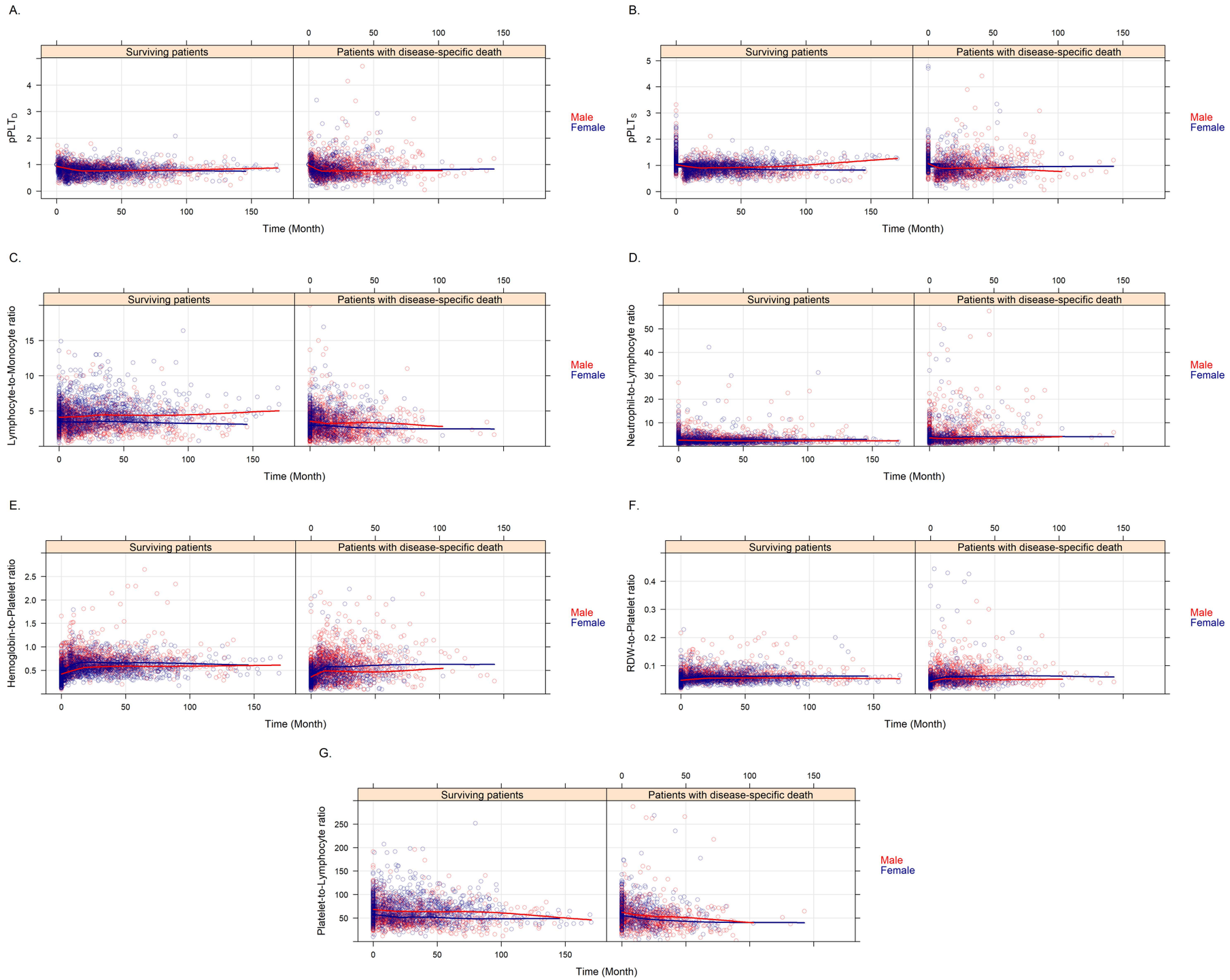

Figure S10: All recorded complete blood count ratio values of the 835 study participants, which have been stratified by sex.
Note: regression curves are not drawn from the actual spline adjusted mixed effect model, but the automatic smoothing curve of the plotting process!
pPLTD: personalized platelet count relative to 'at-diagnosis'; pPLTs: personalized platelet count relative to 'after-surgery'; RDW: red blood cell distribution width.

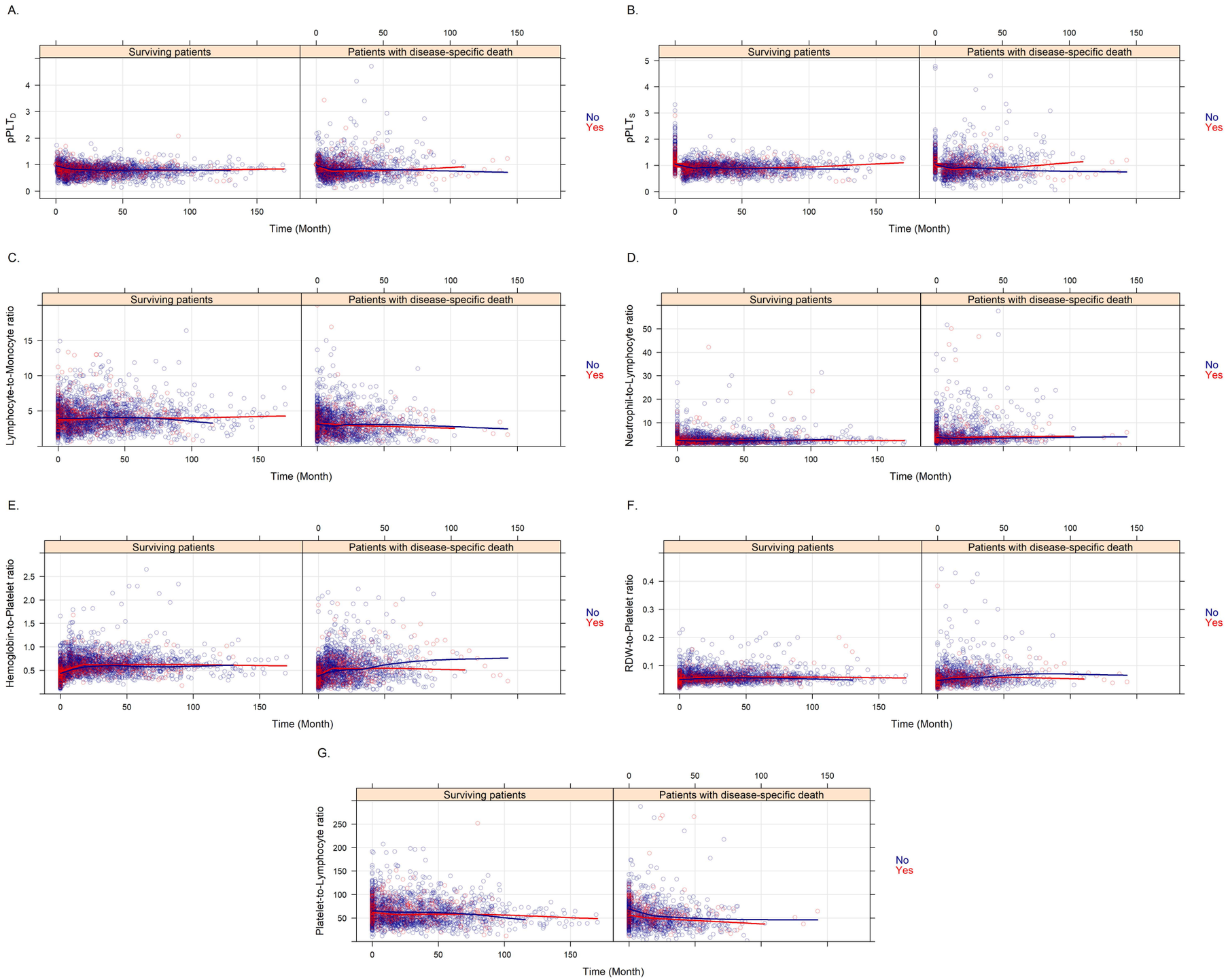

Figure S11: All recorded complete blood count ratio values of the 835 study participants, which have been stratified by cholecystectomy in the patient's medical history.
Note: regression curves are not drawn from the actual spline adjusted mixed effect model, but the automatic smoothing curve of the plotting process!
pPLTD: personalized platelet count relative to 'at-diagnosis'; pPLTs: personalized platelet count relative to 'after-surgery'; RDW: red blood cell distribution width.

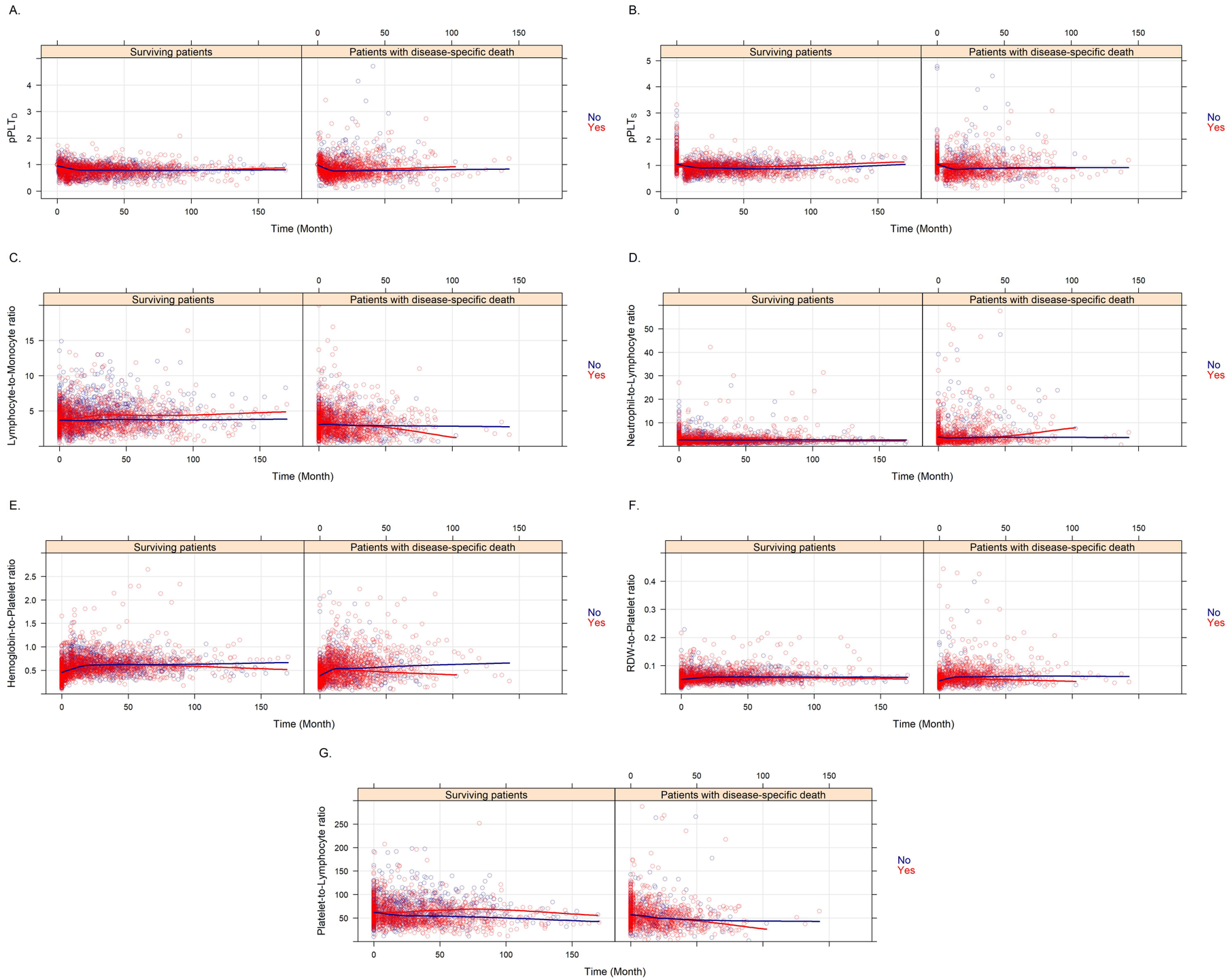

Figure S12: All recorded complete blood count ratio values of the 835 study participants, which have been stratified by hypertension in the patient's medical history.
Note: regression curves are not drawn from the actual spline adjusted mixed effect model, but the automatic smoothing curve of the plotting process!
pPLTD: personalized platelet count relative to 'at-diagnosis'; pPLTs: personalized platelet count relative to 'after-surgery'; RDW: red blood cell distribution width.

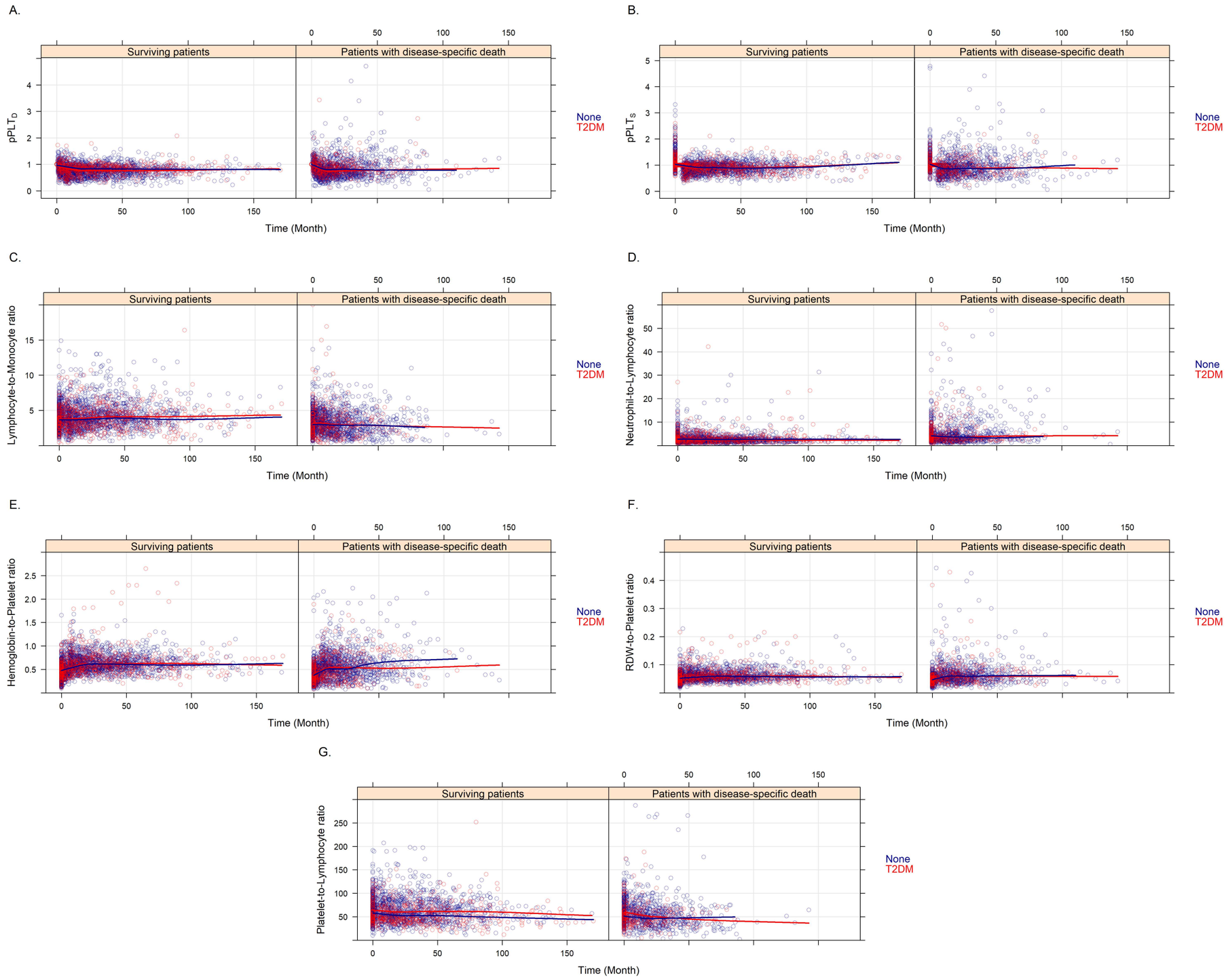

Figure S13: All recorded complete blood count ratio values of the 835 study participants, which have been stratified by type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) in the patient's medical history.
Note: regression curves are not drawn from the actual spline adjusted mixed effect model, but the automatic smoothing curve of the plotting process!
pPLTD: personalized platelet count relative to 'at-diagnosis'; pPLTs: personalized platelet count relative to 'after-surgery'; RDW: red blood cell distribution width.

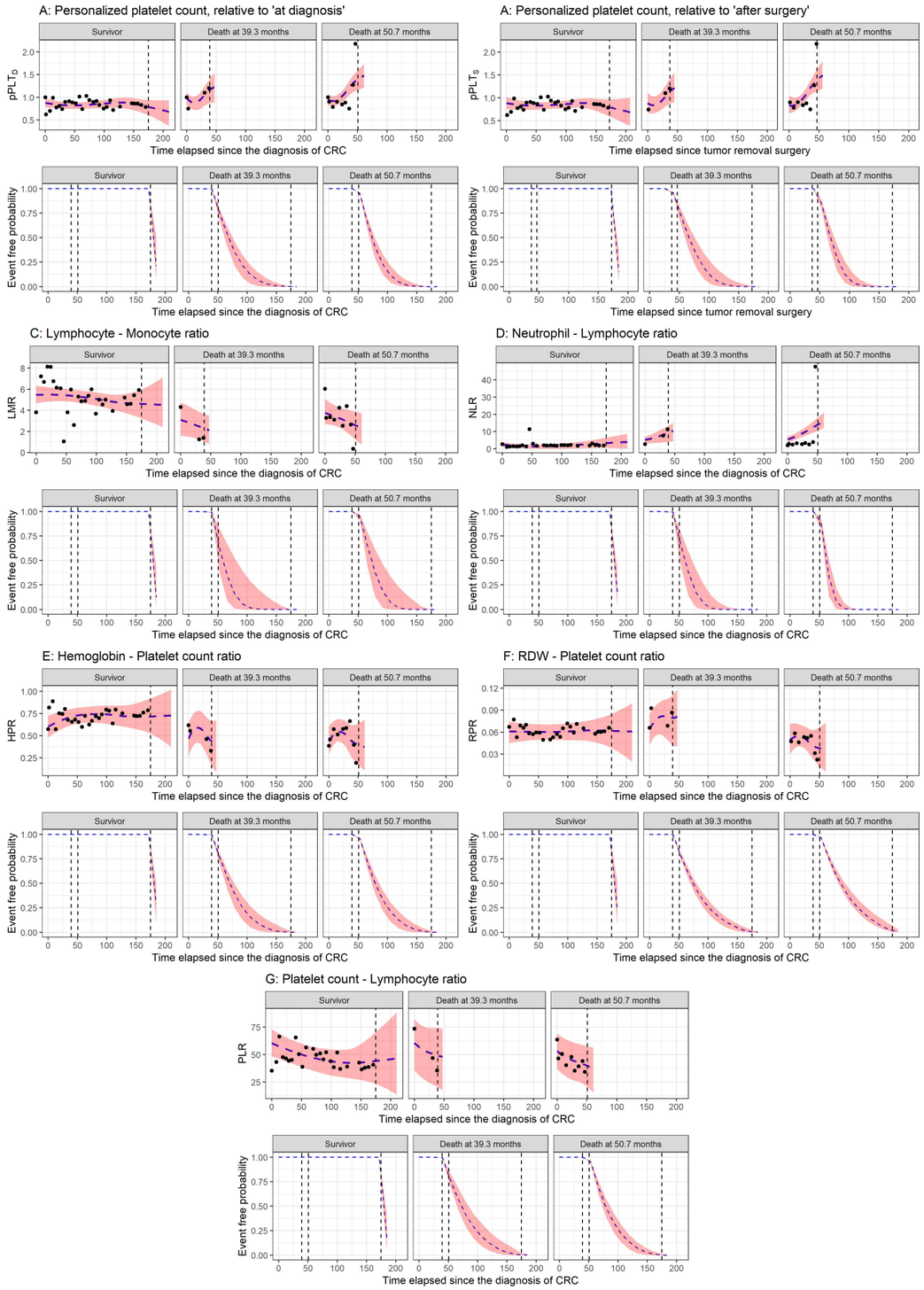

Figure S14: Estimated longitudinal trajectories and survival probabilities of three patients based on the results of the univariate Bayesian joint-models.

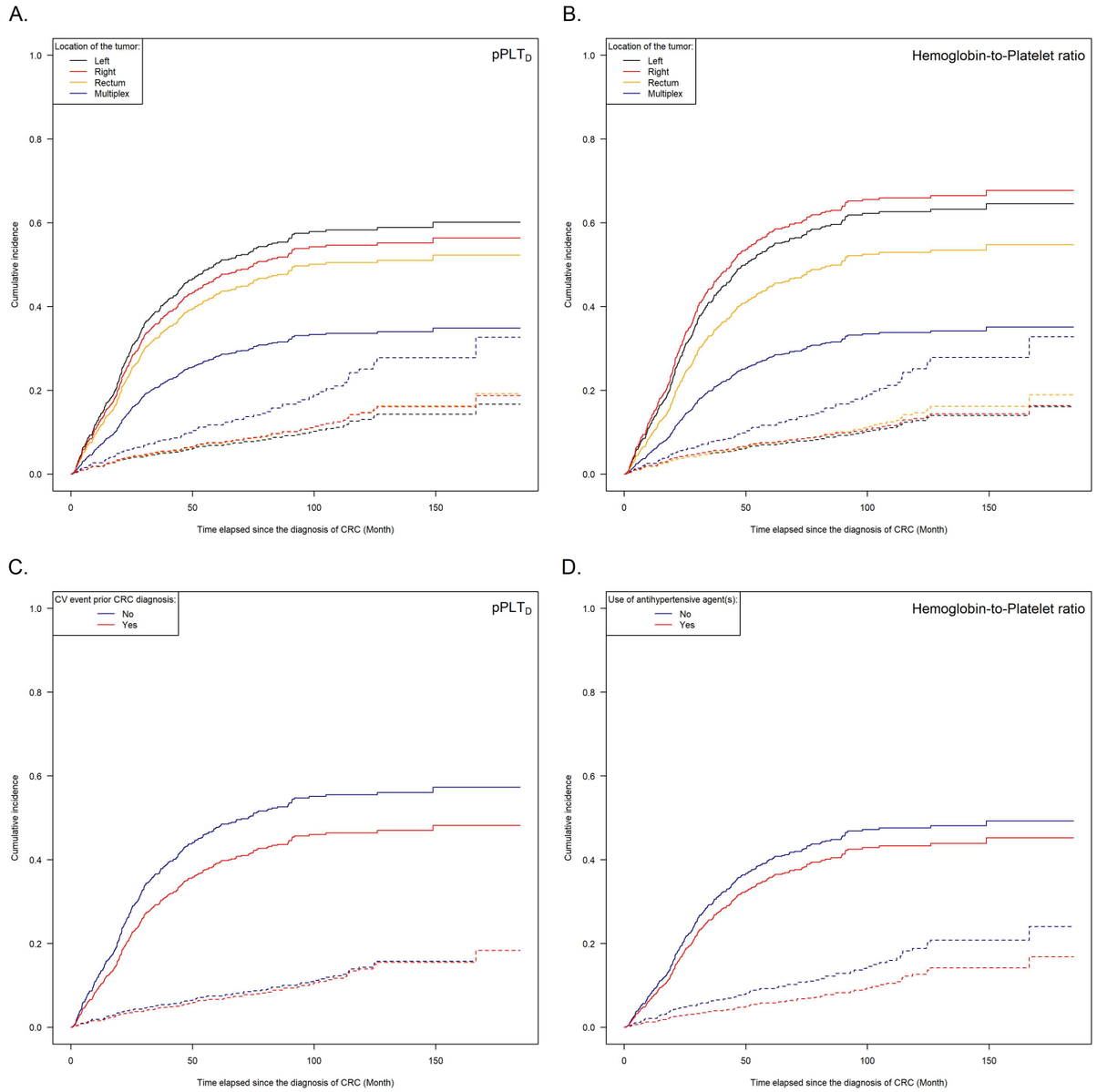

Figure S15: Survival curves for two competing events, in colorectal cancer patients.
Solid and dashed lines represent disease-specific death and non-cancer related death, respectively.
A: Personalized platelet count relative to 'at-diagnosis' (pPLTD), stratified by the location of the tumor (Rectum vs Left-sided: p = 0.0987).
B: Hemoglobin-to-Platelet ratio, stratified by the location of the tumor (Multiplex vs Left-sided: p = 0.0982).
C: Personalized platelet count relative to 'at-diagnosis' (pPLTD), stratified by major cardiovasular event in patient's medical history (p = 0.0890).
D: Hemoglobin-to-Platelet ratio, stratified by the use of antihypertensive agent(s) (p = 0.0846).