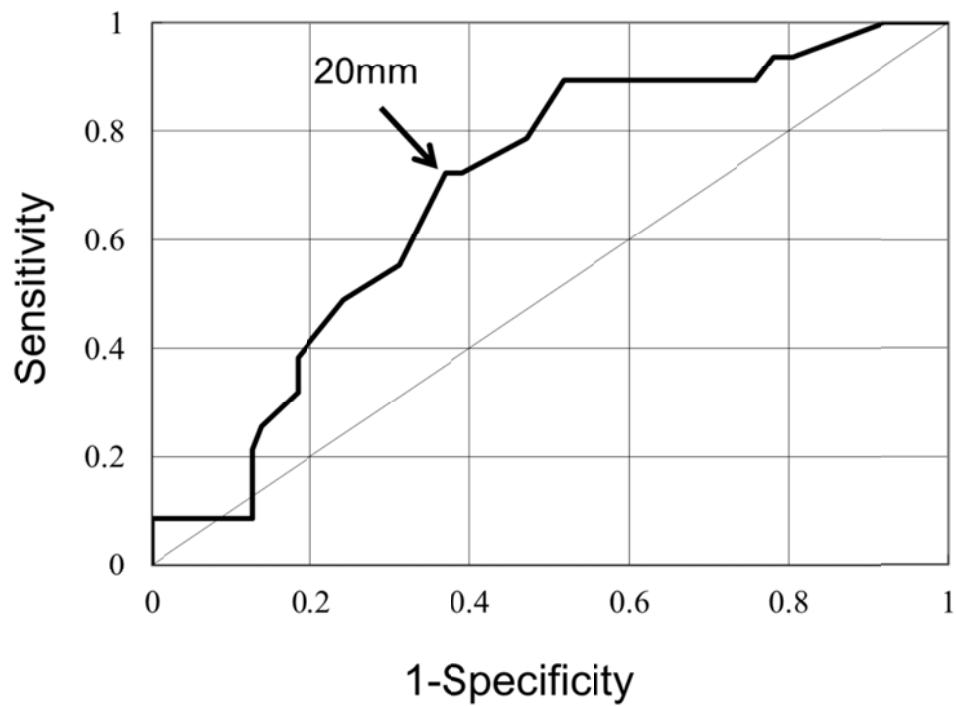


Supplementary Figure 1 Receiver-operating characteristic curve that shows how short axis cut-offs of 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15 mm differentiate malignant from benign lymph node. The best cut-off value (13 mm) is indicated by the black arrow.



Supplementary Figure 2 Receiver-operating characteristic curve that shows how long axis cut-offs of 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 or 22 mm differentiate malignant from benign lymph node. The best cut-off value (20 mm) is indicated by the black arrow.

		Reader B (H.I)		
		Round	Oval	Total
Reader A (M.Kudo)	Round	39	17	56
	Oval	7	71	78
	Total	46	88	134

κ coefficient : 0.63

Supplementary Table 1-1 This 2×2 Table shows the inter-observer agreement between the two readers in terms of the shape variable.

		Reader B (H.I)		
		Sharp	Fuzzy	Total
Reader A (M.Kudo)	Sharp	85	10	95
	Fuzzy	17	22	39
	Total	102	32	134

κ coefficient : 0.49

Supplementary Table 1-2 This 2×2 Table shows the inter-observer agreement between the two readers in terms of the edge characteristics variable.

		Reader B (H.I)		
		Hypo	Hyper	Total
Reader A (M.Kudo)	Hypo	54	15	69
	Hyper	10	55	65
	Total	64	70	134

κ coefficient : 0.47

Supplementary Table 1-3 This 2×2 Table shows the inter-observer agreement between the two readers in terms of the echogenicity variable.

		Reader B (H.I)		
		CIV absent	CIV present	Total
Reader A (M.Kudo)	CIV absent	45	11	56
	CIV present	9	69	78
	Total	54	80	134

κ coefficient : 0.69

Supplementary Table 1-4 This 2×2 Table shows the inter-observer agreement between the two readers in terms of the color Doppler EUS variable (presence/absence of CIV).

		Reader B (H.I)		
		Hetero	Homo	Total
Reader A (M.Kudo)	Hetero	39	10	49
	Homo	2	83	85
	Total	41	93	134

κ coefficient : 0.81

Supplementary Table 1-5 This 2×2 Table shows the inter-observer agreement between the two readers in terms of the CH-EUS variable (heterogeneous/homogeneous enhancement).

		CH-EUS (Heterogeneous)	
		correct	incorrect
Short axis (13mm or longer)	correct	96	12
	incorrect	22	4

Supplementary Table 2-1 This 2×2 Table shows the number of discordances between CH-EUS (heterogeneous enhancement) and standard EUS-determined short axis length in terms of differentiating malignant from benign lymph nodes.

		CH-EUS(Heterogeneous)	
		correct	incorrect
Long axis (20mm or longer)	correct	76	13
	incorrect	42	3

Supplementary Table 2-2 This 2×2 Table shows the number of discordances between CH-EUS (heterogeneous enhancement) and standard-EUS-determined long axis length in terms of differentiating malignant from benign lymph nodes.

		CH-EUS(Heterogeneous)	
		correct	incorrect
Shape (Round)	correct	84	10
	incorrect	34	16

Supplementary Table 2-3 This 2×2 Table shows the number of discordances between CH-EUS (heterogeneous enhancement) and standard EUS-determined shape in terms of differentiating malignant from benign lymph nodes.

		CH-EUS(Heterogeneous)	
		correct	incorrect
Edge characteristics (Sharp)	correct	50	14
	incorrect	68	2

Supplementary Table 2-4 This 2×2 Table shows the number of discordances between CH-EUS (heterogeneous enhancement) and standard EUS-determined edge characteristics in terms of differentiating malignant from benign lymph nodes.

		CH-EUS(Heterogeneous)	
		correct	incorrect
Echogenicity (Hypoechogenicity)	correct	74	10
	incorrect	44	6

Supplementary Table 2-5 This 2×2 Table shows the number of discordances between CH-EUS (heterogeneous enhancement) and standard EUS-determined echogenicity in terms of differentiating malignant from benign lymph nodes.

		CH-EUS(Heterogeneous)	
		correct	incorrect
Color Doppler (CIV absent)	correct	87	9
	incorrect	31	7

Supplementary Table 2-6 This 2×2 Table shows the number of discordances between CH-EUS (heterogeneous enhancement) and Color Doppler EUS (absence of a central intranodal vessel) in terms of differentiating malignant from benign lymph nodes.

Video legends

Video 1 A typical example of a lymph node with heterogeneous enhancement.

Video 2 A typical example of a lymph node with homogeneous enhancement.

Supplementary files

Supplementary Figure 1 Receiver-operating characteristic curve that shows how short axis cut-offs of 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15 mm differentiate malignant from benign lymph node. The best cut-off value (13 mm) is indicated by the black arrow.

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EUS-determined short axis length in terms of differentiating malignant from benign lymph nodes.

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Supplementary Table 2-3 This 2x2 Table shows the number of discordances between CH-EUS (heterogeneous enhancement) and standard EUS-determined shape in terms of differentiating malignant from benign lymph nodes.

Supplementary Table 2-4 This 2x2 Table shows the number of discordances between CH-EUS (heterogeneous enhancement) and standard EUS-determined edge characteristics in terms of differentiating malignant from benign lymph nodes.

Supplementary Table 2-5 This 2x2 Table shows the number of discordances between CH-EUS (heterogeneous enhancement) and standard EUS-determined echogenicity in terms of differentiating malignant from benign lymph nodes.

Supplementary Table 2-6 This 2x2 Table shows the number of discordances between CH-EUS (heterogeneous enhancement) and Color Doppler EUS (absence of a central intranodal vessel) in terms of differentiating malignant from benign lymph nodes.