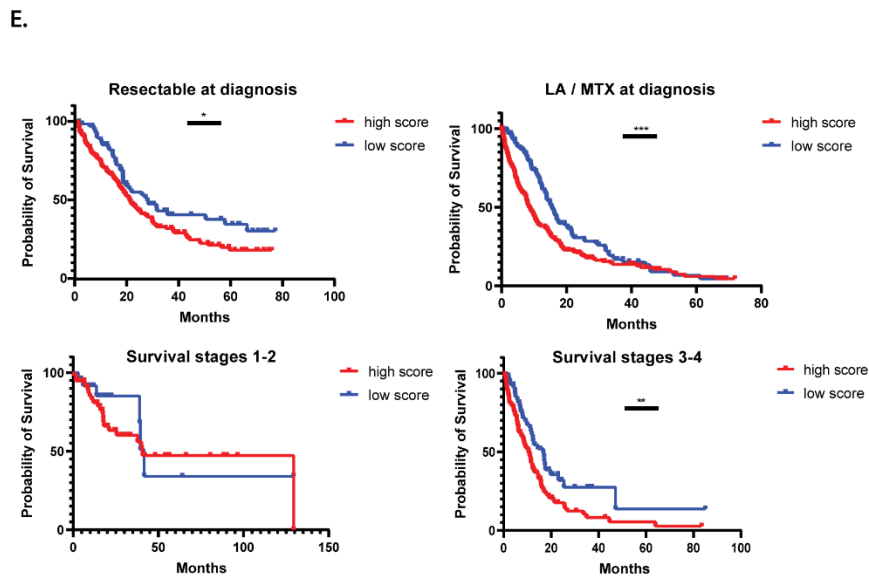
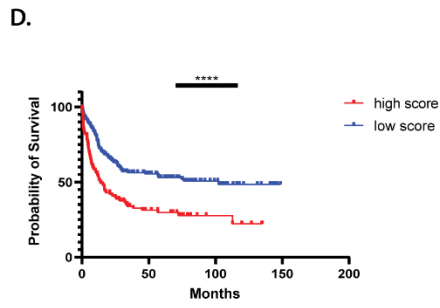
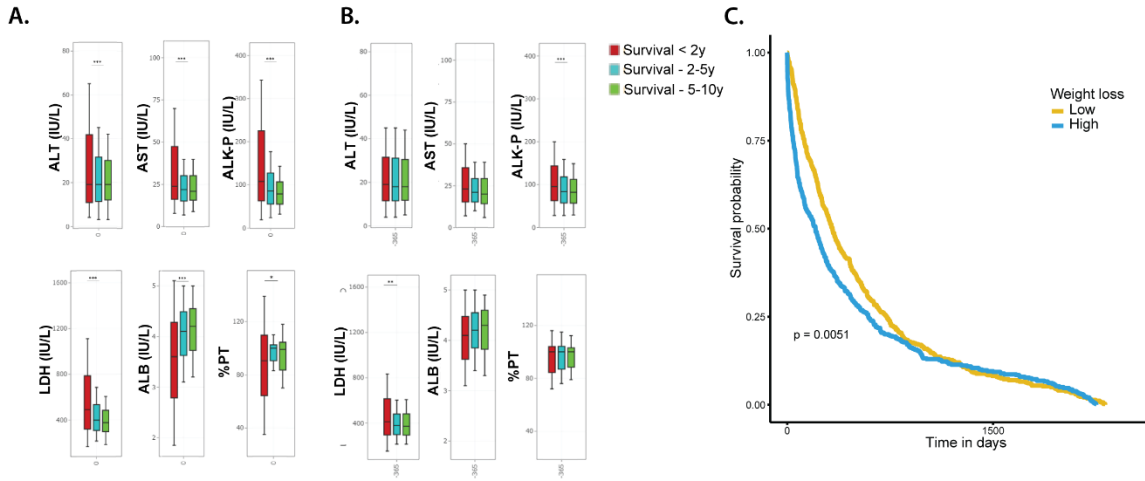


Supplementary Figure S5: Abnormal liver parameters predict worse outcomes in BC and PC patients



Supplementary Figure 5: Abnormal liver parameters predict worse outcomes in patients with breast or pancreatic cancers. **A-B.** Non-metastatic BC patients with a shorter survival time have abnormal liver parameters at the time of diagnosis (**A**) and one-year pre-diagnosis (**B**) in comparison with those who have a longer survival (BC; n= 4732- survival of <2y,n=4086-survival of 2-5y, n= 3984, survival of 5-10y; *P< 0.05, **P <0.01, ***P <0.001). **C.** Patients with an early higher weight loss (blue) show decreased survival compared to those who lost less weight (yellow), (log-rank P <0.0051), even when age and sex are controlled for (cox Hazard ratio = 1.21, P<0.0084). **D.** K.M. survival curve of PC patients with high and low liver function scores from the initial (n=50) dataset used to train the model. The calculations are detailed in the method section. **E.** K.M. survival curve of PC patients with high and low liver-function scores Upper panels- Sourasky data. For resectable tumors, n = 255, for local and distant spread n= 362. Lower panels- Sheba data, for stage 1-2 n= 82. For stages 3-4, n= 169. (Left – patients with stage 1-2 resectable tumors at diagnosis, Right –patients with stage 3-4 with a local and distant spread at diagnosis), P values: Resectable = 0.0255, survival LA = 0.0007, survival stage 3-4 = 0.005.