



Supplementary Figure 2. Scheme of the analyses conducted to assess the effect of lymph node status and histology on the association between the type of lymph node assessment and overall survival. Multivariable Cox proportional hazards regression models were fitted separately according to the presence or absence of lymph node metastasis (A, B, and C) and according to the type of histology (D, E, and F). Analyses were repeated restricting the group of patients who underwent LND, with or without previous SLN-B, to those who had at least 10 pelvic and 1 para-aortic lymph nodes removed (B and C for histotype). Finally, sentinel lymph node biopsy approaches were investigated merged in a single group as any sentinel lymph node biopsy (C for lymph node status and F for histotype). EC, endometrial cancer; LND, Lymphadenectomy; SLN-B, Sentinel lymph node biopsy; SLN-B/LND, Sentinel lymph node biopsy and Lymphadenectomy; Any SLN-B, SLN-B merged with SLN-B/LND; Type 1, Endometrioid histology; Type 2, Serous, Clear cell, Carcinosarcoma, and Mixed histologies; pN0, negative lymph nodes; pN1/2, positive lymph nodes for metastasis.