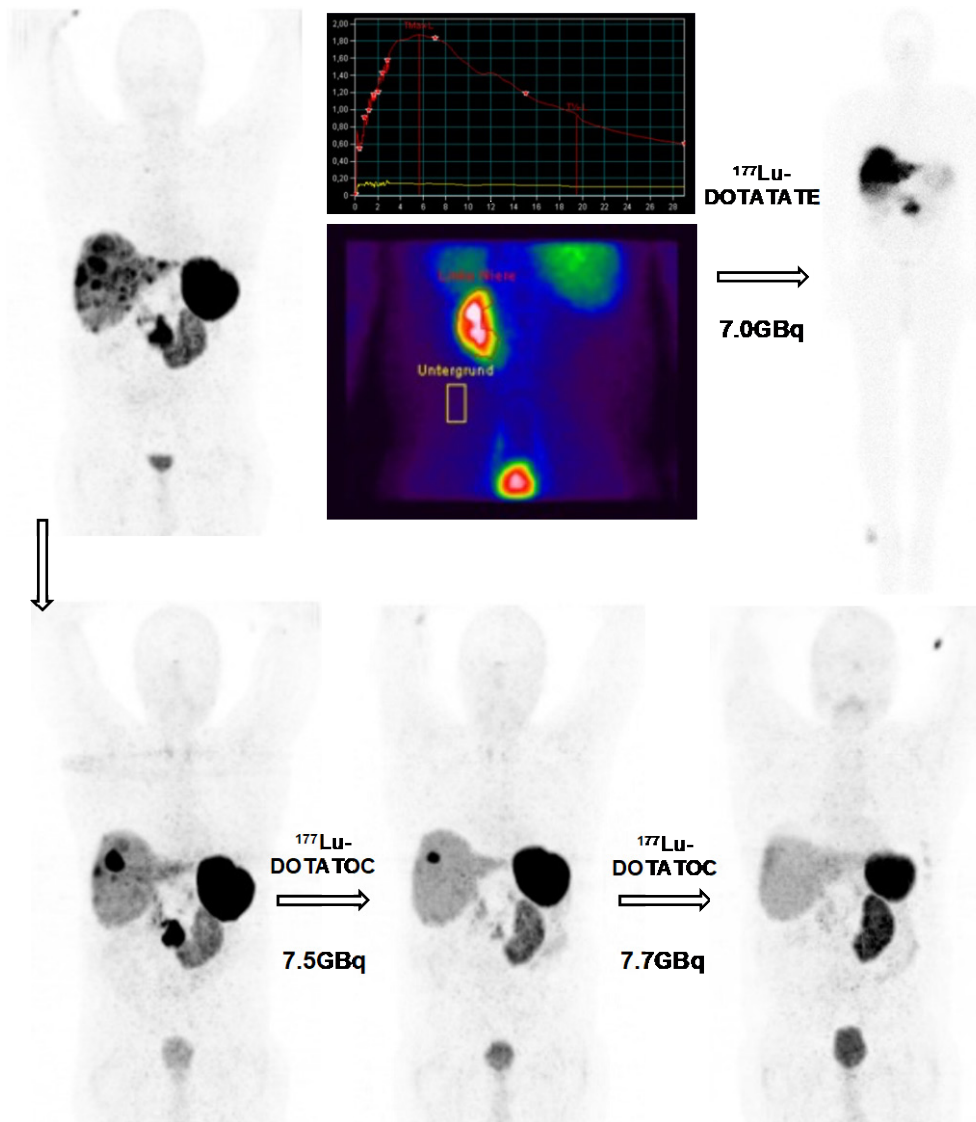
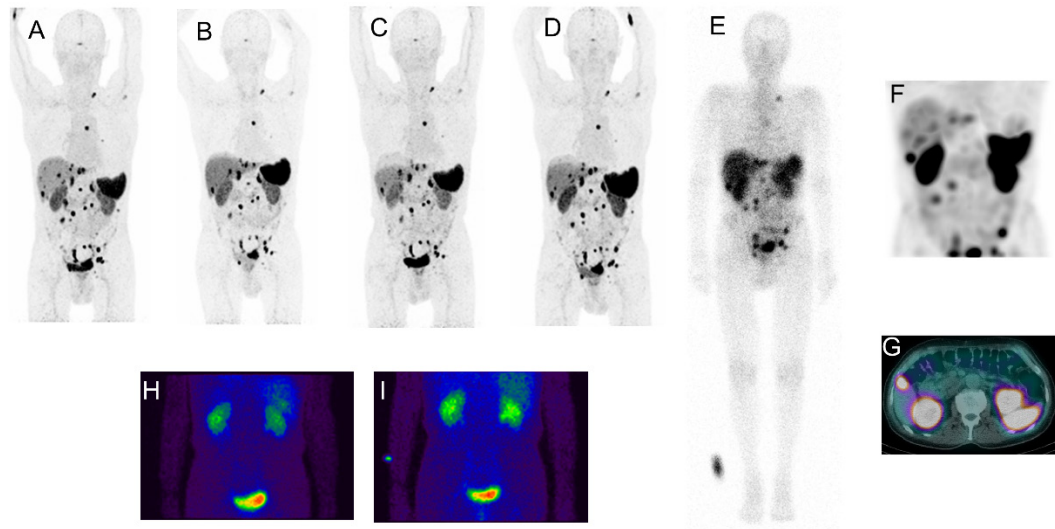


## Long-term Nephrotoxicity after PRRT: Myth or Reality

### Supplemental Material

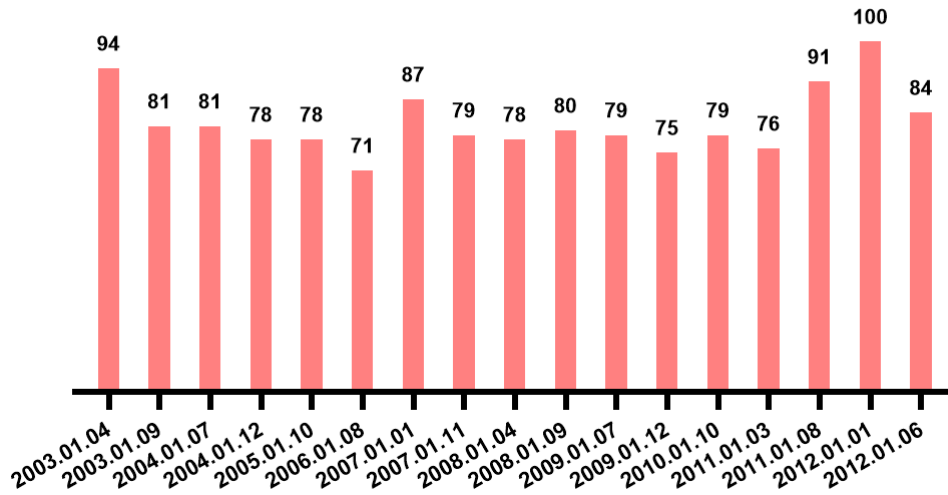


**Figure. S1.** This patient with single kidney (renal NEN had nephrectomy) and present with progressive live metastases. After received a total of 22.2 GBq and tumor lesions showed nearly complete remission as well as bulky lymph nodes located at the level of left kidney. Most importantly, his renal improved over time which was most probably due to tumor remission after PRRT.



**Figure. S2.** This patient with pre-existing renal insufficiency (CTC G2) did not experience worsening after 3 cycles of <sup>177</sup>Lu-PRRT. A. <sup>68</sup>Ga-SSTR PET scan prior to PRRT treatment. B, C, D. Follow-up <sup>68</sup>Ga-SSTR PET scans after 1, 2, and 3 cycles of PRRT, respectively. E, F, G. <sup>177</sup>Lu-DOTATATE PET scans after 3 cycles of PRRT, showing the whole body, local, and cross-sectional views. H, I. TER imaging before (H) and after (I) PRRT treatment.

TER (percentage of normal)



**Figure. S3.** Serial renal function assessment in a patient who underwent 10 PRRT cycles over a span of 9 years, using the measurement of the tubular extraction rate (TER) with  $^{99m}\text{Tc-MAG3}$ .

**Table. S1.** Treatment cycles in 1361 patients

<b>Radiopeptide</b>	<b>Number</b>
Lu-177-DOTA-LM3	20
Lu-177-DOTA-NOC	16
Lu-177-DOTA-TATE	1476
Lu-177-DOTA-TOC	1736
Lu-177-HA-TATE	478
Lu-177-JR11	2
Y-90-DOTA-NOC	21
Y-90-DOTA-TATE	1056
Y-90-DOTA-TOC	562
Y-90-JR11	1
Y-90-OPS201	2
TANDEM	39
<b>In total</b>	<b>5409</b>