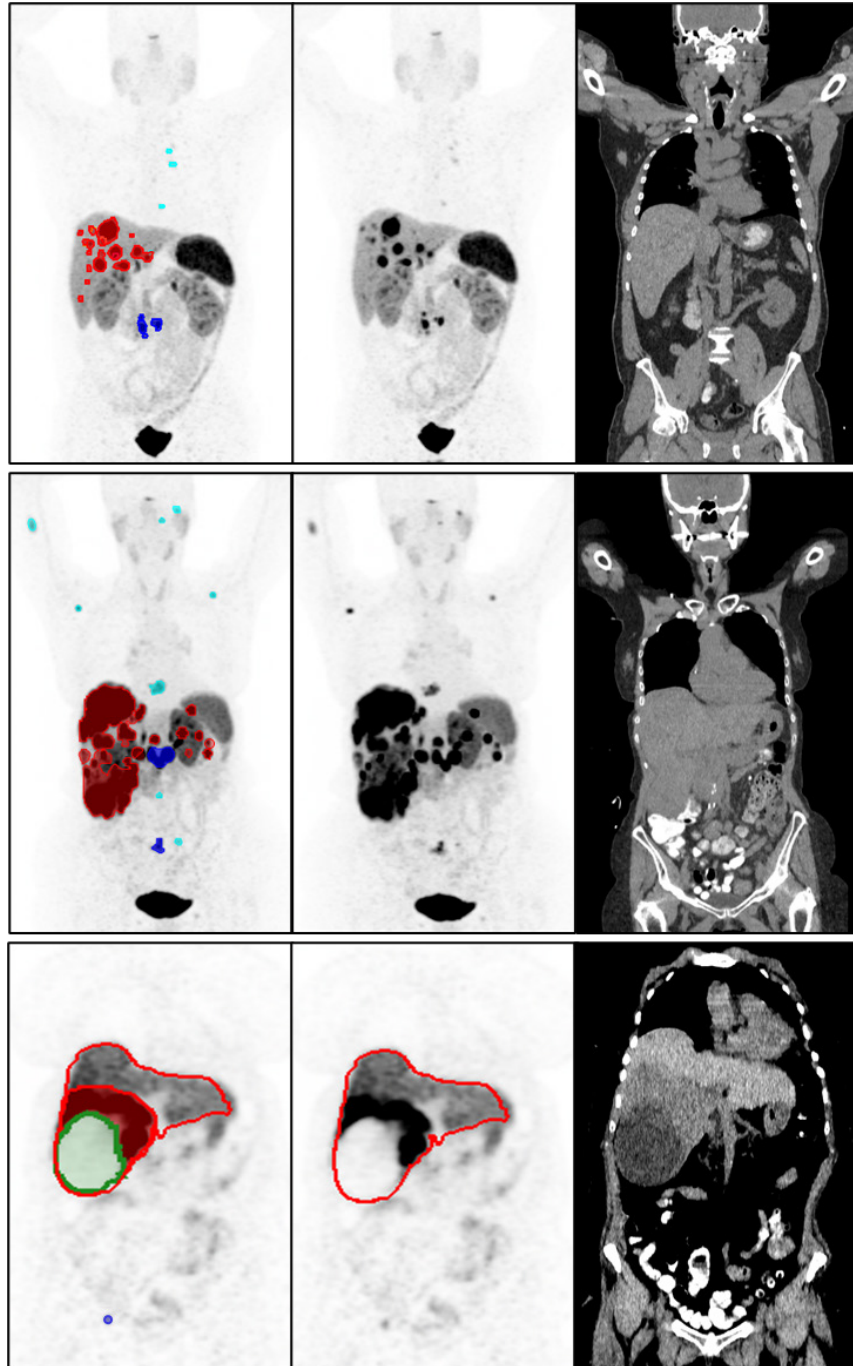


Supplemental-Figure 1. We evaluated a cohort of 180 patients who received at least one cycle of ^{177}Lu -Dotatate in a routine clinical setting between 2018 and 2021 at the University of Michigan. This study was approved by the local Institutional Review Board and informed consent was obtained from participants. We excluded 89 patients according to the following criteria: (1) use of PET tracer other than ^{68}Ga -DOTATATE; (2) those who did not complete four cycles; (3) other tumors (paraganglioma, neuroblastoma); (4) patients with other type of cancers at the time of therapy; (5) missing SSTR-PET; (6) insufficient follow-up period. 91 patients were included for OS analysis. At the time of data lock (September 2023), 35 patients (38%) had passed away, while 60 patients (66%) had experienced progression.



Supplemental-Figure 2. Representative examples of the segmentations from our semi-automatic workflow for three patients. Maximum intensity projection of ^{68}Ga -PET with tumor segmentation (left panel; red: liver tumors, cyan: bone tumors, dark blue: other tumors) without tumor mask (middle) and CT images (right). The bottom panel demonstrates a patient with liver necrotic volume. PET SUV ranges from 0 to 10; Hounsfield unit (HU) ranges -100 to 200; The bottom CT-HU ranges between -40 and 100.

Supplemental-Table 1. Complete variable set, including PET and clinicopathological features, used in the statistical analysis.

| | Name of feature | Description |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| PET | Total Lesion Volume | Total tumor volume (mL) |
| | Total Tumor SUVmean | Average SUV of the entire total tumor volume |
| | Total Tumor SUVPeak | Average SUV within a 1 cm ³ sphere centered on the site of highest uptake in the entire total tumor volume |
| | Liver Tumor Volume | Total tumor volume in the liver (mL) |
| | Liver Tumor burden | Total tumor volume in the liver divided by the liver volume (%) |
| | Liver Necrotic Volume | Tumor necrotic volume in the liver (mL) |
| | Liver Tumor SUVmean | Average SUV of the entire liver tumors |
| | Bone Tumor Volume | Total tumor volume in bones (mL) |
| | Bone Tumor SUVmean | Average SUV of the entire bone tumors |
| | Othersite Tumor Volume | Total tumor volume in organs other than liver and bone (mL) |
| | Max Tumor Volume | Volume of the largest tumor within the patient (mL) |
| | Max Tumor SUV | Average SUV of the hottest tumor within the patient |
| | TUQ50 | Inverse SUVmean of the largest tumor with volume larger than 50 mL, 5 cm in diameter |
| | Biomarkers | Time from Diagnosis |
| Grade | | Histologic grade (using Ki-67 index) of primary tumor from biopsy/surgery |
| Primary tumor site | | Primary tumor site |
| #Systemic therapy | | Number of prior systemic treatments (chemotherapy or other) |
| #Directed therapy | | Number of prior liver directed treatments (TACE, Y90, cryotherapy) |
| Y90 SIRT | | Prior liver directed treatment with Y90-SIRT |
| Surgery | | Tumor resection |
| White blood cells | | White Blood Cells (K/cmm) |
| Hemoglobin | | Hemoglobin (g/dL) |
| Lymphocytes | | Lymphocytes (K/uL) |
| Absolute Neutrophil | | Absolute Neutrophil Count (K/cmm) |
| Platelet | | Platelet Count (K/cmm) |
| PLT_LYM_R | | The ratio of Platelet to Lymphocytes |
| Neutr_LYM_R | | The ratio of Absolute Neutrophil Count to Lymphocytes |
| Creatinine | | Creatinine (mg/dL) |
| Bilirubin | | Bilirubin (mg/dL) |
| Albumin | | Albumin (mg/dL) |
| ALP | Alkaline Phosphatase (IU/L) | |
| CgA | Chromogranin A (Tumor Marker) (ng/mL) | |