

Supplementary Table S1: Extraction of radiomics features

Feature classes	Parameter
First order features =18	Maximum
	Minimum
	Median
	Mean
	Variance
	Energy
	Total Energy
	Standard deviation
	Skewness
	Kurtosis
	Root mean square (RMS)
	Mean Absolute Deviation
	Inter quartile range
	Range
	Entropy
	Uniformity
	10Percentile
	90Percentile
Texture Features=836	Shape=17
	Gray Level Cooccurrence Matrix (GLCM=24)
	Gray Level Run Length Matrix (GLRLM=16)
	Gray Level Size Zone Matrix (GLSZM=16)
	Gray Level Dependence Matrix (GLDM=14)
	Neighboring Gray Tone Difference Matrix (NGTDM=5)
	Wavelet features=744

Supplementary Table S2: All univariate survival features were included to discriminate patients with recurrence from those without recurrence ($p < 0.05$).

Included as a separate Excel file.

Supplementary Table S3: Results of radiomics feature selection and Radiomic-score building.

Radiomic Risk	Feature	Coefficient
Score		
AP	original glcm Cluster Shade	0.217
VP	original glcm MCC	1.23
VP	wavelet HHH glcm Cluster Shade	-3.21
VP	wavelet. HHH glszm Large Area Low Gray	4.6
	Level Emphasis	
VP	wavelet. HHH ngtdm Busyness	0.0003

AP =Arterial phase, VP=venous phase.

Supplementary Table S4: Interpretation of the semantic and agnostic RRS features

Features	Feature	Interpretation
classification	name	
GLCM[1]	Cluster Shade	Reflect the image gray level information, but
	MCC	also express the occurrence frequency of
	glcm Cluster Shade	specific pixel values in a given spatial relationship
GLSZM[2]	Large Area Low Gray	Local brightness and complexity of the
	Level Emphasis	lesion, and reflects the texture heterogeneity between pixels
NGTDM[3-5]	HHH ngtdm Busyness	Captures intensity values of a neighborhood of pixels to characterize the difference between a center voxel within the neighborhood.

GLCM: gray-level co-occurrence matrices, GLSZM: gray level region size matrix, NGTDM: neighboring gray-tone difference matrix

References

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