

Supplementary table 1 Performance of Various Diagnostic Criteria for Differentiating Benign and Malignant FLLs: Subgroup Analysis*

Diagnostic criteria	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)	Accuracy (%)	AUC
Criterion I	100 (80.5-100.0)	33.3 (18.6-51.0)	53.7 (39.6-67.4)	0.667 (0.524-0.790)
Criterion II	58.8 (32.9-81.6)	97.2 (85.5-99.9)	83.3 (70.7-92.1)	0.780 (0.645-0.882)
Criterion III	100 (80.5-100.0)	86.1 (70.5-95.3)	87.0 (75.1-94.6)	0.931 (0.826-0.982)
LR-5 & elevated AFP	80.0 (44.4-97.5)	95.4 (84.2-99.4)	94.4 (84.6-98.8)	0.877 (0.757-0.951)

Note. – *The subgroup analysis was conducted with 54 FLLs from children > 5 years.

Criterion I considered LR-4, LR-5, or LR-M lesions as malignancies; criterion II regarded LR-4, LR-5 or LR-M lesions with simultaneously elevated AFP (≥ 20 ng/mL) as malignancies; criterion III took LR-4 lesions with elevated AFP or LR-5 or LR-M lesions as malignancies. Lesions meet the criteria of LR-5 & elevated AFP were regarded as HCC.

FLLs = liver focal lesions, HCC = hepatocellular carcinoma, AFP=serum alpha-fetoprotein.

Supplementary table 2 Comparison of Different Criteria on Indicators of

Diagnostic Performance: Subgroup Analysis*

<i>P</i> value			Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy	AUC
criterion <i>I</i>	<i>vs</i>		< 0.017	< 0.0001	< 0.017	> 0.05
criterion <i>II</i>						
criterion <i>I</i>	<i>vs</i>	-		< 0.0001	< 0.0001	< 0.0001
criterion <i>III</i>						
criterion <i>II</i>	<i>vs</i>		< 0.017	> 0.05	> 0.05	> 0.017
criterion <i>III</i>						

Note. –*The subgroup analysis was conducted with 54 FLLs from children > 5 years.

criterion *I* considered LR-4, LR-5, or LR-M lesions as malignancies; criterion *II* regarded LR-4, LR-5 or LR-M lesions with simultaneously elevated AFP (≥ 20 ng/mL) as malignancies; criterion *III* took LR-4 lesions with elevated AFP or LR-5 or LR-M lesions as malignancies.