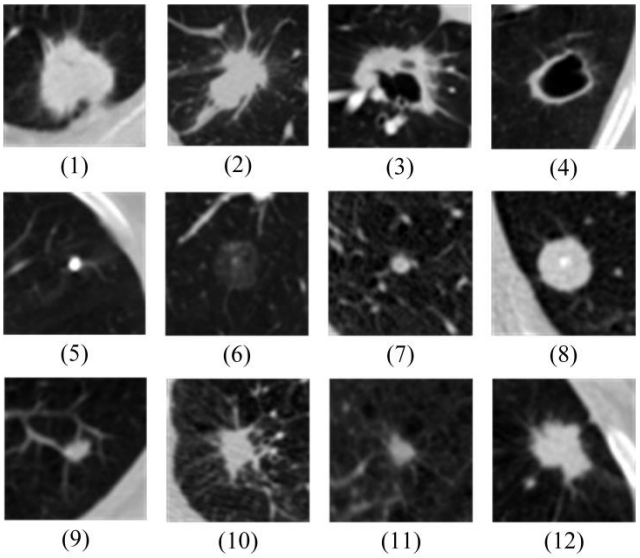
Supplementary information

A method for distinguishing benign and malignant pulmonary nodules based on 3D dual path network aided by *K*-means clustering analysis

Dachuan GAO[1*], Xiaodan YE[2*], Xuewen HOU[1], Yang CHEN[1], Xue KONG[3], Yuanzhong XIE[3]✉, Shengdong NIE[1]✉

[1]*School of Health Science and Engineering, University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, Shanghai 200093, China*
[2]*Department of Radiology, Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai 200030, China*
[3]*Medical Imaging Center, Tai'an Center Hospital, Tai'an 271000, China*

(a)



(b)

		Cases			Measure of Agreement Kappa
		Valid	Missing	Total	
Radiologist1 Radiologist2	*	545	421	966	0.618
Radiologist1 Radiologist3	*	531	435	966	0.503
Radiologist1 Radiologist4	*	560	406	966	0.311
Radiologist2 Radiologist3	*	505	461	966	0.683
Radiologist2 Radiologist4	*	516	450	966	0.371
Radiologist3 Radiologist4	*	502	464	966	0.409

(c)

Sources	Malignancy			Sum
	Benign (score≤2.5)	Uncertain (2.5<score <3.5)	Malignant (score≥3.5)	
LIDC	427	286	253	966
SCH	32	0	35	67

Fig. S1 Nodule display and statistical analysis in experimental data. (a) Pulmonary nodules in a slice from LIDC dataset. The top, middle, and bottom rows show slices of malignant, benign, and uncertain benign/malignant pulmonary nodules, respectively. (b) Consistency analysis result for annotation labels. (c) Description of the experimental data.

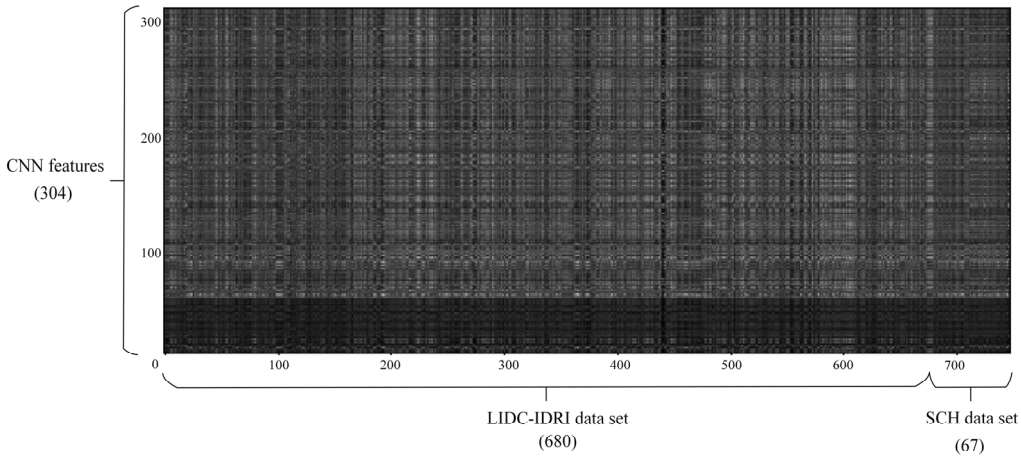


Fig. S2 Visualization map of CNN features. The rows represent feature, and the columns represent nodules.