

S1 Table. Definition of CT imaging features

Imaging feature	Definition
Tumor size (cm)	The longest diameter of the lesion in the axial scan
Tumor contour	Round/lobulated (circumscribed margin with clear transition between the tumor and adjacent liver parenchyma) Infiltrative (non-circumscribed margin with indistinct transition between the tumor and adjacent liver parenchyma)
Tumor location	Central (perihilar location with contact to the second bile duct confluence) Peripheral (subcapsular location without contact with the second bile duct confluence)
AP enhancement pattern	Hypoenhancement (diffuse hypoenhancement compared with liver parenchyma) Rim enhancement (rim-like enhancement that was pronounced in the tumor periphery) Non-rim enhancement (arterial-phase hyperenhancement of the non-rim pattern)
AP peritumoral enhancement	Detectable portion of a crescent or polygonal enhancement outside the tumor margin with a broad contact to the tumor border in the arterial phase
Delayed central enhancement	Central area of progressive postarterial phase enhancement
Tumor multiplicity	Presence of satellite or intrahepatic metastatic lesion in the liver
Vascular invasion	Distortion, encasement, obliteration, or tumor thrombus of large (segmental or sectional) intrahepatic vessels
Tumor-in-vein	Unequivocal enhancing soft tissue in the vein
Extrahepatic organ invasion	Direct invasion of the extrahepatic structures by the tumor
Suspicious lymph node metastasis	Presence of enlarged lymph node with > 1 cm in the short diameter, necrotic, or abnormal morphology
Bile duct invasion	Encasement of the large (segmental or sectional) intrahepatic bile duct and/or peritumoral bile duct dilatation

AP, arterial-phase; CT, computed tomography.