

Supplementary Table 2. Comparison of patient demographics and tumour characteristics at the time of recurrence in three groups of patients treated with either tyrosine kinase inhibitors alone, or a combination of tyrosine kinase inhibitors and mTOR inhibitors, and multimodality treatment including surgery/ablation with medical therapy

HCC: hepatocellular carcinoma; LDLT: living donor liver transplantation; UCSF: University of California, San Francisco; mTOR: mammalian

Treatment modality Parameters	⇓ ⇨	Kinase inhibitor only for treatment of recurrence (<i>n</i> = 32)	Kinase inhibitor + mToR inhibitor (<i>n</i> = 36)	Combined surgical/ablative and medical therapy (<i>n</i> = 32)	<i>P</i> value
At the time of HCC recurrence					
Age mean ± standard deviation years		53 ± 6	53 ± 10	52 ± 8	0.83
Time to recurrence < 1 year		12 patients (38%)	20 patients (56%)	10 patients (31%)	0.11
AFP at recurrence median IQR		7 ng/mL (2 -169)	21 ng/mL (3-172)	22 ng/mL (3-584)	0.59
Hepatic recurrence only (vs. Hepatic + extra hepatic recurrence)		4 patients (13%)	5 patients (14%)	6 patients (19%)	0.76
Single site recurrence (vs. multiple sites)		22 patients (69%)	17 patients (47%)	15 patients (47%)	0.13
Single nodule recurrence (vs. multiple nodules)		10 patients (31%)	6 patients (17%)	14 patients (45%)	0.11

target of rapamycin; AFP: alpha feto-protein