

**S3 Table.** Multivariate Cox regression analysis investigating the association between the overall survival (OS) time of patients and clinicopathologic features including different metastatic sites.

<b>Clinicopathologic feature</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>HR</b>	<b>95% CI</b>	<b>p-value</b>
<b>Age (yr)</b>				
≤ 65	30			
> 65	20	1.260	0.616-2.578	0.527
<b>Sex</b>				
Female	34			
Male	16	1.199	0.524-2.744	0.667
<b>pM</b>				
M0 (recurrent disease)	11			
M1 (initially stage IV disease)	39	4.959	1.396-17.615	0.013
<b>Lauren</b>				
Diffuse	32			
Intestinal	18	0.897	0.320-2.520	0.837
<b>Metastatic sites</b>				
Bone				
0	36			
1	14	4.745	1.406-16.013	0.012
Peritoneum				
0	27			
1	23	2.406	0.928-6.241	0.057
Distant LN				
0	30			
1	20	1.310	0.585-2.935	0.511
Liver				
0	41			
1	9	3.931	1.163-13.285	0.028

In particular, the presence of bone metastasis among various metastatic sites was associated with both poor OS with a statistical significance and the highest hazard ratio in the multivariate analysis. CI, confidence intervals; HR, hazard ratio; LN, lymph nodes; No., number of samples; 0, absent; 1, present.