

**Supplementary Table 2.** Surgery descriptions of rectal cancer patients

Variable	Total (n = 76)	LARS <sup>a</sup>			P-value
		No (n = 41)	Minor (n = 10)	Major (n = 25)	
Type of surgery					
Emergency	4 (5.3)	2 (4.9)	2 (20.0)	0 (0)	0.056 <sup>c</sup>
Elective	72 (94.7)	39 (95.1)	8 (80.0)	25 (100)	
Approach					
Laparoscopic	13 (17.1)	5 (12.2)	0 (0)	8 (32.0)	0.084 <sup>c</sup>
Laparoscopic convert into open	2 (2.6)	2 (4.9)	0 (0)	0 (0)	
Laparotomy	61 (80.3)	34 (82.9)	10 (100)	17 (68.0)	
Operation <sup>b</sup>					
Anterior resection	45 (59.2)	27 (65.9)	6 (60.0)	12 (48.0)	0.506 <sup>c</sup>
LAR	10 (13.2)	5 (12.2)	2 (20.0)	3 (12.0)	
Ultra-LAR	21 (27.6)	9 (22.0)	2 (20.0)	10 (40.0)	
Duration from date of surgery (mo)	34.8 ± 21.37	36.4 ± 21.57	34.5 ± 21.22	32.1 ± 21.68	0.733 <sup>d</sup>

Values are presented as number (%) or mean ± standard deviation.

LARS, low anterior resection syndrome; LAR, low anterior resection.

<sup>a</sup>Patients with a LARS score of 0–20, 21–29, and 30–42 were regarded as having no LARS, minor LARS, and major LARS, respectively. <sup>b</sup>Only tumors involving rectum were included in this study. Rectosigmoid junction is considered as upper rectum. Anterior resections performed in this study were mainly for rectosigmoid or upper rectum tumors. For mid and lower rectum, the surgery is called LAR and ultra-LAR, respectively. <sup>c</sup>Fisher exact test.

<sup>d</sup>One-way analysis of variance test.