

Supplementary Table 3. Tumor descriptions of rectal cancer patients

Variable	Total (n = 76)	LARS ^a			P-value
		No (n = 41)	Minor (n = 10)	Major (n = 25)	
Stage					
I	19 (25.0)	10 (24.4)	3 (30.0)	6 (24.0)	0.688 ^c
II	25 (32.9)	16 (39.0)	2 (20.0)	7 (28.0)	
III	23 (30.3)	9 (22.0)	4 (40.0)	10 (40.0)	
IV	9 (11.8)	6 (14.6)	1 (10.0)	2 (8.0)	
T category					
T1	3 (3.9)	1 (2.4)	1 (10.0)	1 (4.0)	0.750 ^c
T2	24 (31.6)	12 (29.3)	3 (30.0)	9 (36.0)	
T3	36 (47.4)	19 (46.3)	4 (40.0)	13 (52.0)	
T4	13 (17.1)	9 (22.0)	2 (20.0)	2 (8.0)	
N category					
N0	47 (61.8)	29 (70.7)	5 (50.0)	13 (52.0)	0.517 ^c
N1	23 (30.3)	9 (22.0)	4 (40.0)	10 (40.0)	
N2	6 (7.9)	3 (7.3)	1 (10.0)	2 (8.0)	
Height of tumor from anal verge					
< 8 cm	19 (25.0)	7 (17.1)	2 (20.0)	10 (40.0)	0.105 ^d
≥ 8 cm	57 (75.0)	34 (82.9)	8 (80.0)	15 (60.0)	
Location of tumor in rectum^b					
Upper (12–15 cm from anal verge)	48 (63.2)	28 (68.3)	7 (70.0)	13 (52.0)	0.316 ^c
Middle (8–12 cm from anal verge)	9 (11.8)	6 (14.6)	1 (10.0)	2 (8.0)	
Lower (4–8 cm from anal verge)	19 (25.0)	7 (17.1)	2 (20.0)	10 (40.0)	

Values are presented as number (%).

LARS, low anterior resection syndrome.

^aPatients with a LARS score of 0–20, 21–29, and 30–42 were regarded as having no LARS, minor LARS, and major LARS, respectively. ^bThe management of rectal tumor is according to these 3 parts where tumor in middle and lower rectum need a neoadjuvant concurrent chemoradiotherapy before definitive surgery. ^cFisher exact test. ^dPearson chi-square test.