

Supplementary Table.

Patient characteristics and follow-up results										
Patient nr	Age (years)	Sex	Tumor stage (a)	Location of tumor	Tumor stenosis (%)	Tumor length (cm)	Presence of tumor necrosis after PDT (as determined by clinical and/or histologic examination)	Esophagectomy post PDT	Postoperation tumor histology (b)	Follow-up
N1	79	M	n.a.	Middle third	75	5	Yes	No	Lost in follow-up	Patient refused further treatment. Died 23 months after PDT
N2	63	F	n.a.	Middle third	75	6	Yes (c)	No	n.a.	Patient was unfit for surgery due to cachexia. Received endoluminal brachytherapy and external mediastinal radiation. Endoscopic esophageal stent implantation was done; stent penetration into the trachea caused patient's death 12 months after PDT
N3	70	M	IIA	Middle third	75	10	Yes	Yes	SCC G2 pT3 N0 R0 M0	Patient had tumor recurrence in the hypopharynx. Died 7 months after PDT due to hypopharynx tumor progression
N4	73	M	IIA	Middle third	50	6	Yes	Yes	SCC G3 pT3 N0 M0 R0 V1	Alive, 23 months after PDT
N5	62	F	I	Middle third	25	2	Yes	Yes	SCC G3 pT1b N0 R0 M0	Alive, 15 months after PDT. Strong suspicion of mediastinal lymph node metastases and pulmonary metastases
N6	62	M	IIIC	Middle third	75	6	Yes	Yes	SCC G3 pT4 N2 L0 V1 R2	Alive, 15 months after PDT. Patient exhibited liver metastasis; received palliative chemotherapy and external mediastinal radiation
N7	63	M	I	Middle third	25	5	Yes (c)	Yes	SCC pG2 T2 N0 M0 R0	Alive, 14 months after PDT
N8	60	M	IIIB	Distal third	50	3	Yes	Yes	SCC G2 pT3 N1 N0 R0 M0	Alive, 13 months after PDT

(a) Tumor stage according to TNM (tumor, node, metastasis) staging system ¹

(b) Classifications according to ²

(c) Maximal necrosis compared to other cases

n.a.: not available

1. A. Pennathur, M. K. Gibson, B. A. Jobe and J. D. Luketich, *Lancet*, 2013, **381**, 400-412.
2. T. W. Rice, E. H. Blackstone and V. W. Rusch, *The Journal of thoracic and cardiovascular surgery*, 2010, **139**, 527-529.

