



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1:

A: The planar lymphoscintigraphy at 15 minutes (A) and 2 hours (D) showing bilateral pelvic drainage. The lymph nodes located proximal to the injection site (T) are identified as sentinel nodes.

Axial fused SPECT/CT (B) shows localisation of one sentinel node in each obturator fossa. These nodes lie behind the injection area and are not seen on planar images. Coronal section (E) shows localisation of two more cranially located sentinel nodes on the right and one on the left. This left sentinel node of the coronal section is clearly shown at the level of the common iliac artery (E). On the axial image the atherosclerotic calcifications in this artery are visible (C). The sagittal image (F) also shows the common iliac artery and the sentinel node lying alongside it. On this image also a para-aortic second echelon node is visible.