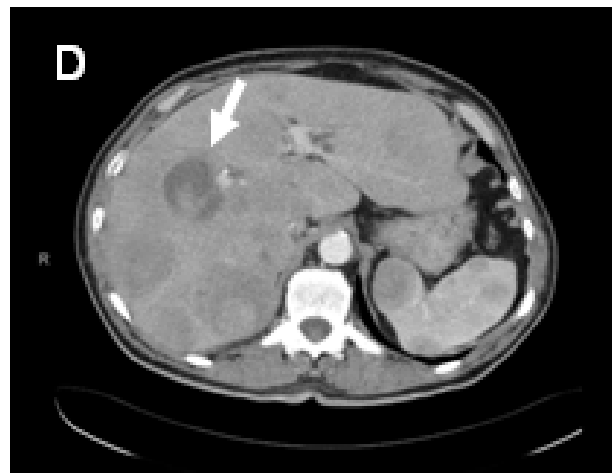
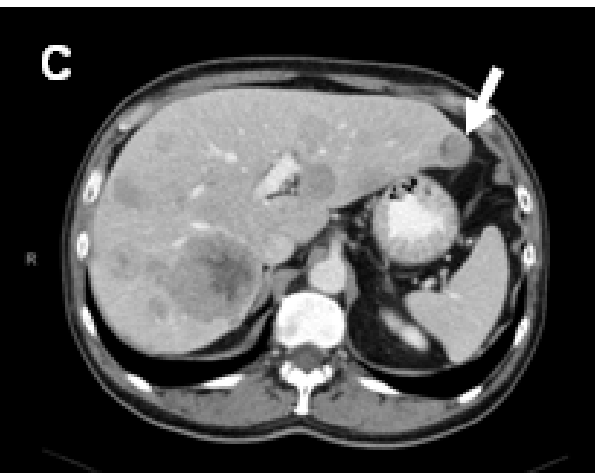
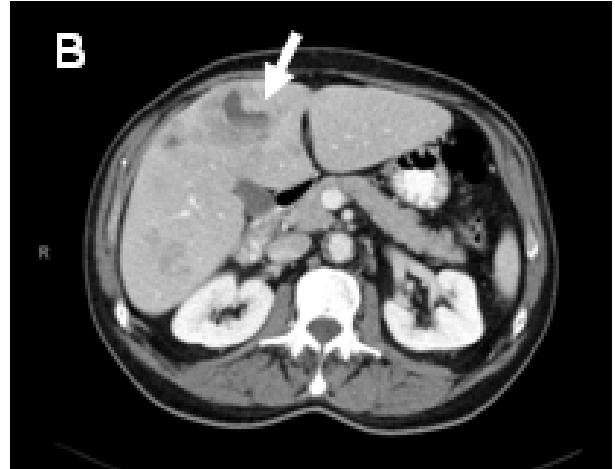
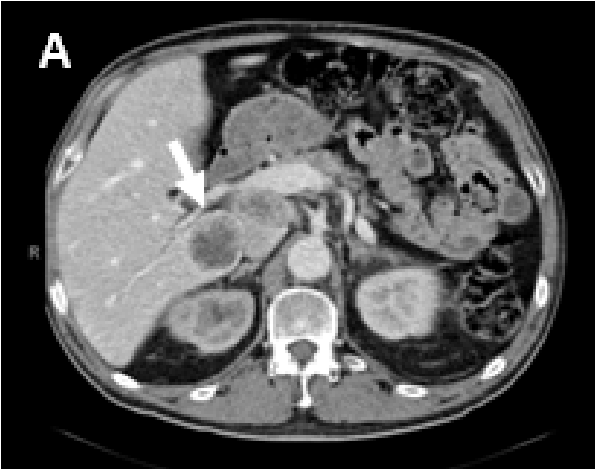


SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1.

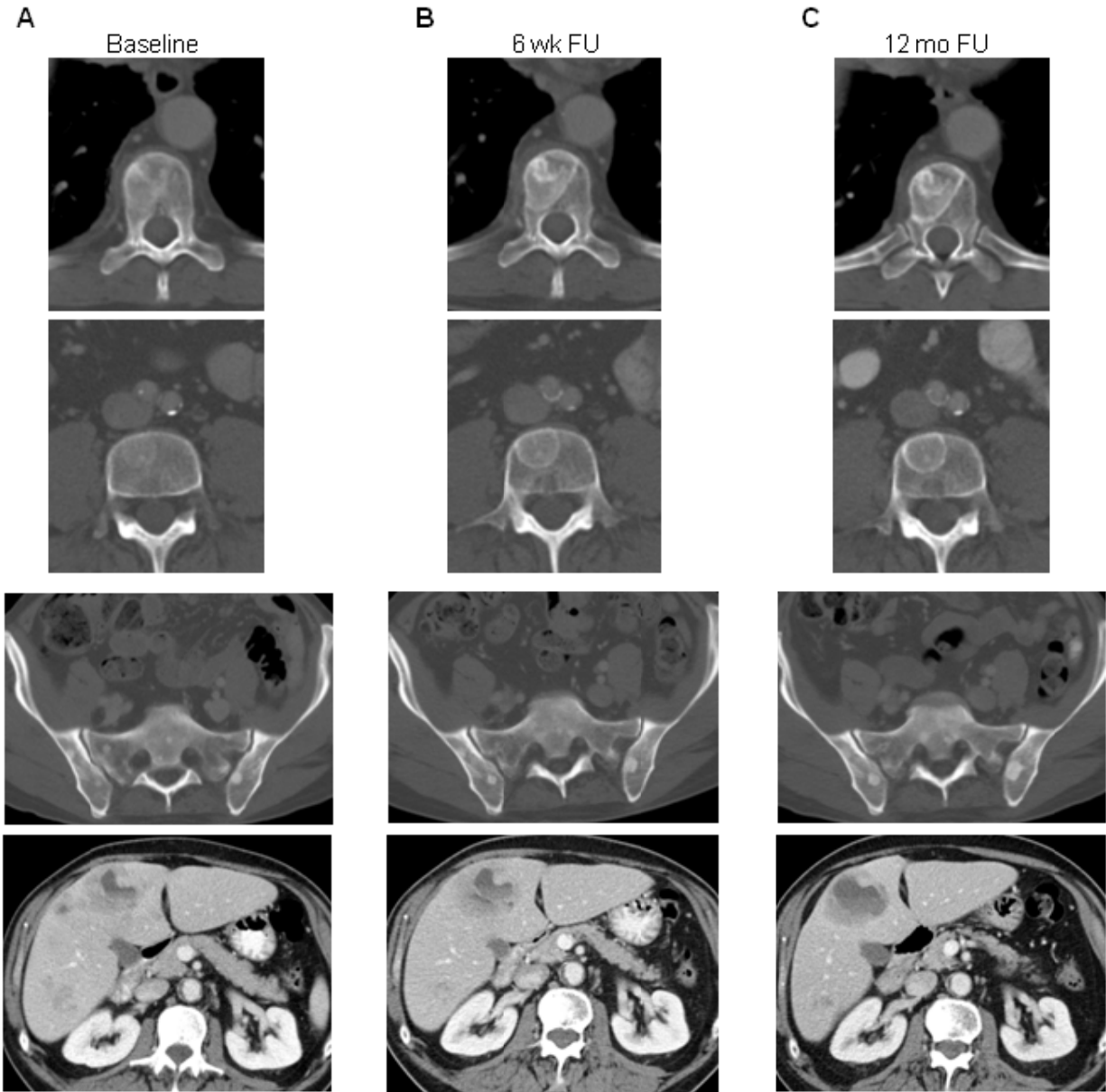
Microscopic appearance (hematoxylin and eosin (HE) staining) of a bone metastasis located at L4-L5 of a bronchial neuroendocrine tumor. The left part of the picture shows the typical epithelial tumor cells, arranged in cords and small nests, whereas on the right bony elements with reactive changes are seen.



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 2.

Aspect of heterogeneity on CT (transversal slices) assessed in the venous phase of contrast enhancement of liver metastases in gastroenteropancreatic and bronchial neuroendocrine tumors. Arrows indicate the relevant liver lesion.

A: Small dense area on the side; B: Hypodense irregularly-shaped area in the middle; C: Small hypodense area on the side; D: Dense irregularly-shaped area in the middle.



SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 3.

Radiological response of bone and liver lesions after treatment with  $^{177}\text{Lu}$ -octreotate. Increased sclerosis of the bone lesions after treatment with  $^{177}\text{Lu}$ -octreotate is observed. A fluid-fluid level is observed in the liver metastasis.

A: Baseline; B: 6 wk FU; C: 12 mo FU.

FU: Follow-up.