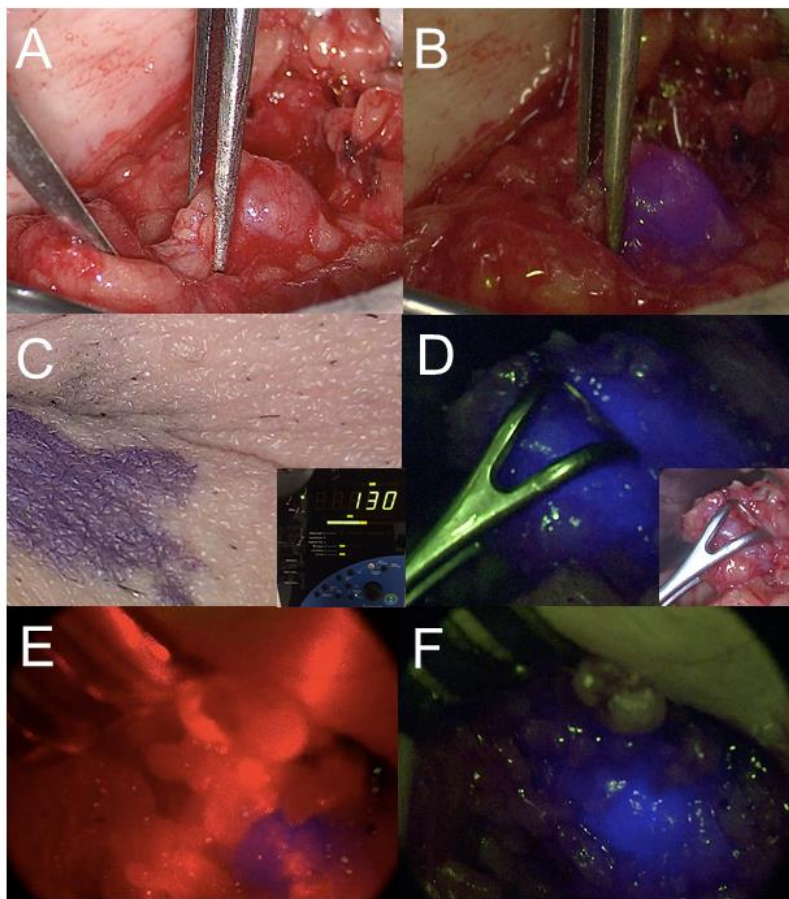


**Supplemental Figure 1. Clip-on brackets developed to combine the VITOM to the GP or GC.** A: Clip-on bracket of the GP and VITOM (1) with VITOM securement (2). B: VITOM-GP showing the light sources (1), the camera (2) and the gamma probe (3). C: Intraoperative use of the VITOM-GP (1: GP, 2: VITOM). D: 1. The clip-on bracket that allows secured coupling of the VITOM (2, 3) to the GC (1). E: Intraoperative positioning of the VITOM-GC combination. GP = gamma probe; GC = gamma camera.



**Supplemental Figure 2. Intraoperative fluorescence imaging of SNs.** A: White light image of the area harboring the SN; B: Fluorescence imaging of the area under A allowed optical confirmation of having localized the SN; C: Fluorescence imaging of the same SN as in D, with intact skin. No fluorescence signal could be detected, while gamma detection was possible (picture in picture right under). D: After tissue preparation, the borders of the fluorescent SNs were clearly shown (picture in picture: corresponding white light image); E: The laser pointer of the portable gamma camera interfered with fluorescence imaging; SN detection was possible, although detection was not very efficient. F: By switching off the laser pointer clear SN visualization via fluorescence imaging was possible.