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**Albumin-bilirubin grade-based nomogram of the BCLC system for personalized prognostic prediction in hepatocellular carcinoma**

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## **Authorship Statement**

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**Specific author contributions:** S.-Y. Ho and T.-I. Huo performed the research and wrote the paper. C.-Y. Hsu, P.-H. Liu, C.-Y. Hsia, and C.-W. Su collected and analyzed the data. H.-J. Lei, Y.-H. Huang, C.-C. Ko, R.-C. Lee, and M.-C. Hou contributed to study design and data collection. All authors approved the final version of the manuscript.

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background and aims:** The prognostic accuracy of individual hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) patient in each Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer (BCLC) stage is unclear. We aimed to develop and validate an albumin-bilirubin (ALBI) grade-based nomogram of BCLC to estimate survival for individual HCC patient.

**Methods:** Between 2002 and 2016, 3690 patients with newly diagnosed HCC were prospectively enrolled and retrospectively analyzed. Patients were randomly split into derivation and validation cohort by 1:1 ratio. Multivariate Cox proportional hazards model was used to generate the nomogram from tumor burden, ALBI grade and performance status (PS). The concordance index and calibration plot were determined to evaluate the performance of this nomogram.

**Results:** Beta coefficients from the Cox model were used to assign nomogram points to different degrees of tumor burden, ALBI grade and PS. The scores of the nomogram ranged from 0 to 24, and were used to predict 3- and 5-year patient survival. The concordance index of this nomogram was 0.77 (95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.71–0.81)

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in the derivation cohort and 0.76 (95% CI: 0.71-0.81) in the validation cohort. The calibration plots to predict both 3- and 5-year survival rate well matched the 45-degree ideal line for both cohorts, except for ALBI-based BCLC stage 0 in the validation cohort.

**Conclusions:** The proposed ALBI-based nomogram of BCLC system is a simple and feasible strategy in the precision medicine era. Our data indicate it is a straightforward and user-friendly prognostic tool to estimate the survival of individual HCC patient except for very early stage patients.

**Key words:** ALBI grade, BCLC, nomogram

### **Key points**

1. The albumin-bilirubin (ALBI) grade is a simple, objective and evidence-based assessment of liver functional reserve in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).
2. The integration of ALBI grade into Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer (BCLC) system was proposed, but the prognosis greatly varied in each stage.
3. The ALBI grade-based nomogram of BCLC was developed in this study and showed good performance in prognostic prediction.
4. This nomogram can accurately estimate the survival for individual HCC patient at 3 and 5 years except for very early stage patients.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the fourth common cause of cancer-related death worldwide in 2018 (1). Despite improvement in diagnosis and treatments, the prognosis generally remains poor. Staging systems have been used to predict the prognosis in cancer patients. Up to now, at least eleven staging systems were proposed for HCC to assess

patient survival (2). According to the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD) and European Association for the Study of the Liver (EASL) practice guidelines, the Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer (BCLC) staging system is the currently recommended staging system (3,4). Its advantages are clear stratification of HCC patients into different stages and treatment guidance.

The BCLC system incorporates three major prognostic parameters: tumor burden, liver functional reserve and performance status (3,4). The traditional Child-Turcotte-Pugh (CTP) classification, based on five clinical and laboratory data, is employed to assess liver function in the BCLC and many other staging systems (2). However, there are some shortcomings because it contains subjective variables such as ascites and hepatic encephalopathy which often makes clinical interpretation inconsistent. The albumin-bilirubin (ALBI) grade, a simple and objective tool that only includes serum albumin and bilirubin level, has been proposed to assess liver functional reserve in HCC patients (5,6). Several recent studies subsequently validated the ALBI grade as an appropriate or better model to evaluate liver reserve than the CTP classification (7-9).

A nomogram is a graphic presentation of a multivariable model that generates numerical probabilities of an event (10,11). Because of its convenience in clinical application, several nomograms have been developed to predict the prognosis in various cancers (12-16). A nomogram can provide an individualized, evidence-based, highly accurate risk estimation. With the help of nomogram, physicians can accurately estimate the risk of a specific event at an individual level which is beneficial in clinical decision-making. In this study, we have constructed and validated an ALBI-based nomogram of the BCLC system to predict individual survival probability in a large HCC patient cohort.

## **METHODS**

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## **Patients**

In a 14-year period between February 2002 and December 2016, a total of 3690 patients with newly diagnosed HCC were prospectively enrolled and retrospectively analyzed in Taipei Veterans General Hospital, a 3000-bed tertiary referral medical center in northern Taiwan. The baseline demographics, clinical information, performance status, severity of liver dysfunction, serum biochemistry and cancer staging were comprehensively recorded at the time of diagnosis. Patients were randomly split into derivation and validation cohort by 1:1 ratio. Survival of the enrolled patients was inspected every 3-4 months from the hospital records and was cross-referenced with the database of Taiwan National Cancer Registry. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the hospital and complies with the standards of Declaration of Helsinki. Patient information were de-identified prior to analysis. Informed consent was waived by the IRB because of the retrospective nature of this study.

## **Diagnosis and definition**

The diagnosis of HCC was confirmed by distinctive pattern of hyper-enhancement in the arterial phase and washout in venous or delayed phases on multiphasic dynamic contrast-enhanced computer tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), or confirmed by pathology if there was no typical hallmark of HCC on imaging (3,4,17). Staging of HCC was established when the diagnosis was confirmed. Patients who were seropositive for hepatitis B surface (HBsAg), seronegative for antibody against hepatitis C virus (anti-HCV) and no history of alcoholism were classified as HBV-related HCC. HCV-related HCC was defined as seropositive for anti-HCV, seronegative for HBsAg and without a history of alcoholism (18). Patients who drink at least 40 g alcohol daily for 5 years or more was considered as alcoholism (19). Vascular invasion was defined as radiological evidence of tumor invasion to intrahepatic vasculatures, portal trunk or abdominal great vessels (20). Lymph nodes metastasis were diagnosed by radiographic

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evidence of enlarged nodes (>1 cm) or on histological confirmation. Distant metastasis such as lung, lymph node and bone, was diagnosed by CT, MRI or bone scan (21). The albumin-bilirubin (ALBI) score was calculated according to the following equation  $=0.66 \times \log_{10} \text{bilirubin} - 0.085 \times \text{albumin}$ . ALBI grade was defined as ALBI grade 1 (score  $\leq -2.60$ ), ALBI grade 2 (score  $> -2.60$  and  $\leq -1.39$ ), and ALBI grade 3 (score  $> -1.39$ ). During calculation, serum bilirubin was expressed in  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  and serum albumin level was expressed in g/L (5,6,22). Tumor burden was grouped into five different grades as defined previously (23): tumor burden grade 0 (single tumor less than 2 cm, without vascular invasion or distant metastasis), tumor burden grade 1 (single tumor size between 2 cm and 5 cm and three tumor nodules equal or less than 3 cm, no vascular invasion or distant metastasis), tumor burden grade 2 (multiple tumors or tumor size greater than 5 cm, without vascular invasion or distant metastasis), tumor burden grade 3 (tumor of any size with vascular invasion and distant metastasis). Performance status (PS) was assessed by using the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance scale: 0 (asymptomatic) to 4 (confined to bed) (24).

### **ALBI grade-based BCLC (ALBI-BCLC) staging system**

Patients with tumor burden grade 1, ALBI grade 1, PS 0 were defined as ALBI-based BCLC stage 0, and patients with tumor burden grade 2, ALBI grade 1 or 2, PS 0 were grouped as ALBI-based BCLC stage A. ALBI-based BCLC stage B was defined as tumor burden grade 2, ALBI grade 1 or 2, PS 0, and ALBI-based BCLC stage C was defined as tumor grade 3, ALBI grade 1 or 2 and PS 1 or 2. Patients with any tumor burden grade, ALBI grade 3, PS 3 or 4 were classified as ALBI-based BCLC stage D (Table 1).

### **Treatments**

After the diagnosis was confirmed, patients were reviewed at our multidisciplinary HCC team for treatment recommendation. Shared-decisions making regarding treatment modalities was made by patients and physicians after individualized counseling. Written  
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informed consent was obtained prior to any definite treatment. Surgical resection, radiofrequency ablation (RFA) and transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) were performed by the standard procedures as previously described (25-27).

## **Statistics**

The Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare continuous variables between two groups. Category data were assessed by the Chi-square test and two-tailed Fisher exact test. The comparison of survival distribution was performed by the Kaplan-Meier method with log-rank test. Multivariate Cox proportional hazards model was used to determine the BETAs and hazard ratios (HR) of the prognostic factors including tumor burden, ALBI grade and performance status. Prognostic discrimination of the nomogram model was examined by the concordance index, which provides the probability that for two randomly selected patients, when one patient has an event (death) after the other, this patient has a better outcome prediction as determined by the nomogram (28). The calibration plot was generated by comparing the survival distribution observed by the Kaplan-Meier method with the means of nomogram-predicted survival after grouping patients into five stages based on ALBI-based BCLC system. All statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 21.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA) and SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA). A p value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

## **RESULTS**

### **Baseline characteristics of patients**

The baseline characteristics and clinical information of the study patients are summarized in Table 2. A total of 3690 patients were included for analysis. Their mean age was 65 years and 76% of patients were male. The most common etiology was hepatitis B (40%) and the majority of patients were CTP class A (76%). Patient



stratification according to the ALBI grade was grade 1 in 38%, grade 2 in 52%, and grade 3 in 10% of patients. Regarding the tumor status, 2354 (64%) patients presented with single tumor, and 1619 (44%) patients had tumor size greater than 5 cm. In addition, vascular invasion or metastasis were documented in 1034 (28%) of patients, and 2186 (59%) of patients were classified as performance status 0. We re-staged the entire cohort according to the ALBI grade-based BCLC (ALBI-BCLC) system. A total 181 (5%), 981 (26%), 621 (17%), 1319 (36%) and 588 (16%) patients were categorized into ALBI-BCLC stage 0, A, B, C and D, respectively. There were no significant baseline differences between the derivation and validation cohort (all  $p > 0.05$ ).

### **Treatment and survival analysis**

The primary treatment modalities for both derivation and validation cohort according to ALBI-BCLC stage are shown in Table 3. For patients with ALBI-BCLC stage 0, A, B, C and D, there were 90%, 79%, 44%, 33% and 15% of patients in each respective category that underwent curative treatments. The median survival of the entire cohort was 31 months (95% confidence interval [CI]: 28.4-34.6 months). The selection of treatment in relation to ALBI-BCLC stage and mortality is described in Table 2. There were no significant differences between the derivation and validation cohort according to treatments (all  $p > 0.05$ ).

The 1-, 3- and 5-year survival rates for the entire cohort were 66%, 47% and 35%, respectively. In the derivation cohort, there was a significant survival difference between different stages of the ALBI-BCLC system ( $p < 0.001$ , Figure 1A). Similarly, early stage patients of ALBI-BCLC had better survival than patients at advanced cancer stage in the validation cohort ( $p < 0.001$ , Figure 1B).

### **Construction of nomogram in the derivation cohort**

The three major prognostic predictors, ALBI grade, tumor burden and performance status, were introduced into multivariate Cox model in the derivation cohort to generate

the ALBI-BCLC nomogram (Table 4). With tumor burden grade 0, ALBI grade 1 and performance status 0 as baseline reference, the impact of prognostic predictors were calculated for tumor burden grade 1 (BETA=0.260, p=0.023), tumor burden grade 2 (BETA=0.718, p< 0.001), tumor burden grade 3 (BETA=1.579, p< 0.001), ALBI grade 2 (BETA=0.665, p< 0.001), ALBI grade 3 (BETA=1.051, p< 0.001), performance status 1-2 (BETA=0.439, p< 0.001), performance status 3-4 (BETA=1.084, p< 0.001).

The nomogram was constructed using BETA coefficients from the Cox model. Tumor burden grade 3 had the highest impact in this model and was given 10 points in this nomogram. Sequentially, by using the ratios of BETAs between other prognostic factors and tumor burden grade 3, 1.64 (calculated as 0.260 divided by 1.579 and times 10), 4.54, 4.21, 6.66, 2.78 and, 6.87 points were assigned to tumor burden grade 1, tumor burden grade 2, ALBI grade 2, ALBI grade 3, performance status 1-2 and performance status 3-4, respectively. Each patient had one individualized score from 0 to 24 by adding up the points from these prognostic predictors. Based on the ALBI-based BCLC system, patients with ALBI-BCLC stage 0 had a nomogram score 0. Patients with ALBI-BCLC stage A were assigned nomogram scores between 1.64 and 5.85; patients classified as ALBI-BCLC stage B had nomogram scores from 4.54 to 8.75. Accordingly, patients with stage C and D were assigned nomogram scores of 2.78-16.99 and 6.66-23.53, respectively. As shown in Figure 2, the projections from total points on the scales below indicate the estimated survival probability at 3 and 5 years for study patients.

#### **Discrimination and calibration of nomogram in the derivation cohort**

The nomogram generated from the derivation cohort had a concordance index of 0.77 (95% CI: 0.71–0.81). In the calibration plot, the mean and 95% CI of survival rates calculated by the Kaplan-Meier method are shown on the Y-axis, and the mean predicted survival rates estimated by the nomogram method are shown on the X-axis. The calibration plots for both 3- and 5-year survival well matched the ideal 45-degree line for

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patients across ALBI-based BCLC 0 to ALBI-based BCLC D (Figure 3).

### **Discrimination and calibration of nomogram in the validation cohort**

The nomogram had a concordance index 0.76 (95% CI: 0.71-0.81) in the validation cohort. In Figure 4, the calibration plot for 3- and 5-year survival in the validation cohort well matched the ideal 45-degree line for patients with ALBI-BCLC stages A to D. For stage 0 patients, the 95% CI of the survival estimated by the Kaplan-Meier method did not cover the nomogram-predicted survival.

## **DISCUSSION**

The BCLC staging system has been recommended as the practice guideline for HCC in both Europe and USA (3,4). However, a major shortcoming of the BCLC is that the prognosis of patients within the same cancer stage could greatly vary due to highly variable clinical presentations. This study adopted a more recently introduced ALBI grade as a marker of liver dysfunction to replace the traditional CTP classification. With a large patient cohort and adequate follow-up, we have constructed and validated the new ALBI-BCLC system which may accurately predict the survival for HCC patients specifically at an individual level.

Using ALBI grade for risk stratification in HCC patients has a clear rationale. The ALBI grade is known to rely on only two single routine laboratory parameters which are inexpensive and objective. By contrast, the presence of ascites requires ultrasound confirmation, whilst the assessment of encephalopathy can be challenging and subjective in the CTP classification. In addition, the ALBI score is determined on the basis of mathematical calculation of continuous variables of serum albumin and bilirubin level. However, the CTP classification uses pre-fixed cutoff points for objective variables including albumin, bilirubin and prothrombin time; these cutoffs could be arbitrary and patients at the extreme of distribution are classified equally as patients with marginally

deranged laboratory parameters. Moreover, some of the variables considered in the CTP classification, such as ascites and serum albumin levels, are usually tightly interrelated. Notably, CTP classification is designed for patients with cirrhosis but many HCC patients may have normal or slightly derogated liver function. In this study, we confirm the feasibility of ALBI grade as an evidence-based measurement of liver functional reserve in HCC patients within the BCLC staging.

Tumor burden is a well-known prognostic predictor for HCC. In our study, tumor burden grade 3 shows the greatest impact on survival because it was associated with the highest BETA value in the Cox model. However, patients with tumor burden grade 3 are not considered as terminal stage (BCLC stage D) in the original CTP-based BCLC, in which CTP class C and performance status 3-4 are required to define the terminal stage regardless of tumor burden. Our earlier study suggests that tumor burden was strongly associated with the outcome even in terminal stage patients (29). An example is that for patients with small tumor burden and CTP class C, they can still undergo radiofrequency ablation or liver transplantation to improve overall survival. In the current study, survival differences were observed for patients within the same stage of BCLC due to variable tumor burden, liver functions and performance status. Our findings show that about 33% of ALBI-based BCLC stage C and 15% of stage D patients received curative treatments to prolong their survival. This may explain why there is a wide range of nomogram point for stage C (2.78-16.99) and stage D (6.66-23.53). Thus, the proposed ALBI-based nomogram for BCLC system is expected to more accurately estimate individual patient survival.

The concordance index in the derivation cohort was 0.77, suggesting that the possibility of patients with smaller nomogram point having a longer survival is about 77% if patients with two different nomogram points are selected. In comparison with our previous study (23), the concordance indices of the derivation and validation sets were 0.76 and 0.77, respectively, in the CTP-based BCLC nomogram. Therefore, the

performance of the ALBI-based BCLC nomogram is considered as efficient as the CTP-based BCLC nomogram. Notably, the calibration plot in our study fell along with the ideal 45-degree reference for different stages of ALBI-BCLC system in both patient cohorts, with the only exception of ALBI-BCLC stage 0 in the validation cohort. The relatively small sample size in this group may explain the cause of suboptimal performance in outcome prediction. Altogether, our data indicate that this ALBI-based nomogram of BCLC system could be an enhanced prognostic model for HCC.

Our approach has several clinical advantages. Firstly, this nomogram is an accurate and reproducible prognostic tool for individual HCC patient. Secondly, all the predictors included in the nomogram can be readily obtained in daily practice. Thirdly, this nomogram uses ALBI grade which is a more objective tool to assess liver dysfunction. Fourthly, this user-friendly nomogram may enable physicians to easily calculate survival risk at individual level. However, this study still has a few limitations. This nomogram was generated from a single center where hepatitis B is the predominant etiology of HCC; external validation is needed for countries where other etiologies prevail. Also, our study included a small number of patients who received liver transplantation, and this nomogram might not be used in centers with a high volume of liver transplant. Lastly, the primary anti-cancer treatment was not included in the nomogram and further study is required to validate its prognostic performance.

In conclusion, the proposed ALBI-based nomogram of BCLC system for HCC is a feasible strategy in the precision medicine era. Our data indicate it is a straightforward, reproducible and user-friendly prognostic tool to estimate the survival of individual HCC patient except for very early stage patients. Further studies are required to validate this new model to improve patient management.

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**Table 1.** Albumin-bilirubin (ALBI) grade-based Barcelona Clinical Liver Cancer (BCLC) staging system

ALBI-BCLC	0	A	B	C	D
Tumor burden grade	0	1	2	3	Any
ALBI grade	1	1-2	1-2	1-2	3
Performance status	0	0	0	1-2	3-4

tumor burden grade 0: single tumor less than 2 cm, without vascular invasion or distant metastasis, tumor burden grade 1: single tumor size between 2 cm and 5 cm or three tumor nodules equal or less than 3 cm, no vascular invasion or distant metastasis, tumor burden grade 2: multiple tumors or single tumor greater than 5 cm, without vascular invasion or distant metastasis, tumor burden grade 3: tumor of any size with vascular invasion or distant metastasis

**Table 2.** Baseline characteristics of the derivation and validation cohort

Variables	All patients (n=3690)	Derivation cohort (n=1846)	Validation cohort (n=1844)	p
Age (years, mean±SD)	65±13	65±13	65±13	0.776
Male/female n (%)	2815/875 (76/24)	1411/435 (76/24)	1404/440 (76/24)	0.847
Etiologies of liver disease				
HBV, n (%)	1475 (40)	741 (40)	732 (40)	0.993
HCV, n (%)	809 (22)	403(22)	406 (22)	
HBV+HCV, (%)	133 (4)	67 (4)	66 (4)	
Others, (%)	1275 (35)	635 (35)	640 (35)	
Laboratory values (mean±SD)				
Albumin (g/L)	3.6±0.6	3.6±0.6	3.6±0.6	0.320
Bilirubin (mg/dl)	1.5±2.9	1.6±3.0	1.5±2.6	0.588
ALT (IU/L)	69±88	68±91	69±84	0.770
AST (IU/L)	98±207	100±250	95±151	0.399
Creatinine(mg/dl)	1.2±1.1	1.2±1.2	1.2±1.0	0.091
Sodium (mmol/L)	138±5	138±4	138±5	0.424
INR of PT	1.1±0.2	1.1±0.2	1.1±0.2	0.988
Platelet (1000ul/L)	172±110	174±113	170±107	0.331
AFP (≥400ng/mL)	1084 (29)	531 (29)	553 (30)	0.427
AFP (ng/mL)	44	40	50	0.740
Median [ IQR]	[8-794]	[8-680]	[8-877]	

Tumor nodules	2354/1336	1198/648	1156/688	0.171
(single/multiple)	(64/36)	(65/35)	(63/37)	
n (%)				
Tumor size > 5 cm,	1619	773	846	
n (%)	(44)	(42)	(46)	
TTV median	47	45	53.6	0.796
[IQR]	[9-381]	[8.4-365]	[10-448]	
Vascular invasion or	1034 (28)	526 (29)	508 (28)	0.533
metastasis, n (%)				
Ascites, n (%)	837(23)	403 (22)	434 (24)	0.223
DM, n (%)	936 (26)	479 (26)	457 (25)	0.384
CTP grade (A/B/C),	2706/812/172	1365/395/86	1341/417/86	0.668
n (%)	(73/22/5)	(74/21/5)	(73/22/5)	
CTP score	6.1±1.5	6.0±1.5	6.1±1.5	0.254
(mean±SD)				
ALBI grade				0.191
1	1387 (38)	723 (39)	664 (36)	
2	1927(52)	931 (51)	996 (54)	
3	376 (10)	192 (10)	184 (10)	
Performance status				0.500
0	2168 (59)	1102 (60)	1066 (58)	
1-2	1169 (31)	570 (30)	599 (32)	
3-4	353 (10)	174 (10)	179 (10)	
ALBI-BCLC				0.361
n (%)				

0	181 (5)	101 (5)	80 (4)
A	981 (26)	504 (27)	477 (26)
B	621 (17)	306 (17)	315 (17)
C	1319 (36)	641 (35)	678 (37)
D	588 (16)	294 (16)	294 (16)

ALBI, albumin-bilirubin; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; AFP, alpha-fetoprotein; CTP, Child-Turcotte-Pugh; DM, diabetes mellitus; INR of PT, international normalized ratio of prothrombin time; MELD, model of end-stage liver disease; HBV, hepatitis B virus; HCV, hepatitis C virus; TACE, transarterial chemoembolization

**Table 3.** Treatment allocation

Number of patients, median and range of follow-up (months) and number of confirmed mortality	Derivation cohort (n=1846)	Validation cohort (n=1844)	p
ALBI-based BCLC stage 0 (n=181, median=63 [1-192], 57)	101 (5)	80 (4)	0.842
Resection	42	37	
Ablation	48	35	
Transplantation	1	1	
TACE	9	5	
Targeted therapy	0	0	
Radiotherapy	0	0	
Supportive care	1	2	
ALBI-based BCLC stage A (n=981, median=47 [1-242], 485)	504 (27)	477 (26)	0.165

Resection	229	191	
Ablation	168	181	
Transplantation	1	2	
TACE	102	93	
Targeted therapy	0	0	
Radiotherapy	0	0	
Supportive care	4	10	
ALBI-based BCLC stage B (n=621, median=28 [1-177], 410)	306 (17)	315 (17)	0.959
Resection	125	123	
Ablation	19	15	
Transplantation	1	1	
TACE	141	151	
Targeted therapy	6	6	
Radiotherapy	1	1	
Supportive care	13	18	
ALBI-based BCLC stage C (n=1319, median=10 [1-165], 955)	641 (35)	678 (37)	0.734
Resection	133	163	
Ablation	66	78	
Transplantation	1	2	
TACE	226	226	
Targeted therapy	110	103	
Radiotherapy	9	9	
Supportive care	96	97	

ALBI-based BCLC stage D (n=588, median=2 [1-185], 504)	294 (16)	294 (16)	0.252
Resection	11	15	
Ablation	31	31	
Transplantation	5	3	
TACE	42	52	
Targeted therapy	31	41	
Radiotherapy	4	9	
Supportive care	170	143	

**Table 4.** Multivariate survival analysis of patients in derivation cohort (n=1846)

	BETA	BETA*10/BETA of tumor burden grade 3	p	Hazard ratio (HR)	95% confidence interval
Tumor burden grade 0	0			1	
Tumor burden grade 1	0.260	1.64	0.023	1.297	1.036-1.623
Tumor burden grade 2	0.718	4.54	<0.001	2.051	1.642-2.561
Tumor burden grade 3	1.579	10	<0.001	4.851	3.874-6.073
ALBI grade 1	0			1	

ALBI grade 2	0.665	4.21	<0.001	1.944	1.697-2.227
ALBI grade 3	1.051	6.66	<0.001	2.862	2.323-3.525
Performance status 0	0			1	
Performance status 1-2	0.439	2.78	<0.001	1.551	1.356-1.774
Performance status 3-4	1.084	6.87	<0.001	2.957	2.417-3.618

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### Figure Legends

**Figure 1.** (A) Comparison of survival distribution according to albumin-bilirubin (ALBI) grade-based Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer (BCLC) staging system in the derivation cohort. (B) Comparison of survival distribution according to ALBI grade-based BCLC system in the validation cohort. There is significant survival difference between different stages in both derivation and validation cohort ( $p < 0.001$ ).

**Figure 2.** Albumin-bilirubin (ALBI) grade-based nomogram of Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer (BCLC) to predict 3- and 5-year survival of hepatocellular carcinoma patients in the derivation cohort. The nomogram is used by adding up the points identified on the scale of the three prognostic predictors. The ranges of nomogram points for patients with different ALBI-based BCLC stages are shown in the figure. The total points project downward to obtain the estimated 3- and 5-year survival.

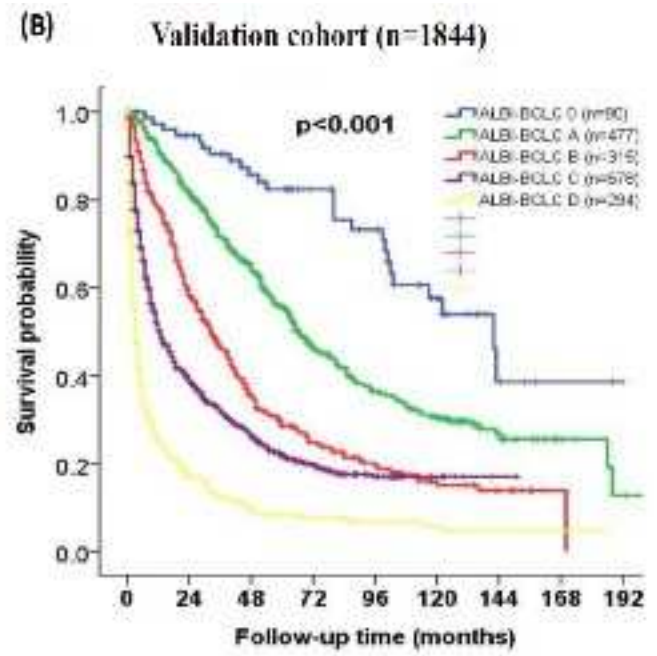
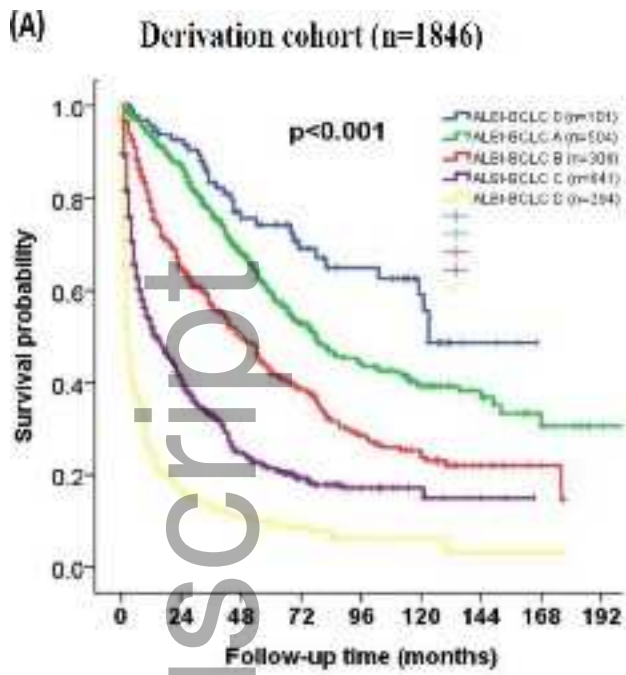
**Figure 3.** The calibration plots of the nomogram in the derivation cohort for 3- and 5-year survival prediction. The X-axis represents the nomogram-predicted survival and the Y-axis shows the mean survival and 95% confidence interval observed by the Kaplan-Meier method. By dividing patients into five groups based on the nomogram

points, the calibration line fits along with the ideal 45-degree reference for both 3- and 5-year survival prediction.

**Figure 4.** The calibration plots of the nomogram in the validation cohort for 3- and 5-year survival prediction. By dividing patients into five groups based on the nomogram points, the calibration plot excellently matched with the ideal 45-degree reference line for survival prediction in patients with ALBI grade-based BCLC stages A to D at 3 and 5 years except for stage 0 patients.

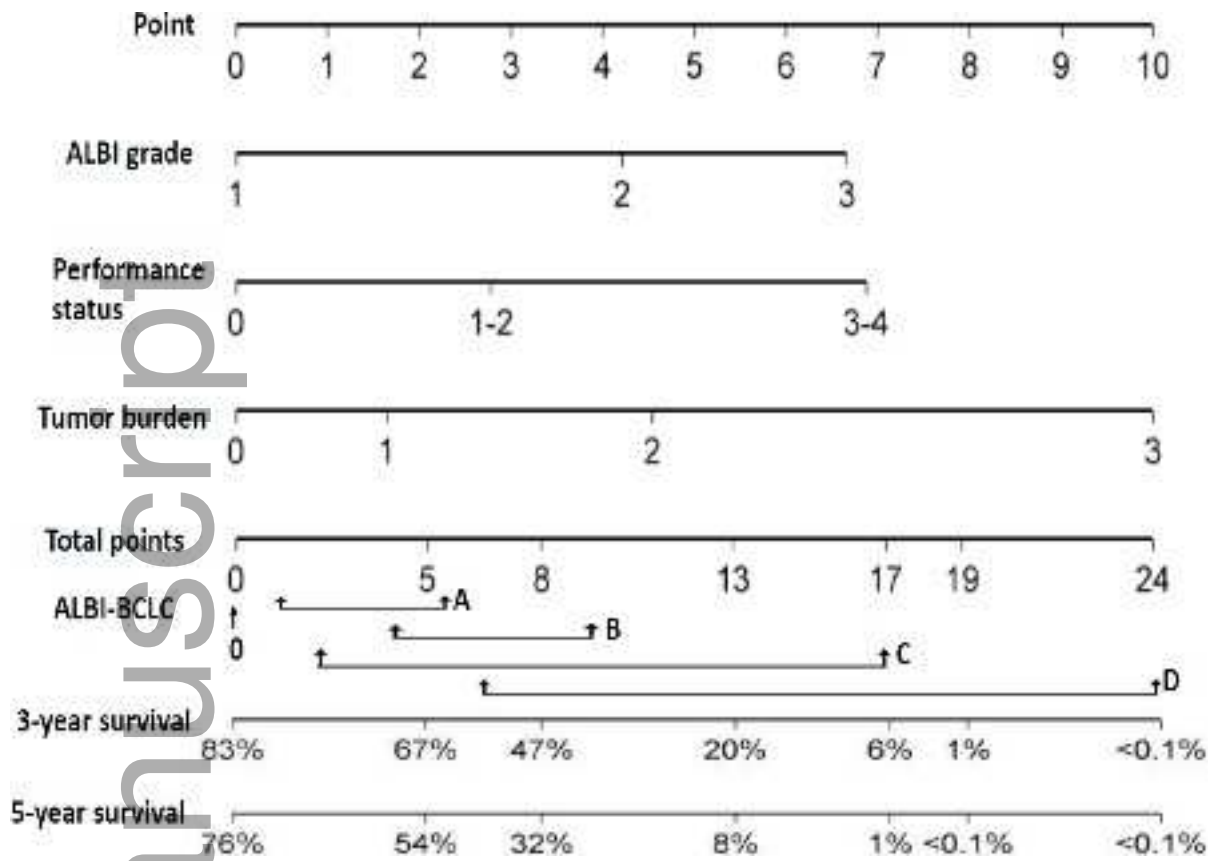
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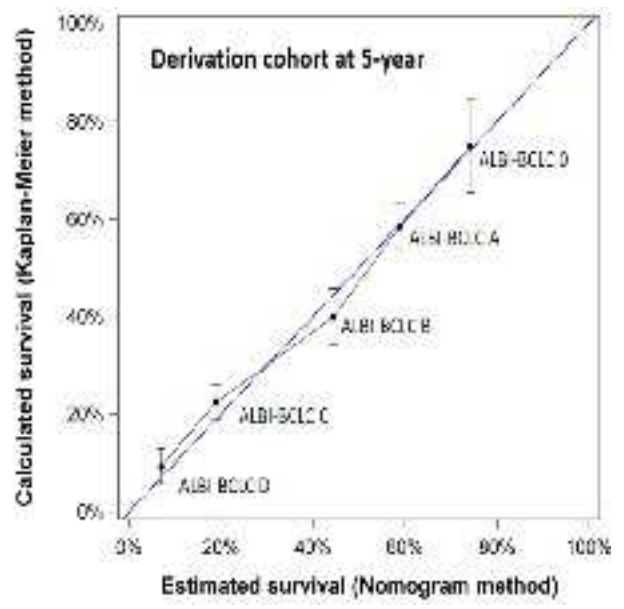
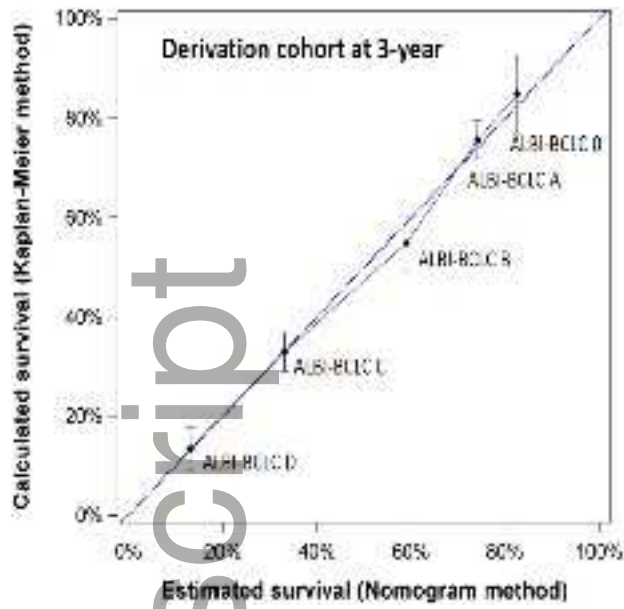


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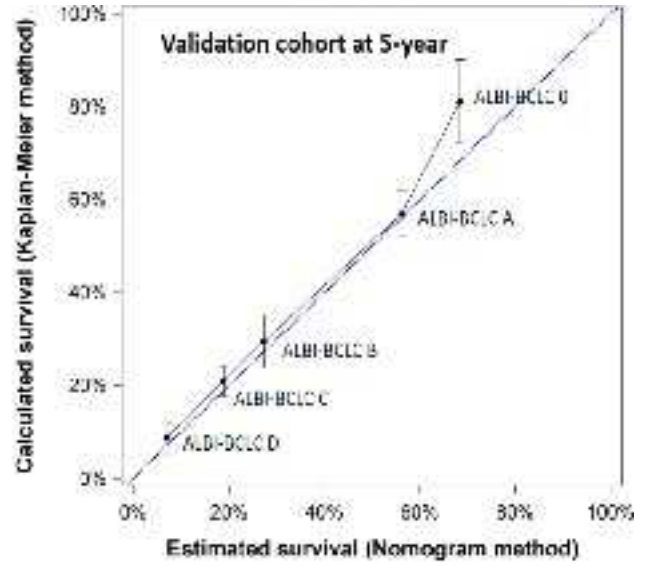
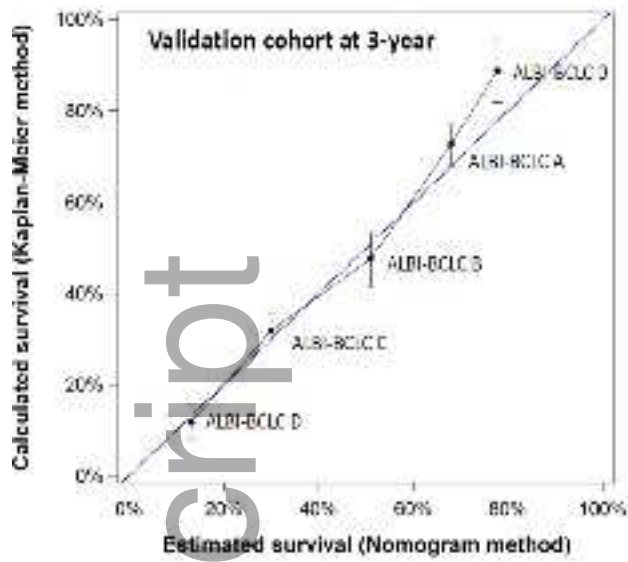


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