Table 1S. Breast cancer data at diagnosis in patients who achieved clinical stage T1 N0 after neoadjuvant treatment (N = 32)

Parameter	Value
Operable clinical stage (T1-3 N0-1) [(1)]	26 (81.3)
Tumour location, n (%)	
Left	14 (43.8)
Right	18 (56.3)
Tumour histology, n (%)	
Infiltrating ductal carcinoma	31 (96.9)
Infiltrating lobular carcinoma	1 (3.1)
Tumour grade, n (%) [(2)]	
Gx	1 (3.1)
G2	20 (62.5)
G3	9 (28.1)
NA	2 (6.3)
Tumour size (mm), median (IQR), (n=29)	31.0 (21.5-44.0)
Hormone receptor status, n (%)	
HR positive (ER+ and/or PR+)	26 (81.3)
HR negative (ER- and PR-)	6 (18.8)
BRCA mutational status, n (%) (n=8)	
wild-type BRCA	5 (62.5)
mutated BRCA 1	1 (12.5)
mutated BRCA 2	1 (12.5)
Uncertain	1 (12.5)
Ki 67 level (%), (n=29)	
Median (IQR)	30.0 (22-58.5)
Clinical stage, n (%)	
IA	2 (6.3)
IIA	19 (59.4)
IIIA	3 (9.4)

Parameter	Value
IIB	1 (3.1)
IIIB	2 (6.3)
Unclassified	1 (3.1)
NA	4 (12.5)
Nodal status, n (%)	
Positive	9 (28.1)
Negative	17 (53.1)
NA	6 (18.8)

ER: estrogen receptor; G: grade; HR: hormone receptor; IQR: interquartile range; NA: not available; PR: progesterone receptor. [1] Missing data: n=6 (18.8%).

Table 2S. Association between residual disease burden at surgery and tumour size at diagnosis (N = 78)

	Tumour size at diagnosis (mm)	
RCB index	Mean (SD)	Median (Q1-Q3)
RCB-I (n=28)	50.3 (80.5)	32.0 (21.5-50.5)
RCB-II (n=36)	32.2 (17.4)	28.5 (20.8-40)
RCB-III (n=14)	49.7 (28.4)	47.0 (24.3-78.5)
p-value [(1)]		0.110

RCB: Residual Cancer Burden; SD: standard deviation.· [(1)] Kruskal-Wallis´ test

Table 3S. Association between radiological response to neoadjuvant treatment and residual disease burden according to RCB index (N = 65)

RCB index, n (%)	**Radiological complete response**		**Total**, n (%)
	No rCR, n (%)	**rCR**, n (%)	
RCB-I	11 (22.9)	9 (52.9)	20 (30.8)
RCB-II	23 (47.9)	8 (47.1)	31 (47.7)
RCB-III	14 (29.2)	0 (0.0)	14 (21.5)
Total	48 (100)	17 (100)	65 (100)
p-value [(1)]	0.007		

RCB: Residual Cancer Burden. rCR: radiological complete response. [(1)] Exact Fisher test

Table 4S. Association between radiological response to neoadjuvant treatment and residual disease burden according to Miller and Payne grading system (N = 49)

Breast tumour	**Radiological complete response**		**Total**, n (%)
	No rCR, n (%)	**rCR**, n (%)	
Grade 1	5 (13.9)	0 (0.0)	5 (10.2)
Grade 2	9 (25.0)	1 (7.7)	10 (20.4)
Grade 3	13 (36.1)	2 (15.4)	15 (30.6)
Grade 4	8 (22.2)	8 (61.5)	16 (32.7)
Grade 5	1 (2.8)	2 (15.4)	3 (6.1)
Total	36 (100.0)	13 (100.0)	49 (100.0)
p-value [(1)]		0.024	

rCR: radiological complete response. [(1)] Fisher's exact test

Table 5S. Data on peripheral neuropathy (N = 114)

Parameter	**PN before T-DM1**	**PN during T-DM1**
All grades, (%)	17.5	36.0
Grade 1	13.2	16.7
Grade 2	2.6	7.9
Grade 3	0	1.8
Grade 4	0	0
Grade 5	0	0.9
Unknown	1.8	8.8
Median number of T-DMI cycles	7.0	7.0
Resolution, n (%)	6 (5.3)	7 (6.1)
Resolution rate, (%)[(1)]	46.2	29.2

PN: peripheral neuropathy; T-DM1: trastuzumab emtansine. [(1)] Percentages calculated with the number of patients with resolved PN over the total number of patients with PN in whom it was possible to assess resolution based on the availability of start/end date: PN before T-DM1 (n=20): available start end/date; n=13. PN during T-DM1 (n=41); available start end/date: n=24.

Table 6S. Thrombocytopaenia characterization according to neoadjuvant platinum-based therapy (N = 8)

Parameter	Neoadjuvant platinum (n=3)	No neoadjuvant platinum (n=5)
Thrombocytopaenia grade, n (%)		
Grade 1	1 (33.3)	1 (20.0)
Grade 2	1 (33.3)	3 (60.0)
Grade 3	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)
Grade 4	0 (0.0)	1 (20.0)
Median number of cycles	4.0	12.0
Resolution, n (%)	1 (33.3)	4 (80.0)
Resolution rate, %	33.3	80.0