

Supplementary Figure Legends

Figure S1. (A) Topography of lymph node regions for the template salvage-lymph node dissection. **(B)** Distribution of the number removed lymph node and histologically confirmed lymph node metastases (percent) according to topography of the subregions (*miscellaneous regions for lymphadenectomy: mesorectal, inguinal, piriformis muscle, duodenum, seminal vesicle, pillar of urinary bladder).

Figure S2. PSMA-PET with corresponding CT from 2 patients prior and after salvage-LND illustrating the progression of intraoperatively missed suspected lymph node metastases. **(A)** Pararectal LNM, not removed at surgery, with progression on PSMA-PET/CT 5.7 months after salvage-LND **(B)** Tumor lesion in the right obturator fossa, not removed at surgery, with progression on PSMA-PET/CT 8 months after salvage-LND.

Supplementary table 1

Characterization of 7 PET-positive subregions from (n=5 patients) not removed during surgery with verification via follow-up

Lesion in a subregion	Patients	Type of verification	Months to follow-up PSMA-PET/CT	PSA (ng/ml) prior to salvage-LND	PSA (ng/ml) at follow-up-PSMA / after target radiotherapy
1	1	PSMA-PET/CT	5.7	1.76	2.36
2	2	PSMA-PET/CT	8.9	0.75	0.92
3	3	PSMA-PET/CT	8	2.48	3.2
4		PSMA-PET/CT			
5	4	Target radiotherapy	/	3.95	0.07
6	5	Target radiotherapy	/	6.3	0.14
7		Target radiotherapy			

PSA = Prostate specific antigen

Supplement Figure 2

