

Fig. S1. Study participant flow diagram.

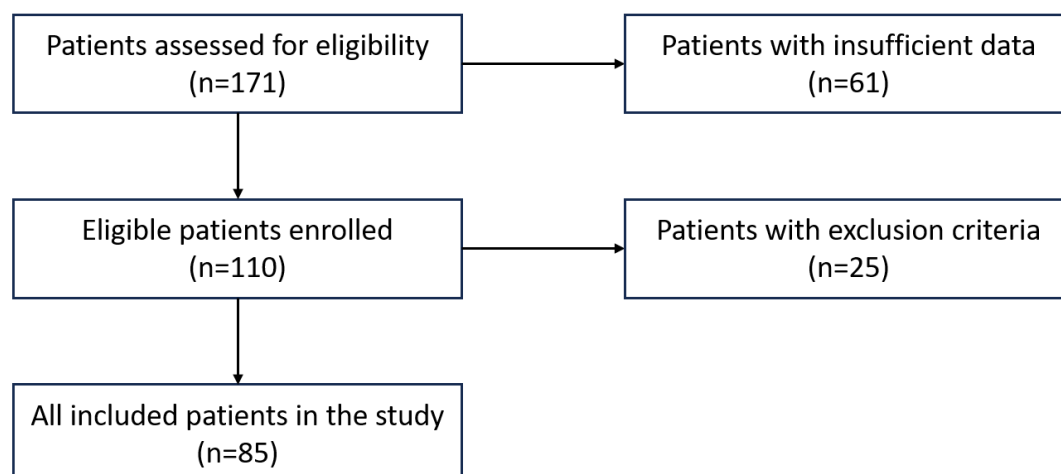


Fig. S2. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves for inflammatory markers in predicting disease-specific survival (DSS): (a) neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR); (b) platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR); (c) lymphocyte-to-monocyte ratio (LMR); (d) platelet-to-neutrophil ratio (PNR). Each panel displays key metrics, including area under the curve (AUC), optimal cutoff value, sensitivity, and specificity.

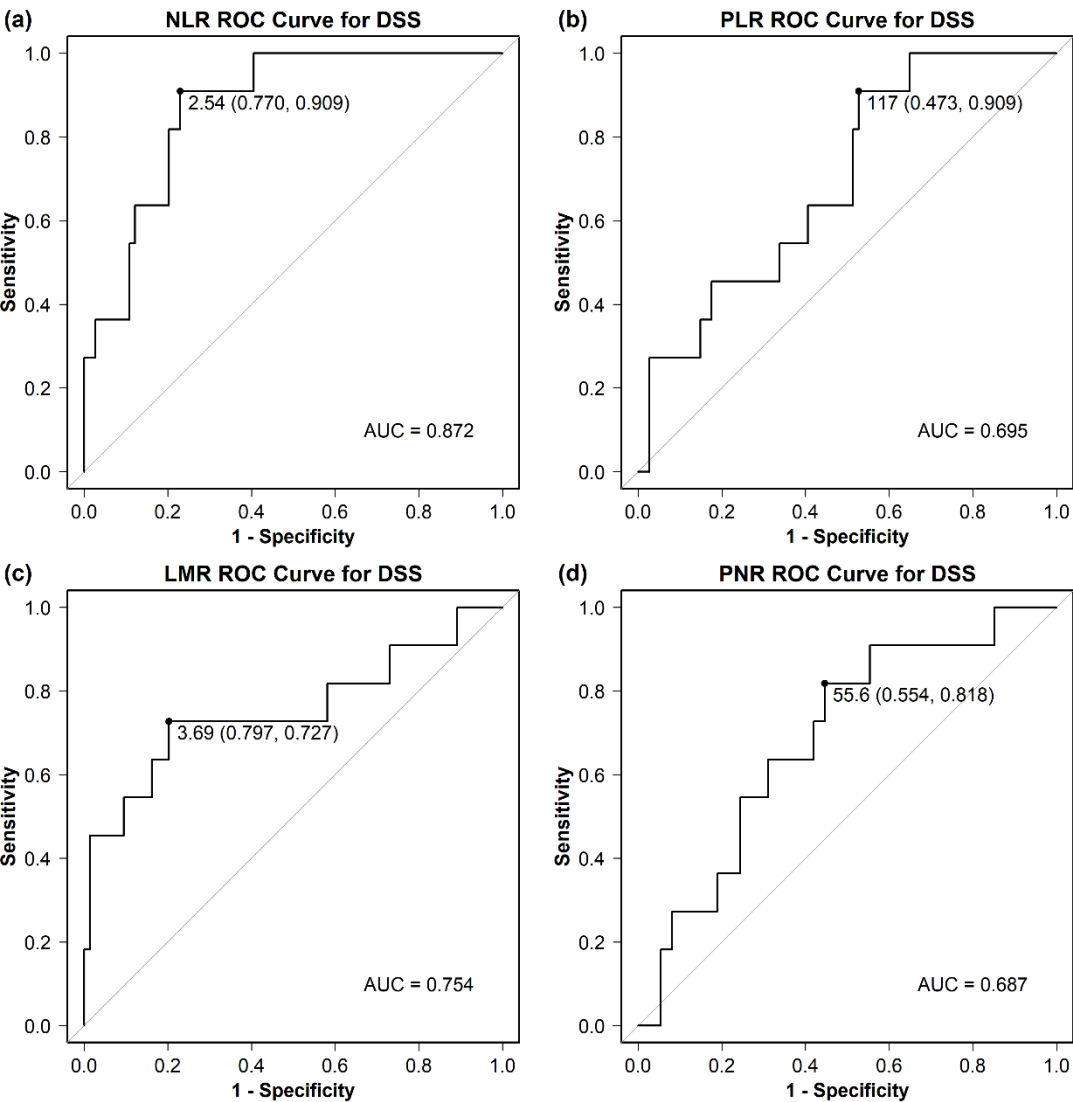


Fig. S3. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves for inflammatory markers in predicting overall survival (OS): (a) neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR); (b) platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR); (c) lymphocyte-to-monocyte ratio (LMR); (d) platelet-to-neutrophil ratio (PNR). Each panel displays key metrics, including area under the curve (AUC), optimal cutoff value, sensitivity, and specificity.

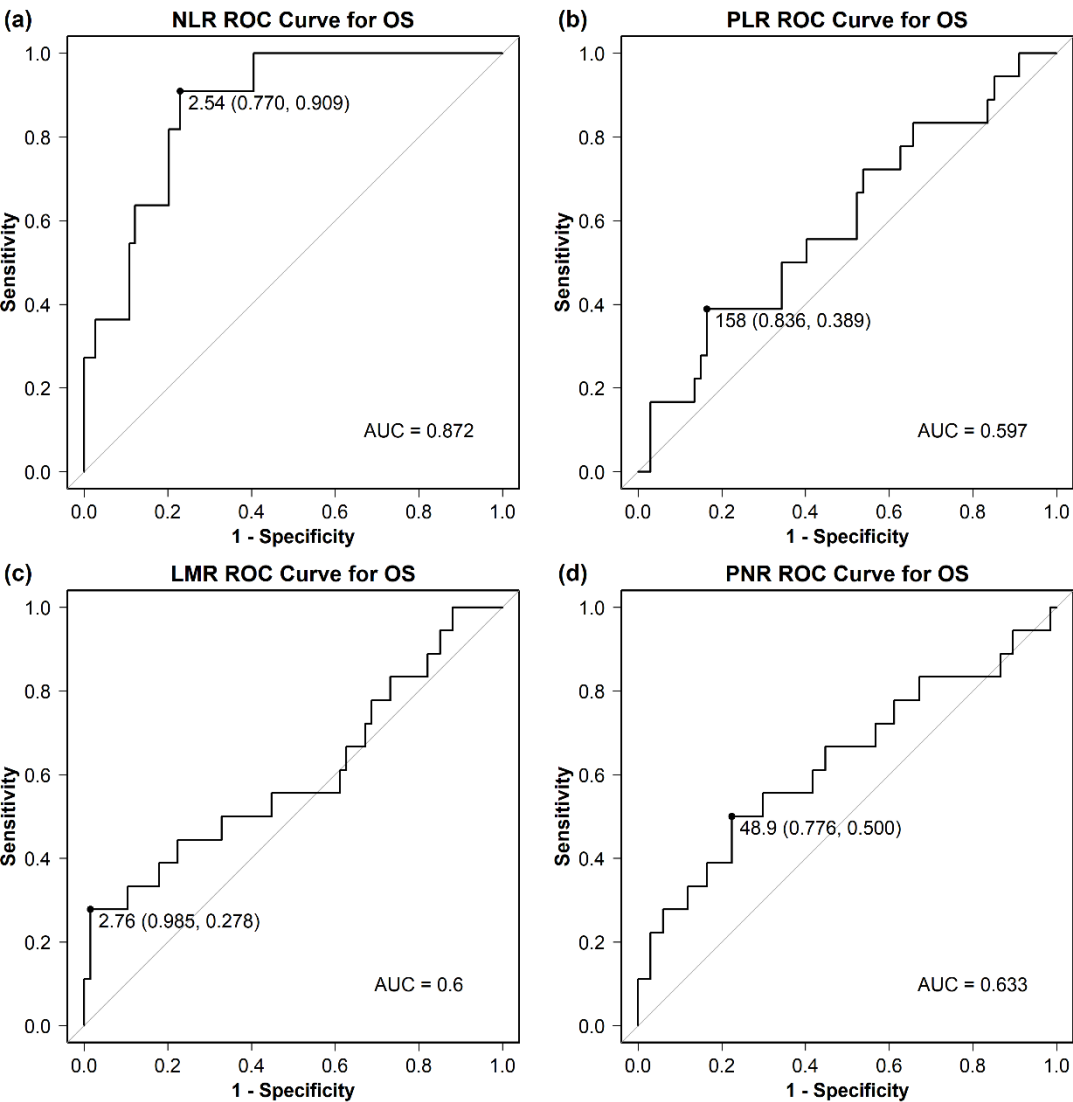


Fig. S4. Kaplan–Meier curve for disease-specific survival (DSS) in 85 patients with extramammary Paget’s disease, stratified by inflammatory marker cutoffs: (a) neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR); (b) platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR); (c) lymphocyte-to-monocyte ratio (LMR); (d) platelet-to-neutrophil ratio (PNR).

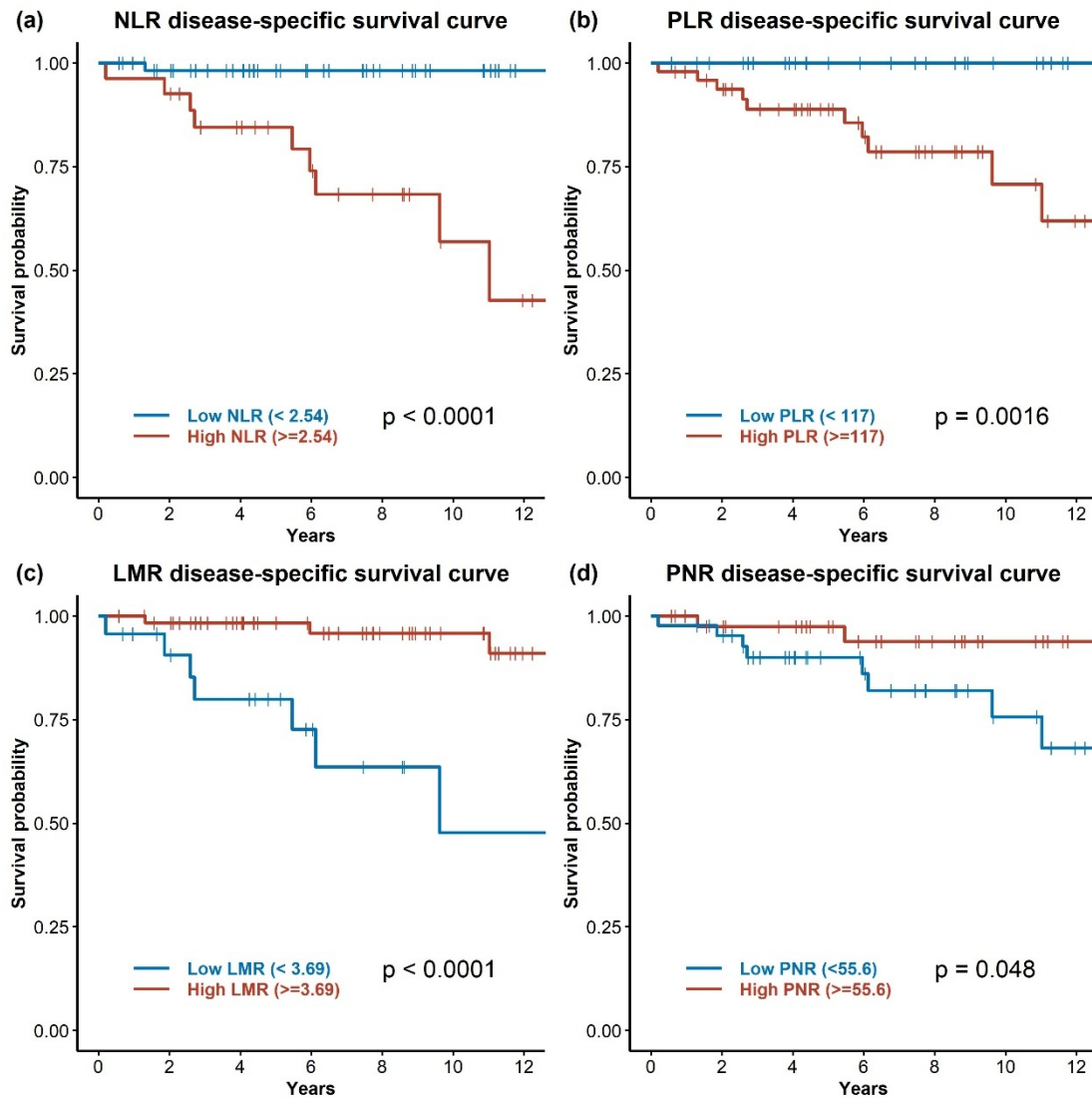


Fig. S5. Kaplan–Meier curve for overall survival (OS) in 85 patients with extramammary Paget’s disease, stratified by inflammatory marker cutoffs: (a) neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR); (b) platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR); (c) lymphocyte-to-monocyte ratio (LMR); (d) platelet-to-neutrophil ratio (PNR).

