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2 **Supplementary Figure 1.** 1RM muscle strength changes ( $\Delta$ , T1 minus T0) following the multimodal 3 prehabilitation program of patients who completed the low row before and after the intervention: 4 changes in absolute low row load (kg) (graph A), relative changes in absolute low row load (%) (graph 5 B), changes in low row load normalized for body mass (kg/kg body mass) (graph C), and relative 6 changes in low row load normalized for body mass (%) (graph D). Based on low row performance at 7 baseline (T0), patients were divided in quartiles. White and grey dots represent individual patient data 8 within each quartile, whereas black dots represent the mean value within each quartile and the dotted 9 line represents the linear regression line of the black dots to show the effect of low row performance at 10 baseline on the change score. Abbreviations: T0=assessment before the program; T1=assessment after the program. 11 12

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**Supplementary Figure 2.** 1RM muscle strength changes ( $\Delta$ , T1 minus T0) following the multimodal 15 prehabilitation program of patients who completed the chest press before and after the intervention: 16 changes in absolute chest press load (kg) (graph A), relative changes in absolute chest press load (%) 17 18 (graph B), changes in chest press load normalized for body mass (kg/kg body mass) (graph C), and relative changes in chest press load normalized for body mass (%) (graph D). Based on chest press 19 performance at baseline (T0), patients were divided in quartiles. White and grey dots represent 20 individual patient data within each quartile, whereas black dots represent the mean value within each 21 22 quartile and the dotted line represents the linear regression line of the black dots to show the effect of 23 chest press performance at baseline on the change score. Abbreviations: T0=assessment before the 24 program; T1=assessment after the program. 25

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**Supplementary Figure 3.** 1RM muscle strength changes ( $\Delta$ , T1 minus T0) following the multimodal 30 prehabilitation program of patients who completed the leg press before and after the intervention: 31 32 changes in absolute leg press load (kg) (graph A), relative changes in absolute leg press load (%) 33 (graph B), changes in leg press load normalized for body mass (kg/kg body mass) (graph C), and relative changes in leg press load normalized for body mass (%) (graph D). Based on leg press 34 35 performance at baseline (T0), patients were divided in quartiles. White and grey dots represent 36 individual patient data within each quartile, whereas black dots represent the mean value within each 37 quartile and the dotted line represents the linear regression line of the black dots to show the effect of 38 leg press performance at baseline on the change score. Abbreviations: T0=assessment before the 39 program; T1=assessment after the program. 40





**Supplementary Figure 4.** 1RM muscle strength changes ( $\Delta$ , T1 minus T0) following the multimodal 42 prehabilitation program of patients who completed the lateral pull down before and after the 43 intervention: changes in absolute lateral pull down load (kg) (graph A), relative changes in absolute 44 45 lateral pull down load (%) (graph B), changes in lateral pull down load normalized for body mass (kg/kg body mass) (graph C), and relative changes in lateral pull down load normalized for body mass 46 47 (%) (graph D). Based on lateral pull down performance at baseline (T0), patients were divided in 48 quartiles. White and grey dots represent individual patient data within each quartile, whereas black 49 dots represent the mean value within each quartile and the dotted line represents the linear regression 50 line of the black dots to show the effect of lateral pull down performance at baseline on the change score. Abbreviations: T0=assessment before the program; T1=assessment after the program. 51 52

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