

Supplementary Materials

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Table S1 Name of the extracted radiomics feature

Radiomics Features
original_shape_MajorAxisLength
wavelet-HLH_gldm_SmallDependenceHighGrayLevelEmphasis
wavelet-HHH_gldm_GrayLevelNonUniformity
wavelet-HHH_glszm_LargeAreaHighGrayLevelEmphasis
wavelet-HHH_glszm_SmallAreaHighGrayLevelEmphasis
wavelet-LLL_glszm_SizeZoneNonUniformity

Table S2 Structure of the TResNet used in the paper

Name	Output Size	Layer	Parameter Setting	Number of Blocks
Input Layer	224×224	Input Image	Grayscale, resized to 224×224 pixels	1
Root	112×112	Conv + Space-to-Depth	k7, c64, s2, p3	1
	112×112	Anti-Aliased Max Pooling	k3, s2, p0, d1	1
Block 1	112×112	Residual Block+SE Module	k3, c64, s1, SE included	3
Block 2	56×56	Residual Block+SE Module	k3, c128, s2, SE included	4
Block 3	28×28	Residual Block+SE Module	k3, c256, s2, SE included	6
Block 4	14×14	Residual Block+SE Module	k3, c512, s2, SE included	3
Head Layer	1×1	Global Average Pooling+Fully Connected	Output=2 (binary classification)	1

k: Kernel size; c: Number of output channels; s: Stride of the convolution or pooling operation; p: Padding applied to the input tensor; d: Dilation rate in dilated convolutions; SE: Squeeze-and-Excitation module for channel-wise feature recalibration; Residual Block: A block with skip connections to ease gradient flow and improve training; Global Average Pooling: A pooling operation averaging each feature map; Fully Connected: A dense layer for classification.