

A. Appendix

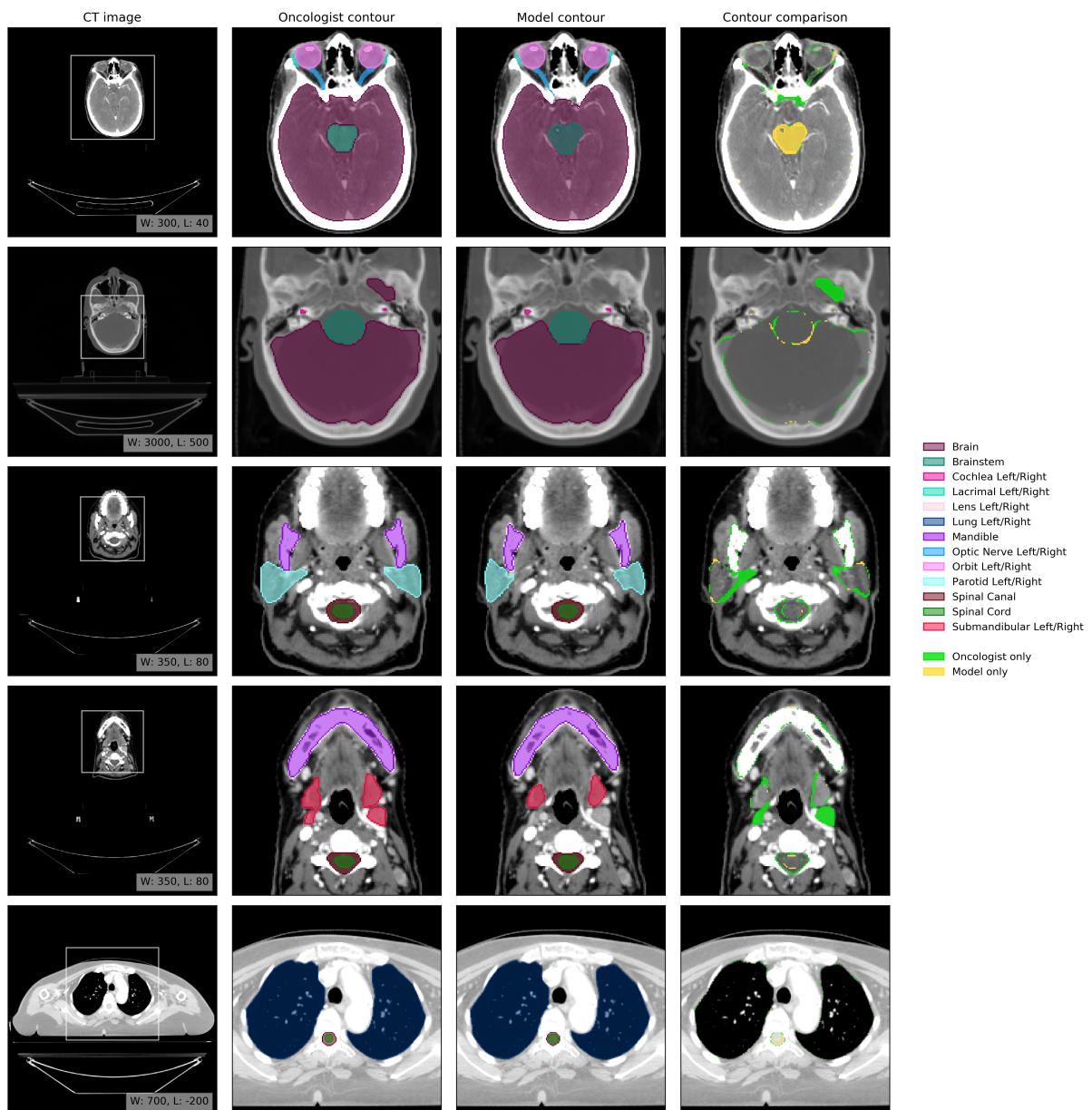


Figure S1 | Example results. Axial slices at five representative levels from the raw CT scan of 70-74 year old female patient from the UCLH test set. The levels shown as 2D slices have been selected to demonstrate all 21 OARs included in this study. The window levelling has been adjusted for each to best display the anatomy present. **(Oncologist contour)** The ground truth segmentation, as defined by experienced radiographers and arbitrated by a head and neck specialist oncologist. **(Model contour)** Segmentations produced by our model. **(Contour comparison)** Contoured by Oncologist only (green region) or Model only (yellow region). Best viewed on a display.

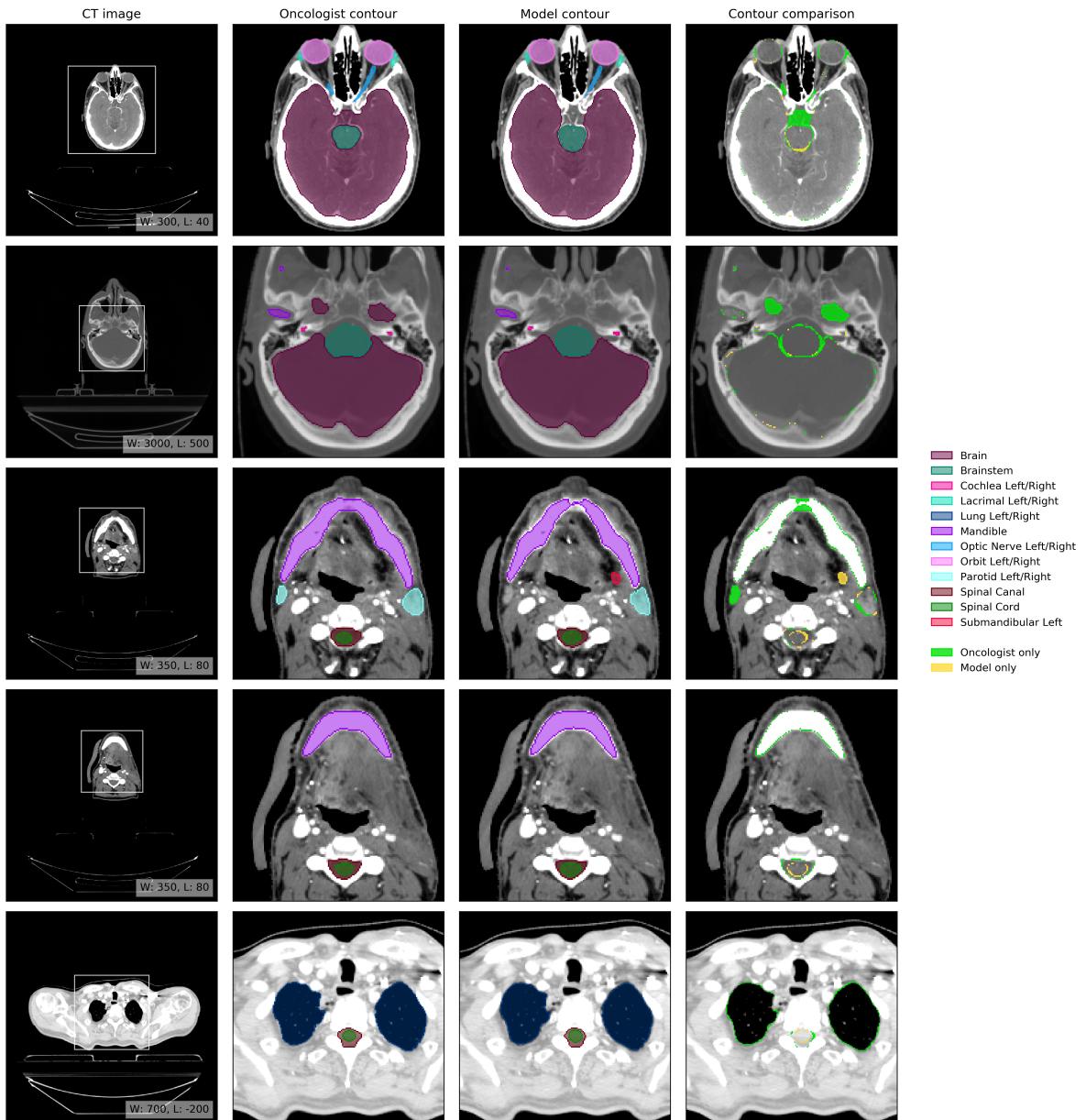


Figure S2 | Example results. Axial slices at five representative levels from the raw CT scan of 70-74 year old male patient from the UCLH test set. The levels shown as 2D slices have been selected to demonstrate all 21 OARs included in this study. The window levelling has been adjusted for each to best display the anatomy present. **(Oncologist contour)** The ground truth segmentation, as defined by experienced radiographers and arbitrated by a head and neck specialist oncologist. **(Model contour)** Segmentations produced by our model. **(Contour comparison)** Contoured by Oncologist only (green region) or Model only (yellow region). Best viewed on a display.

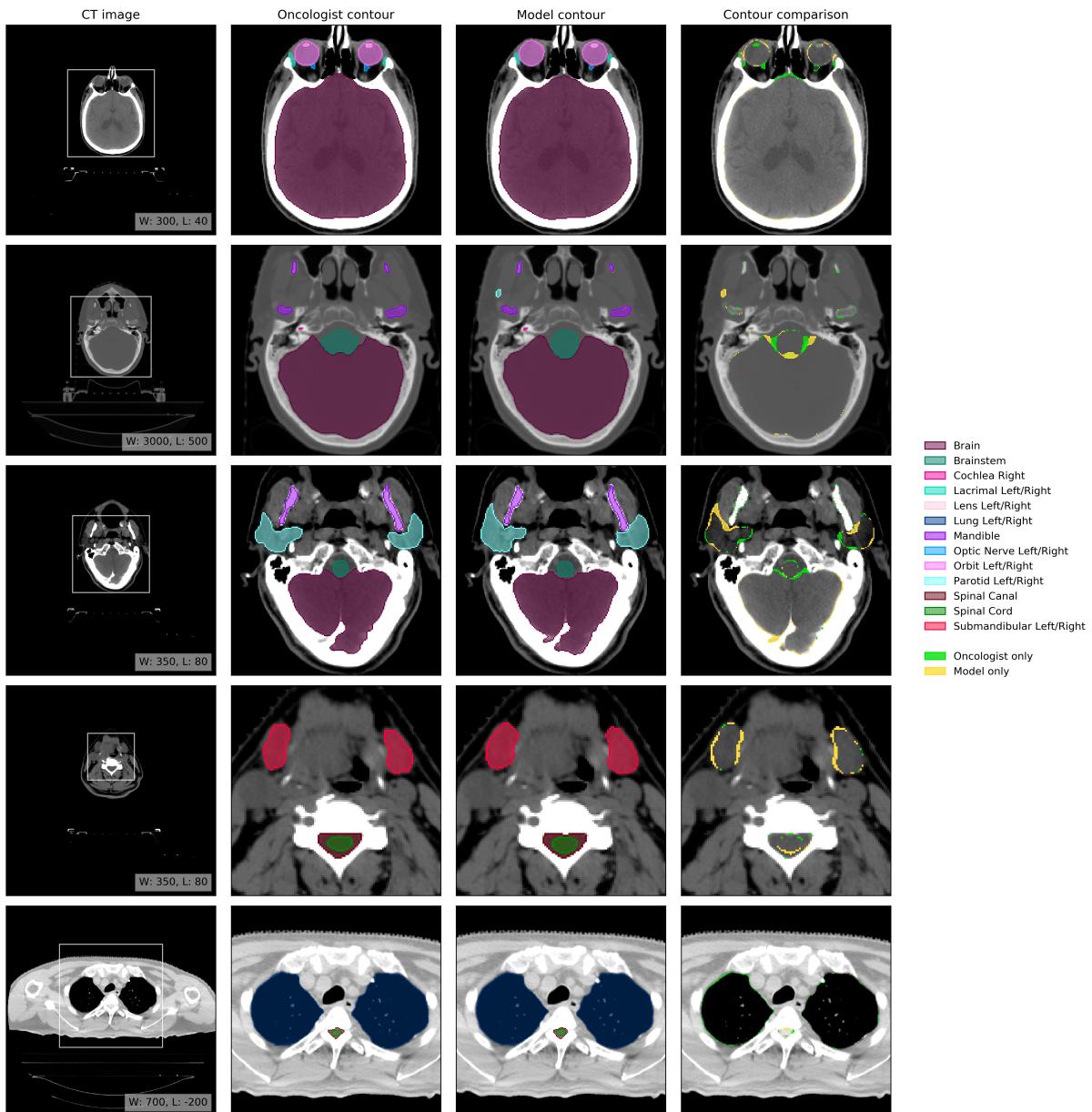


Figure S3 | Example results. (a1-e1) Axial slices at five representative levels from the raw CT scan of a 66 year old male patient with a right base of tongue cancer and bilateral lymph node involvement selected from the Head-Neck Cetuximab TCIA dataset (patient 0522c0057; [48]) were selected to best demonstrate the OARs included in the work. The levels shown as 2D slices have been selected to demonstrate all 21 OARs included in this study. The window levelling has been adjusted for each to best display the anatomy present. (a2-e2) The ground truth segmentation, as defined by experienced radiographers and arbitrated by a head and neck specialist oncologist. (a3-e3) Segmentations produced by our model. (a4-e4) Overlap between the model (yellow line) and the ground truth (blue line). Two further randomly selected TCIA set scans are shown in [Figure S4](#) and [Figure S5](#). Best viewed on a display.

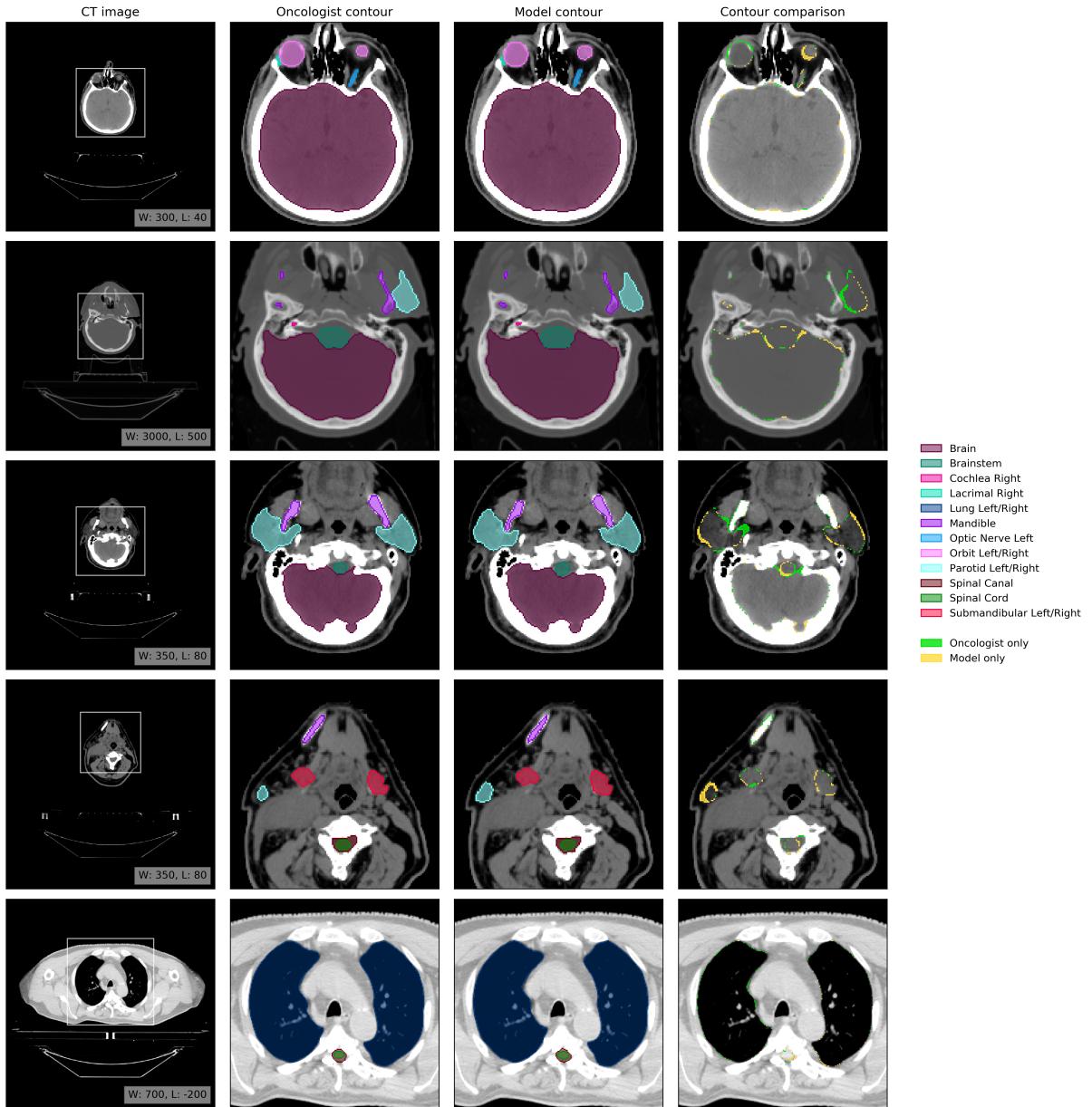


Figure S4 | Example results from a second randomly selected case from the TCIA test set. Five axial slices from the scan of a 58 year old male patient with a cancer of the right tonsil selected from the Head-Neck Cetuximab TCIA dataset (patient 0522c0416; [48]). (a1-e1) The raw CT scan slices at five representative levels were selected to best demonstrate the OARs included in the work. The window levelling has been adjusted for each to best display the anatomy present. (a2-e2) The ground truth segmentation was defined by experienced radiographers and arbitrated by a head and neck specialist oncologist. (a3-e3) The model produced segmentations of the same structures. Overlap between the model (yellow line) and the ground truth (blue line) is shown in (a4-e4). Best viewed on a display.

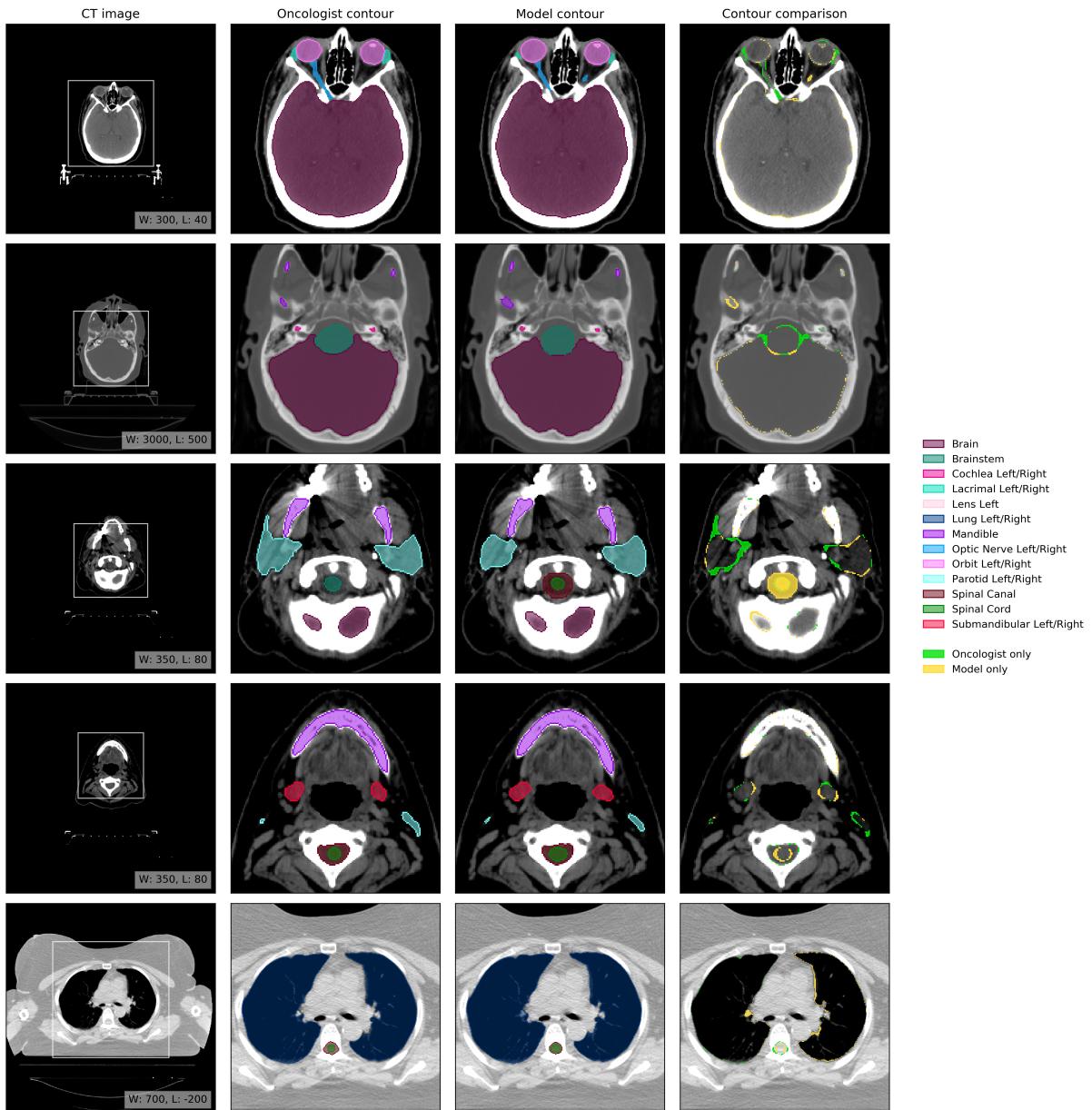


Figure S5 | Example results from a third randomly selected case from the TCIA test set. Five axial slices from the scan of a 53 year old female patient with a left oropharyngeal cancer with base of tongue invasion included selected from the Head-Neck Cetuximab TCIA dataset (patient 0522c0251; [48]). (a1-e1) The raw CT scan slices at five representative levels were selected to best demonstrate the OARs included in the work. The window levelling has been adjusted for each to best display the anatomy present. (a2-e2) The ground truth segmentation was defined by experienced radiographers and arbitrated by a head and neck specialist oncologist. (a3-e3) The model produced segmentations of the same structures. Overlap between the model (yellow line) and the ground truth (blue line) is shown in (a4-e4). Best viewed on a display.

Table S3 | Number of labelled scans in UCLH test set

	Brain	Brainstem	Cochlea	Lacrimal	Lens	Lung	Mandible	Optic Nerve	Orbit	Parotid	Spinal-Canal	Spinal-Cord	Submandibular		
			lt	rt	lt	rt	lt	rt	lt	rt	lt	rt	lt	rt	
Number of scans	75	45	8	8	75	73	75	73	71	72	74	17	15	19	16
Dense segmentation			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	33	32
Number of labelled slices														23	24
axial	309	225					265	275	300		95	75	165	160	345
coronal	374	225					355	360	375		95	80	165	160	350
sagittal	374	225					355	360	375		95	80	165	160	320
														64	65

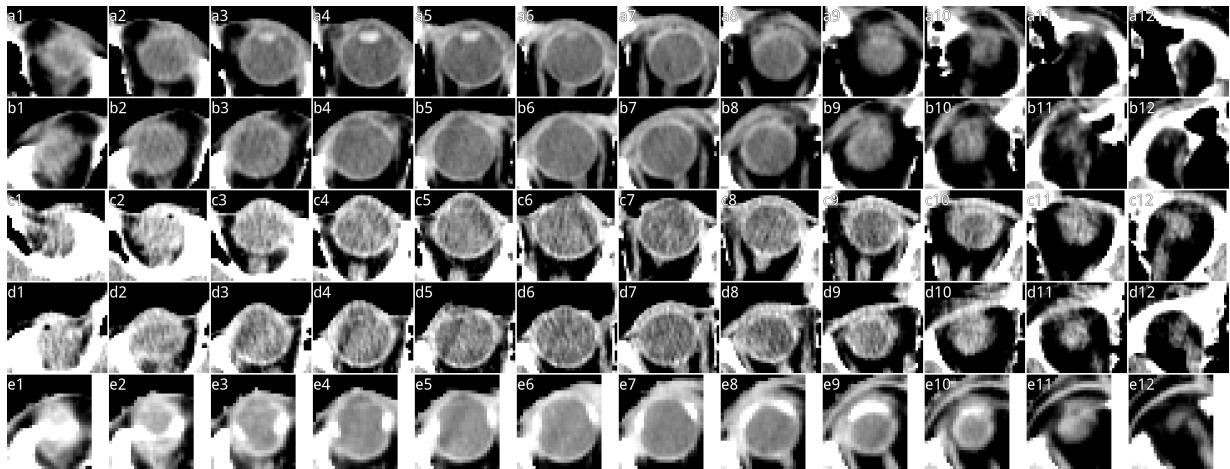


Figure S6 | Missed lens predictions across the TCIA test set. Consecutive axial slices of eyes showing both a typical lens and the four cases where the model predictions omitted the lens. The window level is at a constant W:140 L:0. (a1-a12) 12 slices through a single eye in which the model was able to detect the lens, which is clearly visible in (a3-a6). (a1) is the upper most slice, (a12) the lower most. (b1-e12) Similar to the first row, but these four cases are those for which the model was unable to differentiate the lens from the rest of the eye. Note that all four cases are considerably more challenging than for the first row.

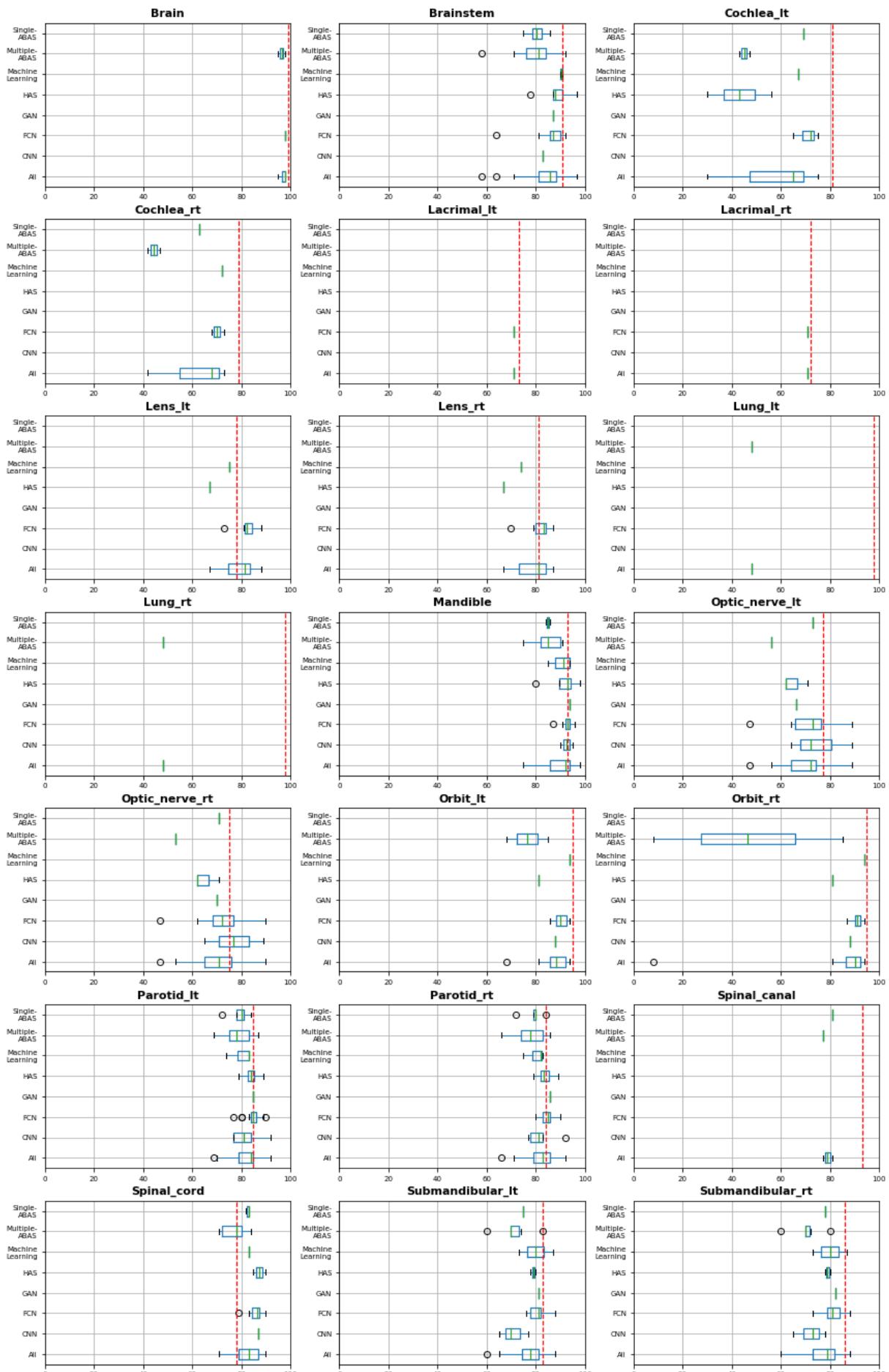


Figure S7 | Comparison of volumetric DSC performance or our model and previously published results. The volumetric-DSC performance distribution is shown for each OAR. The performance distribution is shown for each method family and for all methods collectively. The blue boxes indicate the 1st and 3rd quartiles around the median (marked in green). The whiskers indicate most extreme, non-outlier data points. The red vertical lines indicate the performance of our model on the UCLH data.

Table S7 | Surface DSC on PDDCA data set

Organ	PDDCA test set patient ID														mean, stddev	
	off-site test set							on-site test set								
	0522c_0555	0522c_0576	0522c_0598	0522c_0659	0522c_0661	0522c_0667	0522c_0869	0522c_0708	0522c_0727c	0522c_0746	0522c_0788	0522c_0806	0522c_0845	0522c_0857	0522c_0878	
Brainstem (5042.8 mm ²)	84.4	85.4	87.4	89.9	98.4	79.4	98.9	99.9	98.1	72.3	98.2	89.7	91.2	95.0	71.5	89.3±9.0
Mandible (17215.2 mm ²)	96.1	98.5	97.9	97.5	96.6	98.4	96.4	99.8	98.6	98.3	97.0	93.7	97.6	96.2	94.1	97.1±1.6
Optic-Nerve-Lt (524.6 mm ²)	95.5	99.2	95.7	88.3	86.0	92.3	99.9	94.4	86.6	89.0	95.6	82.4	98.7	98.3	91.5	92.9±5.2
Optic-Nerve-Rt (480.7 mm ²)	95.0	95.6	95.5	93.2	89.6	93.2	95.2	96.0	96.3	79.8	97.2	83.7	96.7	97.0	91.3	93.0±4.9
Parotid-Lt (6710.1 mm ²)	96.4	96.6	99.1	95.7	97.5	95.5	97.4	99.2	89.8	95.1	98.6	92.1	98.1	98.6	96.6	96.4±2.5
Parotid-Rt (6630.9 mm ²)	93.2	94.0	97.7	91.3	98.2	98.1	96.7	96.0	93.8	74.5	97.1	93.2	98.4	97.4	85.5	93.7±6.1
Submandibular-Lt (2258.0 mm ²)	64.2	60.5	85.9	80.9	87.8	76.0	89.2	84.8	97.0	61.3	98.0	77.4	74.0	95.9	80.2	80.9±11.8
Submandibular-Rt (2296.7 mm ²)	81.2	73.4	93.6	85.3	85.2	92.9	86.9	85.8	99.7	68.0	98.9	85.5	79.6	78.0	80.7	85.0±8.5
aggr. surface dice	92.3	91.1	95.8	93.4	95.7	93.5	96.1	97.2	96.2	86.0	97.6	91.4	94.7	95.8	88.9	

Numbers below the organ name show the average surface area of this organ in the PDDCA test set.

Colours indicate the performance difference:

- < -10% (model is worse)
- 10% to -5% (model is slightly worse)
- 5% – +5% (model and human are on par)
- +5% to +10% (model is slightly better)
- > +10% (model is better)

Table S8 | Volumetric DSC on PDDCA data set

Organ	PDDCA test set patient ID															mean, stddev	
	off-site test set								on-site test set								
	0522c_0555	0522c_0576	0522c_0598	0522c_0659	0522c_0681	0522c_0867	0522c_0869	0522c_0708	0522c_0727c	0522c_0746	0522c_0788	0522c_0806	0522c_0845	0522c_0857	0522c_0878		
Brainstem (19778.8 mm ³)	82.0	82.7	83.0	84.9	88.8	76.4	88.5	92.8	86.7	76.3	89.9	85.3	86.5	85.5	73.7	84.2±5.2	
Mandible (44477.1 mm ³)	94.2	92.1	95.8	94.9	90.4	94.9	94.6	96.3	96.0	95.4	92.8	90.8	92.5	94.7	91.6	93.8±1.9	
Optic-Nerve-Lt (449.1 mm ³)	71.2	85.2	70.4	66.8	64.7	72.6	79.6	64.0	71.3	64.3	70.2	64.3	73.7	76.6	78.9	71.6±6.2	
Optic-Nerve-Rt (384.3 mm ³)	69.8	68.6	75.6	63.1	61.9	69.3	62.7	73.8	78.7	63.0	69.1	62.5	65.4	80.5	72.9	69.1±5.9	
Parotid-Lt (23677.4 mm ³)	87.9	89.0	91.1	85.6	90.1	89.2	88.7	88.7	84.0	87.0	90.1	84.6	88.9	88.8	87.8	88.1±2.0	
Parotid-Rt (23828.3 mm ³)	87.2	88.1	90.8	82.4	89.4	90.2	87.0	86.9	87.1	76.8	87.6	86.5	88.8	88.0	82.6	86.6±3.5	
Submandibular-Lt (5522.9 mm ³)	66.1	60.9	81.1	76.0	82.8	76.9	82.0	79.5	87.2	60.6	89.2	75.1	66.8	88.8	74.3	76.5±9.1	
Submandibular-Rt (5660.5 mm ³)	80.6	75.8	83.8	76.6	76.7	86.8	83.1	77.2	89.6	66.7	89.8	82.4	74.9	72.5	71.6	79.2±6.5	

Numbers below the organ name show the average volume of this organ in the PDDCA test set.
Colours indicate the performance difference:

- < -10% (model is worse)
- 10% to -5% (model is slightly worse)
- 5% – +5% (model and human are on par)
- +5% to +10% (model is slightly better)
- > +10% (model is better)