## Supplementary Material

Торіс	Example of the text		
1) Lifestyle habits	- In breast cancer patients, smoking can increase		
	the risk of breast cancer on the contralateral side,		
	as well as elevate cardiac toxicity and pulmonary toxicity.		
	- Excessive drinking may contribute to obesity.		
	Moreover, drinking increases the risk of ovarian		
	cancer and breast cancer on the contralateral side		
	in breast cancer patients.		
	- You can burn 0.5 times more calories by sitting		
	down as opposed to lying down when watching		
	television.		
2) Diet	- It is better to use chopsticks instead of a spoon		
	during meals.		
Encourage patients to adopt a	- Try to have meals regularly.		
healthy diet	- Try not to skip breakfast.		
	- During each meal, chew your food at least 10		
Provide guidance for limiting	times and eat slowly over at least 30 minutes.		
calorie intake	- Drink at least 2 liters of water every day.		
	- Only eat a half-bowl of rice for each meal.		
Help to improve the types of	- Only lightly dip your food in sauce instead of		
nutrients consumed	soaking it.		
	- Use small bowls or dishes for your food, and eat		
Provide tips for a healthy meal	vegetables first.		
when eating out			

 Table S1. Examples of Mypage healthy behaviors counseling

	- If you are still hungry after a meal, wait a little
	bit. If you're still hungry, try drinking green tea or
	water.
	- Do not watch television or read a newspaper
	while eating.
	- Do not go grocery shopping when you are
	hungry. You will likely buy foods on impulse. Make
	sure to make a list before grocery shopping so that
	you only buy things you need.
	- Here are some tips to eat healthy when dining
	out.
3) Exercise	- Exercise is not only good for managing obesity
	but also helpful for changing your mood and
Increase physical activity to	improving sleep disorders and fatigue in breast
the recommended level of 9	cancer patients.
MET hours per week	- Fast walking for more than 30 minutes 4-5 times
	a week is helpful.
	- One piece of wafer cookie is about 10-15 kcal,
	and you have to walk for about 3-4 minutes to
	burn this number of calories.

Table S2. Comparison of Metabolic Risk Factors in the Control and Experimental Groups					
Characteristics	Control group(n=30)	Experimental group (n=30)	_ t	р	
	Mean $\pm$ SD			-	
Body composition					
Weight (kg)	$59.3{\pm}9.5$	$60.7{\pm}9.3$	0.56	0.576	
Waist circumference (cm)	$85.7 \pm 9.3$	$87.2\pm8.9$	0.65	0.520	

Blood pressure (mmHg)							
Systolic	114.4±13.1	111.9±16.2	0.68 0.500				
Diastolic	$74.2{\pm}~8.9$	73.3±10.7	0.38 0.705				
Fasting blood glucose (mg/dL)	95.1±12.9	93.2±12.9	0.59 0.557				
Triglyceride (mg/dL)	130.2±76.4	133.3±60.6	0.17 0.862				
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	202.8±38.7	206.1±41.9	0.31 0.755				
High density lipoprotein cholesterol (mg/dL)	57.8±12.7	57.1±15.0	0.17 0.864				
Low density lipoprotein cholesterol (mg/dL)	126.3±34.8	129.8±38.2	0.37 0.712				