Table G.1. Association of Randomization Group With Study Outcomes, Comparing Patients With and Without Cancer[a]

Outcome	Patients With Cancer					Patients Without Cancer					Interaction[d]	
	No. of Patients/ No. of Clinicians[b]	Descriptive by Group[c]		β	p	Valid n[b]	Descriptive by Group[c]		β	p	β	p
		Control	Inter-vention				Control	Inter-vention				
Aim 1: Events at Target Visit												
Occurrence of discussion[e]	160/74	0.207	0.706	1.492	**< 0.001**	235/91	0.395	0.767	1.052	**< 0.001**	0.404	0.201
Aim 2: Concordance at 3 Months[f]	109/70	0.538	0.705	0.495	0.057	172/81	0.590	0.697	0.281	0.215	0.201	0.516
Aim 3: Depression and Anxiety												
Standard PHQ-8 score, 3 months[g]	143/76	5.281	6.793	1.302	**0.030**	216/88	4.570	5.451	−0.182	0.724	1.457	0.057
Standard GAD-7 score, 3 months[h]	145/74	3.481	3.737	1.623	**0.021**	221/92	2.630	3.011	−0.985	0.140	2.366	**0.016**
Standard PHQ-8 score, 6 months[g]	113/65	5.091	6.231	0.529	0.531	201/89	4.676	5.779	0.118	0.831	0.247	0.795
Standard GAD-7 score, 6 months[h]	119/67	3.689	3.385	−0.148	0.858	208/89	2.698	3.370	−0.221	0.742	−0.349	0.742

a   Results were based on complex regression models with patients clustered under clinicians. All models included automatic adjustment for patient age, gender, and racial/ethnic minority status.

b   Number of patients/number of clinician clusters.

c   For binary outcomes, the descriptives show the proportion of the group with the outcome. For composite scores, the descriptives represent the mean value of the score at follow-up.

d   Test for stratification group as an effect modifier of the association between the randomization group and the outcome. This statistic was based on a model using data from both disease groups, and with the randomization group indicator, the binary disease group indicator, and the product of the 2 indicators as predictors, along with the adjustments used in the stratified models. The coefficient and P value are for the product term.

e   Binary outcome modeled with probit regression, estimated with weighted least squares estimator with mean and variance adjustment.

f   Binary outcome (1 = treatment preference and actual treatment at 3 months were both life extension or comfort care; 0 = treatment preference at 3 months was life extension and actual treatment was comfort care, or the reverse; or patient wasn't sure about preference or actual treatment). In addition to the adjustments for patient gender, age, and racial/ethnic minority status, adjustment was automatically made for treatment preference at 3 months (life extension or comfort care); patients with other values on this adjustment variable were excluded.

g   Robust linear regression model, estimated with restricted maximum likelihood. In addition to the adjustments for patient gender, age, and racial/ethnic minority status, automatic adjustment was made for the scale score at baseline.

h   Tobit regression model (scale score defined as censored from below), estimated with WLSMV. In addition to the adjustments for patient gender, age, and racial/ethnic minority status, automatic adjustment was made for the scale score at baseline.