

Table G.2. Association of Randomization Group With Study Outcomes, Comparing Patients With and Without Lung Disease^a

Outcome	Patients With Lung Disease					Patients Without Lung Disease					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	111/73	0.370	0.825	1.295	< 0.001	284/106	0.293	0.709	1.224	< 0.001	0.086	0.760
Aim 2: Concordance at 3 Months^f	81/58	0.564	0.714	0.457	0.136	200/101	0.569	0.692	0.303	0.179	0.116	0.751
Aim 3: Depression and Anxiety												
Standard PHQ-8 score, 3 months ^g	105/69	5.148	7.526	0.935	0.296	254/104	4.786	5.143	0.028	0.949	0.951	0.292
Standard GAD-7 score, 3 months ^h	103/69	3.597	4.761	0.850	0.388	263/107	2.811	2.546	-0.258	0.650	0.846	0.384
Standard PHQ-8 score, 6 months ^g	94/65	5.163	5.790	-0.961	0.218	220/102	4.705	5.988	1.001	0.063	-2.203	0.022
Standard GAD-7 score, 6 months ^h	97/66	3.575	4.226	-0.635	0.538	230/103	2.884	2.982	0.181	0.769	-0.546	0.638

- 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.