Table G.4. Association of Randomization Group With Study Outcomes, Comparing Patients With Different Baseline Levels of Self-Assessed Health[a]

Outcome	No. of Patients/ No. of Clinicians[b]	Patients With Poor/Fair Health Descriptive by Group[c] Control	Inter-vention	β	p	Valid n[b]	Patients With Good/Very Good/Excellent Health Descriptive by Group[c] Control	Inter-vention	β	p	Interaction[d] β	p
Aim 1: Events at Target Visit												
Occurrence of discussion[e]	170/100	0.356	0.747	1.108	**< 0.001**	224/102	0.282	0.750	1.313	**< 0.001**	0.190	0.485
Aim 2: Concordance at 3 Months[f]	116/80	0.552	0.759	0.582	0.054	164/ 93	0.578	0.662	0.207	0.341	−0.372	0.222
Aim 3: Depression and Anxiety												
Standard PHQ-8 score, 3 months[g]	151/92	6.605	7.644	0.930	0.194	207/102	3.771	4.424	−0.151	0.751	−0.999	0.214
Standard GAD-7 score, 3 months[h]	156/97	4.116	4.054	0.189	0.820	209/100	2.252	2.527	−0.050	0.934	−0.143	0.886
Standard PHQ-8 score, 6 months[g]	128/90	7.394	7.347	−0.683	0.439	186/ 99	3.173	4.883	1.075	**0.029**	1.692	0.080
Standard GAD-7 score, 6 months[h]	135/92	4.466	4.622	−0.569	0.529	191/100	2.122	2.393	0.015	0.979	0.344	0.739

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 randomization group and the outcome. This statistic was based on a model using data from both health-status groups, and with the randomization group indicator, the binary health-status-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.