Supplementary Online Content


eReferences.
eFigure. Observed survival of interviewed patients.

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

Beddhu's\(^1\) model calculates a score based on patient age (1 point for each successive decade starting at age 50) plus points for medical comorbidities based on the Charlson Comorbidity Index.\(^2\) Beddhu found that total scores of 6 or 7 and 8 or greater were associated with 1-year mortality rates of 27% and 49% respectively. Therefore, anyone with a Beddhu score 6 or greater met our inclusion criteria of a predicted risk of dying in the next year of at least 20%.

Cohen's prognostic model\(^3\) calculates 6-month and 1-year estimates of the risk of dying based on a multivariate model that includes age, albumin, presence of dementia, peripheral vascular disease, and their “surprise” question that asks each patient’s treating nephrologist “Would you be surprised if this patient died in the next 6 months?”\(^4\) The model generates a numerical estimate of the risk of dying by 6 months and by 1 year on the interval scale from 0 to 1, which we converted to a percentage by multiplying by 100. Patients with at least a 20% predicted risk of dying in the next year met our inclusion criteria.
eReferences


eFigure 1 Observed Survival of Interviewed Patients

Kaplan–Meier estimate, N=62