

Supplementary Online Content

Paladino J, Bernacki R, Neville BA, et al. Evaluating an Intervention to Improve Communication Between Oncology Clinicians and Patients With Life-Limiting Cancer: A Cluster Randomized Clinical Trial of the Serious Illness Care Program. *JAMA Oncol*. Published online March 14, 2019. doi:10.1001/jamaoncol.2019.0292

eTable 1. Baseline Characteristics of Clinicians with At Least One Deceased Patient

eTable 2. Baseline Characteristics of Deceased Patients

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

eTable 1. Baseline Characteristics of Clinicians with At Least One Deceased Patient^{a,b,c}		
	Intervention n=37	Control n=39
Female sex – no. (%)	23 (62)	20 (51)
Discipline – no. (%)		
MD	26 (70)	26 (67)
NP	10 (27)	11 (28)
PA	1 (2.7)	2 (5.1)
Years of practice – mean (95% CI)^d	13 (9-17)	10 (7-13)
Disease center^e – no. (%)		
Breast oncology	11 (30)	10 (26)
Gastrointestinal, Genitourinary, Head & Neck, Neurology, Sarcoma, Thoracic, other	22 (59)	22 (56)
Hematologic Malignancies, Lymphoma	2 (5.4)	4 (10.3)
Community-based clinics	2 (5.4)	3 (7.7)
Percentage of screened panel patients identified as eligible by surprise question – mean (95% CI)	23 (15-32)	28 (19-37)

^a P values between arms are all >0.10.

^b Percentages may not sum to exactly 100 due to rounding.

^c Since the percent missing for any variable (except ‘years of practice’) was less than 3%, missing data are not shown in this table. Calculations for percentages were based on non-missing data.

^d The percent missing for ‘years of practice’ was 16%.

^e Disease center does not include gynecologic oncology due to a concurrent trial being conducted at that center.

eTable 2: Baseline Characteristics of Deceased Patients^{a,b,c,d}		
	Intervention n=76	Control n=85
Age in years - mean (95% CI)	62 (57-67)	63 (58-67)
Female sex – no. (%)	41 (54)	47 (55)
Race^e – no. (%)		
White	70 (92)	75 (88)
Black or African American	0 (0)	1 (1.2)
Other	5 (6.6)	2 (2.4)
Hispanic – no. (%)	2 (2.6)	0 (0)
Married/partnered – no. (%)	63 (83)	67 (79)
Income ≥\$75,000 – no. (%)	41 (54)	35 (41)
Disease center^f – no. (%)		
Breast oncology	20 (26)	26 (31)
Gastrointestinal, Genitourinary, Head & Neck, Neurology, Sarcoma, Thoracic, other	51 (67)	53 (62)
Hematologic Malignancies, Lymphoma	5 (6.6)	6 (7.1)
Health insurance type – no. (%)		
Medicare	40 (53)	41 (48)
Medicaid/Mass Health	4 (5.3)	3 (3.5)

Private	31 (41)	36 (42)
No insurance	0 (0)	1 (1.2)
Patient-reported health status – no. (%)		
Relatively healthy and not seriously ill	8 (10.5)	5 (5.9)
Relatively healthy and terminally ill	46 (61)	52 (61)
Seriously but not terminally ill	14 (18)	16 (19)
Seriously and terminally ill	7 (9.2)	8 (9.4)
College, graduate or professional school – no. (%)	63 (83)	67 (79)

^a P values between arms are all >0.10.

^b Percentages may not sum to exactly 100 due to rounding.

^c Since the percent missing for all variables was less than 6.5%, missing data are not shown in this table. Calculations for percentages were based on non-missing data.

^d This analysis considered all patients who died within two years of study enrollment, which yielded a larger deceased population than what was presented in the Consort diagram for the primary outcomes manuscript (published separately). As the trial progressed and a patient experienced an event, they were assigned a study status with the reason for study exit. For example: If a patient declined further surveys during month nine of the study but died at month twelve, they would be categorized as ‘declined further surveys’ in the Consort diagram but were included as deceased in this analysis.

^e Race or ethnic group was self-reported.

^f Disease center does not include gynecologic oncology due to a concurrent trial being conducted at that center.