#### **APPENDIX: SURVEY**

## **Preliminary questions**

- 1. Primary specialty
  - a. Medical oncology
  - b. Radiation oncology
  - c. Urologic oncology
  - d. Urology
  - e. Other
- 2. Practice setting
  - a. Community health centre/hospital
  - b. Private practice
  - c. Teaching hospital/centre of excellence
  - d. Other
- 3. Years in practice
  - a. Less than 5 years
  - b. 5 to 10 years
  - c. 11 to 20 years
  - d. 21 to 30 years
  - e. More than 30 years
- 4. Number of patients with prostate cancer typically treated in a month
  - a. 1 to 10 patients
  - b. 10 to 25 patients
  - c. 25 to 50 patients
  - d. More than 50 patients
- 5. Which of the following is the most challenging when treating prostate cancer patients with ADT?
  - a. Achieving and maintaining appropriate castrate testosterone levels
  - b. Achieving and maintaining appropriate PSA levels
  - c. Addressing biochemical failure
  - d. Managing comorbidities and/or associated medications
  - e. Managing long-term use of ADT
  - f. Managing the side effects of ADT
  - g. Maintaining quality of life
  - h. Maintaining treatment adherence

## Physicians' likelihood to screen and manage metabolic, cardiac, and bone health

- 1. Likelihood of screening and managing the following conditions in patients on ADT instead of involving their family doctor or a specialist (ranked; 1= unlikely, 5 = extremely likely)
  - a. Cardiovascular disease
  - b. Diabetes
  - c. Dyslipidemia
  - d. Hypertension
  - e. Obesity
  - f. Osteopenia/osteoporosis

#### **Patient profiles**

- 1. Patient age [Free text]
- 2. Testosterone level measurements
  - a. No
  - b. Yes
  - c. Most recent testosterone level measurement (nmol/L) [Free text]
- 3. Smoker
  - a. Current
  - b. Previous
  - c. No
  - d. Unknown
- 4. BMI
  - a. BMI [Free text]
- 5. Bone mineral density (BMD)
  - a. Above or equal to -1 (normal)
  - b. Between -1 and -2.5 (osteopenia)
  - c. Below or equal to -2.5 (osteoporosis)
  - d. Unknown
- 6. A1C
  - a. A1C (%) [Free text]
- 7. Blood pressure
  - a. Blood pressure, systolic (mmHg) [Free text]
  - b. Blood pressure, diastolic (mmHg) [Free text]
- 8. HDL-C
  - a. HDL-C (mmol/L) [Free text]
  - b. LDL-C (mmol/L) [Free text]

- 9. Triglycerides
  - a. Triglycerides (mmol/L) [Free text]
- 10. Other conditions
  - a. Cardiovascular disease
  - b. Diabetes
  - c. Hypercholesterolemia
  - d. Hypertriglyceridemia
  - e. Hypertension
  - f. Obesity
  - g. Osteopenia/osteoporosis
- 11. Patients with multiple other conditions
  - a. Number of patients with  $\geq 3$  conditions
  - b. Number of patients with  $\geq 1$  of the following: diabetes, dyslipidemia, hypertension, obesity
- 12. Current stage of prostate cancer
  - a. Localized (T1 or T2, N0, M0)
  - b. Localized advanced (T3 or T4, N0, M0 or any T, N1, M0)
  - c. Metastatic (M1)
  - d. Non-metastatic CRPC
  - e. Metastatic CRPC
- 13. Indication for current ADT regimen
  - a. Adjuvant to radiation therapy
  - b. Biochemical failure
  - c. Metastatic disease

### Patient management of metabolic, cardiac, and bone health

- 1. Initiated preventative or therapeutic interventions for
  - a. Cardiovascular disease
  - b. Diabetes
  - c. Metabolic syndrome
  - d. Decreased BMD/Osteoporosis
- 2. Interventions used to reduce the risk of metabolic and/or CVD
  - a. Recommended education or counselling
    - i. Letter to the family physician advising on the management of ADT
    - ii. Nutritional counseling
    - iii. Patient education on cardiovascular health and risks
    - iv. Psychosocial or behavioural counselling
  - b. Initiated therapy

- i. Acetylsalicylic acid
- ii. Anti-hyperglycemic therapy
- iii. Anti-hypertensive therapy
- iv. Lipid-lowering therapy
- v. Selection of intermittent ADT instead of continuous ADT
- vi. Dietary modifications
- vii. Physical exercise
- viii. Smoking cessation
- ix. Referral to a specialist
- c. Used other interventions
- d. Used no interventions
- 3. Interventions used to prevent the loss of BMD
  - a. Pre-treatment BMD scan using DXA
  - b. Pre-treatment assessment of fracture risk
  - c. Dietary supplementation of vitamin D and calcium
  - d. Letter to the family physician advising on the management of ADT
  - e. Lifestyle modifications
  - f. Oral bisphosphonates
  - g. Patient education on bone health and risk of loss of BMD
  - h. Physical exercise
  - i. Other interventions
  - i. No interventions