

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 1

Baseline population difference between survey responders and nonresponders

Variable n (%) unless otherwise noted	Total enrolled with baseline and medical records N = 208	Responders at 1 mo N = 185	Nonresponders N = 23
Age, y, mean (SD) [range]	56.5 (14) [22–93]	56.5 (13) [27–89]	56.4 (16) [22–93]
Race			
White	163 (78)	143 (77)	20 (87)
Black	35 (17)	32 (17)	3 (13)
Other	10 (5)	10 (5)	0
Insurance			
None	15 (7)	14 (8)	1 (4)
Medicare	11 (5)	8 (4)	3 (13)
Medicaid	7 (3)	7 (4)	—
Private	175 (84)	156 (84)	19 (83)
Marital status			
Partnered	125 (60)	114 (62)	11 (48)
Single	60 (29)	51 (28)	9 (39)
Widowed	23 (11)	20 (11)	3 (13)
Employment			
No	109 (52)	98 (53)	11 (48)
Yes	99 (48)	86 (47)	12 (52)
Cancer, $P = .075$			
Yes	151 (73)	131 (71)	20 (87)
No	57 (27)	54 (29)	3 (13)
Cancer site, $P = .058$			
Uterine	93 (45)	84 (45)	9 (39)
Ovary	32 (15)	23 (12)	9 (39)
Cervix	18 (9)	17 (9)	1 (4)
Vulva/vaginal	4 (2)	3 (1.6)	1 (4)
Gynecologic NOS	1 (0.5)	1 (0.5)	0
Nongynecologic	3 (1.4)	3 (1.6)	0
Benign	57 (27)	54 (29)	3 (13)
Major comorbidity			
No	183 (88)	163 (88)	20 (87)
Yes	25 (12)	22 (12)	3 (13)
BMI mean (SD) [range]	33.0 (9) [17–58]	32.9 (9) [17–58]	33.7 (9) [21–52]

Doll et al. Impact of surgical complications on health-related quality of life. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2016. (continued)

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 1

Baseline population difference between survey responders and nonresponders (continued)

Variable n (%) unless otherwise noted	Total enrolled with baseline and medical records N = 208	Responders at 1 mo N = 185	Nonresponders N = 23
Procedure type			
MIS	130 (63)	116 (63)	14 (61)
Laparotomy	69 (33)	60 (32)	9 (39)
Debulking	26 (13)	20 (10)	6 (26)
Radical hysterectomy	13 (6)	13 (7)	0
Bowel	14 (7)	12 (7)	2 (9)
Outcomes			
Complication	55 (26)	47 (25)	8 (35)
Grade ≥ 3	6 (12)	6	0

Main differences between responders and nonresponders: cancer, ovary site of cancer, debulking procedure (surgery for ovarian cancer), and postoperative morbidity all more common in nonresponders than responders. This is expected pattern.

BMI, body mass index; *MIS*, minimally invasive surgery; *NOS*, not otherwise specified.

Doll et al. Impact of surgical complications on health-related quality of life. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2016.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 2
Postoperative complications**Postoperative morbidity**
N = 62 events among 47 patients

Wound infection (15)
Wound opening (10)
Ileus (4)
Blood transfusion (4)
Abdominal/pelvic abscess (3)
UTI (9)
Cardiac event (1)
Organ injury (3)
Psychiatric (1)
Fistula (1)
Pulmonary event (3)
Renal insufficiency (1)
Miscellaneous^a (7)

UTI, urinary tract infection.

^a Difficulty ambulating requiring therapy intervention (3), wound hematoma requiring drainage (2), lymphedema requiring outpatient referral (1), urinary retention requiring prolonged catheterization (1).

Doll et al. *Impact of surgical complications on health-related quality of life. Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2016.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 3**Changes in anxiety from baseline to 1 month postsurgery, by occurrence of any 30-day complication, n (%)**

Change in anxiety measure ^a	Total	No complications	All complications
Anxiety decreased	93 (50)	77 (56)	16 (34)
No change	65 (35)	43 (31)	22 (47)
Anxiety increased	27 (15)	18 (13)	9 (19)

^a Fisher exact $P = .032$.Doll et al. Impact of surgical complications on health-related quality of life. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2016.