

## Supplementary Online Content

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**eTable.** Cox proportional hazards model assessing the association between sociodemographic, tumor, and treatment characteristics and mortality

**eFigure.** Kaplan-Meier survival curve showing the unadjusted association between smoking status at diagnosis and mortality

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

**eTable.** Cox proportional hazards model assessing the association between sociodemographic, tumor, and treatment characteristics and mortality - excluding patients with oropharyngeal cancer, 1997 to 2012 (n=294)

	cHR (95 % CI)	aHR (95 % CI)
<b>Smoking Status</b>		
Yes	1.51 (1.09, 2.10)	2.32 (1.50, 3.59)
No	Ref	Ref
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Not Married	1.66 (1.21, 2.26)	2.04 (1.39, 2.99)
Married	Ref	Ref
<b>Age</b>		
65+	2.17 (1.31, 3.59)	2.44 (1.31, 4.55)
50-65	1.75 (1.07, 2.87)	1.60 (0.90, 2.86)
18-49	Ref	Ref
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	1.35 (0.94, 1.92)	1.65 (1.08, 2.50)
Female	Ref	Ref
<b>Race</b>		
Other	2.02 (0.64, 6.36)	1.39 (0.42, 4.67)
Black	1.76 (1.22, 2.54)	1.64 (0.99, 2.69)
White	Ref	Ref
<b>Insurance</b>		
No Insurance	1.14 (0.55, 2.40)	0.69 (0.26, 1.80)
Government	1.72 (1.24, 2.39)	0.98 (0.64, 1.48)
Private	Ref	Ref
<b>Alcohol use</b>		
Yes	0.80 (0.59, 1.09)	0.55 (0.40, 0.81)
No	Ref	Ref
<b>Stage</b>		
Late	2.31 (1.63, 3.28)	1.62 (1.07, 2.45)
Early	Ref	Ref
<b>Treatment type</b>		
Radiation and/or chemotherapy	1.13 (0.75, 1.69)	0.91 (0.52, 1.60)
Surgery with Radiation and/or chemotherapy	1.18 (0.78, 1.79)	

Surgery only	Ref	0.90 (0.55, 1.46) Ref
<b>Anatomical site</b>		
Other/unknown	2.32 (1.51, 3.56)	3.35 (1.93, 5.80)
Oral Cavity	1.13 (0.80, 1.60)	1.81 (1.12, 2.92)
Laryngeal	Ref	Ref
<i>Note: cHR = Crude hazard ratio; aHR = Adjusted hazard ratio; CI = confidence interval</i>		

**eFigure.** Kaplan-Meier survival curve showing the unadjusted association between smoking status at diagnosis and mortality, excluding patients with oropharyngeal cancer, n=294. Log-rank test shows that after excluding oropharyngeal, the association between smoking status at diagnosis and survival of head and neck cancer remained statistically significant,  $p=0.0131$

