Supplementary Online Content

Eaglehouse YL, Georg MW, Shriver CD, Zhu K. Racial differences in time to breast cancer surgery and overall survival in the US Military Health System. *JAMA Surg*. Published online January 23, 2019. doi:10.1001/jamasurg.2018.5113

eTable. Post-hoc Cox Proportional Hazards Analysis Comparing Overall Survival Between Non-Hispanic Black and White Women Receiving Breast Conserving Surgery as Treatment for Breast Cancer Grouped by Time-to-Surgery

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

eTable. Post-hoc Cox Proportional Hazards Analysis Comparing Overall Survival Between Non-Hispanic Black and White Women Receiving Breast Conserving Surgery as Treatment for Breast Cancer Grouped by Time-to-Surgery[a]

Breast Conserving Surgery	Time-to-Surgery ≤ median				Time-to-Surgery > median			
Race-ethnicity	**n**	**Deaths (%)**	**aHR (95% CI)**	**aHR +TTS (95% CI)**	**n**	**Deaths (%)**	**aHR (95% CI)**	**aHR +TTS (95% CI)**
Non-Hispanic White	1,261	92 (7.3)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1,239	66 (5.3)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Non-Hispanic Black	322	33 (10.3)	1.67 (1.04, 2.69)*	1.69 (1.06, 2.71)*	325	28 (8.6)	1.45 (0.89, 2.36)	1.37 (0.84, 2.27)

Models adjusted for age at diagnosis, marital status, military service branch, active-duty status, care source, benefit type, TRICARE region, year of diagnosis, tumor stage, tumor grade, hormone receptor status, surveillance mammography, chemotherapy treatment, radiation treatment, hormone treatment, and comorbid conditions

*$p<0.05$

[a] Time-to-Surgery strata determined from overall sample median of 18 days for those receiving breast conserving surgery

