

Supplementary Tables, Geramita et al.

1. Analyses comparing 105 lung transplant recipients participating in the long-term follow-up study to recipients who were alive but did not participate.

Table S1. Characteristics assessed in the original trial or available from medical records during the subsequent long-term follow-up period in study participants and nonparticipants.

Characteristic	Study participants (n=105)	Study nonparticipants (n=35)	p value ^a
Baseline sociodemographic and psychosocial factors			
Age at transplant, years, M (SD)	56.1 (13.3)	54.6 (13.1)	.555
Sex, % (n) male	54.3 (57)	40.0 (14)	.143
Race/ethnicity, % (n)			.290 ^b
Nonhispanic white	90.5 (95)	82.9 (29)	
Nonhispanic black	8.6 (9)	14.3 (5)	
Hispanic	1.0 (1)	2.9 (1)	
Education, ≥ high school, % (n)	94.3 (99)	94.3 (33)	.681 ^b
Marital status at transplant, % married or with significant other	69.5 (73)	62.9 (22)	.465
Perceived self-care agency (53=low; 265=high), M (SD)	227.0 (24.2)	222.9 (20.8)	.368
Locus of control for health (1=low, 6=high), M (SD)			
Internal	4.1 (1.0)	4.0 (1.1)	.568
External: due to chance	3.1 (1.2)	3.3 (1.2)	.339
Social support from family caregiver, low, % (n)	32.4 (34)	44.1 (15)	.213
Baseline transplant-related characteristics			
Transplant indication, % (n)			.943
Obstructive lung disease (non-α-1-antitrypsin deficiency)	35.2 (37)	37.1 (13)	
Pulmonary fibrosis	25.7 (27)	28.6 (10)	
Cystic fibrosis	15.2 (16)	11.4 (4)	
Other	23.8 (25)	22.9 (8)	
Type of lung transplant, % double lung (n) (vs. single lung)	90.5 (95)	91.4 (32)	.584 ^b
Length of stay after transplant surgery, % (n)			.750 ^b
≤ 2 weeks	14.3 (15)	11.4 (4)	
> 2 weeks to 1 month	45.7 (48)	54.3 (19)	
> 1 month	40.0 (42)	34.3 (12)	
Status during first year after transplant^c			
Length of time rehospitalized during year, % (n)			.563
No rehospitalization	21.9 (23)	11.4 (4)	
≤ 2 weeks	39.0 (41)	45.7 (16)	
> 2 weeks to 1 month	13.3 (14)	17.6 (6)	
> 1 month	25.7 (27)	25.7 (9)	
Episodes of grade A2 or greater acute cellular rejection, % (n)			.529 ^b
None	53.3 (56)	48.6 (17)	
1 episode	32.4 (34)	42.9 (15)	
2 to 3 episodes	14.3 (15)	8.6 (3)	
Anxiety: number out of 3 assessments during the year in which clinically significant symptoms were present, % (n)	56.2 (59)	57.1 (20)	.926
0 assessments	20.0 (21)	17.1 (6)	
1 assessment	23.8 (25)	25.7 (9)	
2-3 assessments			
Depression, number out of 3 assessments during the year in which clinically significant symptoms were present, % (n)	52.4 (55)	45.7 (16)	.659
0 assessments	23.8 (25)	22.9 (8)	
1 assessment	23.8 (25)	31.4 (11)	
2 to 3 assessments			

Table S1 continues on next page

Characteristic	Study participants (n=105)	Study nonparticipants (n=35)	p value ^a
Nonadherence at 12 months posttransplant^d			
Primary immunosuppressant medication (missed > once per month), % (n)	7.9 (8)	6.5 (2)	.570 ^b
Nonimmunosuppressant medication (missed > once per month), % (n)	14.9 (15)	16.1 (5)	.530 ^b
Clinic appointments (missed any visits in past year), % (n)	1.0 (1)	3.2 (1)	.416 ^b
Spirometry (< several times per week), % (n)	64.4 (65)	71.0 (22)	.497
Monitoring blood pressure (< several times per week), % (n)	64.4 (65)	51.6 (16)	.202
Diet (went off diet ≥ occasionally), % (n)	17.8 (18)	9.7 (3)	.215 ^b
Exercise (≤ once per week), % (n)	27.7 (28)	45.2 (14)	.068
Tobacco use (any), % (n)	1.0 (1)	6.5 (2)	.137 ^b
Status after year 1 through time of followup assessment			
Episodes of grade A2 or greater acute cellular rejection, % (n)			.579
None	69.5 (73)	60.0 (21)	
1 episode	19.0 (20)	25.7 (9)	
2 to 3 episodes	11.4 (12)	14.3 (5)	
BOS, % (n)	26.7 (28)	34.3 (12)	.388

^aχ² test or t test except as noted.

^bExact test due to low expected frequencies in some cells.

^cAlthough the presence of BOS was examined for this period, there were no cases in either study group.

^dn=101 study participants and n=31 nonparticipants. Four cases in each group had missing data on these variables.

- To address issues discussed in the main body of the paper (Discussion section), we conducted post hoc analyses in which we added an interaction term to the regression models to explore whether the anxiety and rejection episode risk factors had synergistic effects on nonadherence outcomes. Results, shown below, indicate no evidence of such impact. Table 4 in the main body of the paper gives coefficients for all other factors included in the regression models.

Table S2. Addition of anxiety x graft rejection episode interaction term to regression analyses examining potential risk factors and correlates of long-term nonadherence, n=101 patients with data from original trial and follow-up assessment.

Potential risk factors or correlates ^a	Total No. of Areas of Nonadherence		Nonadherence to:											
			Taking medications		Attending clinic appointments		Performing Spirometry		Monitoring blood pressure		Following diet/exercise requirements			
			β	95% CI	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI
Stage 4: Interaction effect														
Anxiety x Graft rejection episodes interaction term	.28	-.16, .73	1.71	.71, 4.12	1.14	.56, 2.30	.73	.22, 2.45	2.16	.79, 5.89	1.03	.43, 2.47		

^aSee Table 4 in main body of paper for factors entered in Stages 1, 2, and 3. Stage 4 tested the interaction term of anxiety x graft rejection episodes. Thus, for each outcome, the Stage 4 model adjusts for all main effects of the predictors (see Table 4 in the main body of the paper).

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio.