Supplemental Tables and Figures

Supplemental Figure 1. Example DCE Choice Task

	Treatment A	Treatment B
Event-free survival	12 months	12 months
Complete remission	60% chance	40% chance
Time in hospital	3 months	1 month
Short-term side effects	Moderate	Moderate
Long-term side effects	None	Mild
Which treatment would you prefer?	Treatment A ❍	Treatment B ❍

Supplemental Table 1. Descriptions of attributes provided to participants

Complete remission Complete remission is another way to measure the benefits of a cancer drug. Complete remission means that the cancer is not able to be detected. It does not mean that you are cured. Once you reach complete remission you are more likely to survive longer than those who do not reach complete remission. Complete remission does not tell you how long the remission will last and AML may relapse. Not everyone receiving a particular drug for AML will achieve complete remission. Complete remission is normally measured as the chance (i.e., percentage) that you will achieve complete remission. In this survey we will consider three different probabilities of complete remission: • 40% chance of achieving complete remission • 50% chance of achieving complete remission • 60% chance of achieving complete remission
Event-free survival Event-free survival is a common way to evaluate the benefits of a cancer drug. Event-free survival measures the average length of time between ending an AML treatment and the onset of a disease-related event (e.g., recurrence of AML or death). Event-free survival does not mean you are in remission or cured. A longer event-free survival generally implies a longer overall survival. In this survey we will consider three different levels of event-free survival: • 6 months of event-free survival • 12 months of event-free survival • 24 months of event-free survival
Short-term side effects All drugs can cause short-term side effects. These side effects last for as long as you are receiving treatment. Possible short-term side effects include hair loss, nausea, infection, and organ failure. Different drugs may lead to short-term side effects of differing severity. In this survey we will consider three different severities of short-term side effects: • Mild: Consequences that are observable but do not impact daily activities • Moderate: Consequences that may somewhat impact the ability to perform daily activities • Severe: Consequences that are not immediately life-threatening but greatly impact the ability to perform daily activities and ability to care for yourself
Long-term side effects Treating AML with drugs can cause long-term side effects. These side effects last for a long time after you complete your treatment and may never fully go away. Possible long-term side effects include fatigue, chemobrain, neuropathy, and infertility. Different drugs may lead to long-term side effects of differing severity. In this survey we will consider three different severities of long-term side effects: • None: No long-term consequences • Mild: Long-term consequences that are observable • Moderate: Long-term consequences that impact the ability to perform daily activities

Supplemental Table 2. Preference estimates for treatment benefits of AML patients (continuously coded), total and stratified by time since diagnosis

Benefit (Level)	Total (n=294)	Up to 2 years (n=26)	3-5 years (n=64)	6 - 9 years (n=121)	10+ years (n=83)
	Preference Estimate (95% CI)	Preference Estimate (95% CI)	Preference Estimate (95% CI)	Preference Estimate (95% CI)	Preference Estimate (95% CI)
Event free survival (6-month increase)	0.286 (0.24, 0.33)	0.200 (0.049, 0.35)	0.376 (0.25, 0.49)	0.275 (0.21, 0.34)	0.269 (0.18, 0.362)
Complete remission (10% increase)	1.05 (0.97, 1.14)	.776 (0.25, 1.10)	1.19 (0.94, 1.46)	0.99 (0.83, 1.14)	1.20 (0.93, 1.48)
Time in hospital (1-month decrease)	0.122 (0.17, 0.08)	0.240 (0.41, 0.07	0.07 (0.19, -0.04)	0.107 (0.18, 0.036)	0.147 (0.256, 0.038)
Short-term side effects (1-step decrease)	0.326 (0.40, 0.25)	0.300 (0.53, 0.06)	0.400 (0.59, 0.21)	0.288 (0.40, 0.18)	0.339 (0.52, 0.15)
Long-term side effects (1-step decrease)	0.524 (0.60, 0.45)	0.540 (0.82, 0.25)	0.585 (0.79, 0.38)	0.477 (0.60, 0.35)	0.572 (0.76, 0.38)

Wald P-values comparing models Differences in Preference Estimates across models	**Up to 2 yrs**	**3-5 yrs**	**6 - 9 yrs**	**10+ yrs**
Up to 2 years	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
3-5 years	**P>0.05** Complete Remission differences, p = 0.0143	**--**	**--**	**--**
6-9 years	**P>0.05** No difference in Preference Estimates	**P>0.05** No difference in Preference Estimates	**--**	**--**
10+ years	**P>0.05** Complete Remission differences, p = 0.0095	**P>0.05** No difference in Preference Estimates	**P>0.05** No difference in Preference Estimates	**--**

Supplemental Table 3. Preference estimates for patients who received allogeneic HCT v. those who did not

Benefit (Level)	**Allogeneic HCT (n=193)**	**No Allogeneic HCT (n=101)**
	Preference Estimate (SE)	Preference Estimate (SE)
Event free survival (6-month increase)	0.32 (0.03)	0.23 (0.04)
Complete remission (10% increase)	1.12 (0.07)	0.95 (0.10)
Time in hospital (1-month decrease)	0.13 (0.03)	0.10 (0.04)
Short-term side effects (1-step decrease)	0.28 (0.05)	0.41 (0.07)
Long-term side effects (1-step decrease)	0.57 (0.06)	0.45 (0.08)

*No significant differences with $p<0.05$. HCT = Hematopoietic Cell Transplant

Supplemental Table 4. Preference estimates for patients who received novel therapies (immunotherapy or targeted therapy) v. those who did not

Benefit (Level)	**Novel therapies (n=31)**	**No novel therapies (n=263)**	**p-value**
	Preference Estimate (95% CI)	Preference Estimate (95% CI)	T-test
Event free survival (6-month increase)	0.334 (0.19, 0.47)	0.28 (0.23, 0.33)	0.48
Complete remission (10% increase)	1.05 (0.77, 1.33)	1.056 (0.96, 1.15)	0.97
Time in hospital (1-month decrease)	0.22 (0.37, 0.06)	0.112 (0.16, 0.06)	0.19
Short-term side effects (1-step decrease)	0.333 (0.59, 0.08)	0.326 (0.41, 0.25)	0.96
Long-term side effects (1-step decrease)	0.737 (0.99, 0.48)	0.501 (0.58, 0.42)	0.08

Wald P = 0.360