

Table S1. Factors affecting not sure versus no questionnaire responses on acceptability of undergoing RRESDO amongst premenopausal women who have not undergone RRSO

	OR	Std. Err	P> z 	95% CI
Prior knowledge of tubal origin of OC	1.323	0.475	0.555	0.525 to 3.42
Personal history of BC	2.309	0.649	0.198	0.66 to 8.612
Previous RRM	0.721	0.528	0.537	0.25 to 2.014
Family complete	2.246	0.586	0.168	0.72 to 7.313
Carrier status	2.472	1.391	0.515	0.186 to 65.46
Marital status	0.78	0.499	0.617	0.291 to 2.087
Ethnicity	0.754	0.707	0.689	0.185 to 3.083
Education	0.741	0.556	0.589	0.243 to 2.184
Income	1.236	0.231	0.359	0.787 to 1.963
Timing of Surgery	0.415	1.393	0.528	0.015 to 5.335
Family history				
BC	1.8	0.742	0.428	0.421 to 8.126
OC	0.393	1.022	0.361	0.048 to 2.84
BC and OC	2.726	1.146	0.381	0.299 to 28.37
Concerns over premature menopause sequelae influencing decision to undergo RRESDO:				
Hot flushes/night sweats	1.636	0.795	0.536	0.34 to 7.958
Looking older	0.435	0.799	0.297	0.088 to 2.074
Decreased libido/other sexual side effects	0.971	0.765	0.97	0.212 to 4.413
Loss of fertility	0.564	0.735	0.436	0.128 to 2.366
Osteoporosis	2.03	0.851	0.405	0.386 to 11.539
Heart disease	0.393	0.949	0.325	0.054 to 2.359
Dementia/memory dysfunction	3.31	0.928	0.197	0.557 to 22.357
Impact on survival	0.437	0.72	0.251	0.099 to 1.714
Acceptability of having to take HRT until 51 years	2.638	0.71	0.172	0.684 to 11.341
Potential benefits of RRESDO influencing decision to undergo RRESDO:				
Reduces risk of ovarian cancer without premature menopause	3.823	1.192	0.261	0.413 to 54.046
Inspection of tubes/ovaries by doctor delays hot flushes, night sweats	0.643	0.79	0.577	0.127 to 2.989
delays osteoporosis	2.077	0.909	0.421	0.338 to 12.637
delays potential change to sexual function	1.237	1.92	0.912	0.041 to 94.981
Not associated with increased risk of heart disease	1.468	0.933	0.68	0.234 to 9.684
Not associated with increased risk of heart disease	0.941	1.817	0.973	0.02 to 32.459
Potential limitations of RRESDO influencing decision to undergo RRESDO:				
Two staged surgery	6.719	0.767	0.013	1.605 to 34.005
	OR	Std. Err	P> z 	95% CI
Potential premature menopause	1.361	0.695	0.658	0.336 to 5.341
Increased complication rate	0.841	0.771	0.823	0.174 to 3.754
Interval monitoring between surgeries	8.855	0.974	0.025	1.465 to 71.831

Additional time in hospital	0.546	1.133	0.592	0.053 to 4.921
Additional time off work for surgery/post-operative recovery	3.959	0.895	0.124	0.73 to 25.941
Precise level of OC risk reduction with ES unknown	0.794	0.773	0.765	0.166 to 3.63
Developing an interval OC between the two surgeries	4.092	0.784	0.073	0.926 to 21.065

RRESDO – risk reducing early salpingectomy with delayed oophorectomy; OC – ovarian cancer; BC – breast cancer; FH – family history; RRM – risk reducing mastectomy; HRT – hormone replacement therapy.

Multiple logistic regression analysis on factors affecting acceptability of undergoing RRESDO (“not sure” versus “no” responses) in 117 premenopausal women who have not undergone RRSO. Model adjusted for marital status, ethnicity, education, income, family history of ovarian cancer/breast cancer, risk reducing mastectomy and personal history of breast cancer.

Prior knowledge of tubal origin of OC: yes vs no; personal history of BC: yes vs no; previous RRM: yes vs no; family complete: no vs yes; carrier status: BRCA1/BRCA2 vs intermediate risk (RAD51C carrier/RAD51D carrier/BRIP1 carrier/BRCA negative but strong FH of OC/BRCA untested but strong FH of OC); marital status: in a relationship (married, cohabiting/living with partner) vs not in a relationship (single, divorced, separated, widowed); ethnicity: non-Caucasian vs Caucasian; education: university level education (PhD, Masters, Bachelors degree) vs below university level education (NVQ4, A-level/NVQ3, NVQ1/NVQ2, GCSE/O-level/CSE, no formal qualification); timing of future OC prevention surgery: planning surgery now/within 5 years vs not planning surgery; FH BC (FH of BC alone plus FH of BC and OC): yes vs no; FH OC (FH of OC alone plus FH of OC and BC): yes vs no; FH BC and OC: yes vs no; hot flushes/night sweats: yes vs no; looking older: yes vs no; decreased libido/other sexual side effects: yes vs no; loss of fertility: yes vs no; osteoporosis (self-reported): yes vs no; heart disease: yes vs no; dementia/memory dysfunction: yes vs no; impact on survival: yes vs no; acceptability of having to take HRT until 51 years: yes vs no; reduces risk of OC without premature menopause: yes vs no; inspection of tubes/ovaries by doctor: yes vs no; delays hot flushes/night sweats: yes vs no; delays osteoporosis: yes vs no; delays potential change to sexual function: yes vs no; not associated with increased risk of heart disease: yes vs no; two staged surgery: yes vs no; potential premature menopause: yes vs no; increased complication rate: yes vs no; interval monitoring between surgeries: yes vs no; additional time in hospital: yes vs no; additional time off work for surgery/post-operative recovery: yes vs no; precise level of OC risk reduction with ES unknown: yes vs no; developing an interval OC between the two surgeries: yes vs no.

Table S2. Satisfaction and regret according to menopausal status at the time of RRSO

	Pre-menopausal salpingo-oophorectomy				Post-menopausal salpingo-oophorectomy					P value	
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree		Strongly Agree
It was the right decision	5/161 (3.11%)	5/161 (3.11%)	8/161 (4.97%)	18/161 (11.18%)	125/161 (77.64%)	1/84 (1.19%)	1/84 (1.19%)	2/84 (2.38%)	8/84 (9.52%)	72/84 (85.71%)	0.635
I regret the choice that was made	114/160 (71.25%)	23/160 (14.38%)	8/160 (5%)	11/160 (6.88%)	4/160 (2.5%)	74/81 (91.36%)	4/81 (4.94%)	2/81 (2.47%)	1/81 (1.23%)	0/81 (0%)	0.008
I would make the same decision if I had to do it over again	5/161 (3.11%)	6/161 (3.73%)	9/161 (5.59%)	27/161 (16.77%)	114/161 (70.81%)	3/84 (3.57%)	1/84 (1.19%)	1/84 (1.19%)	9/84 (10.71%)	70/84 (83.33%)	0.186
The decision did me a lot of harm	91/160 (56.88%)	36/160 (22.5%)	15/160 (9.38%)	12/160 (7.5%)	6/160 (3.75%)	65/80 (81.25%)	8/80 (10%)	3/80 (3.75%)	0/80 (0%)	4/80 (5%)	0.006
The decision was a wise one	4/158 (2.53%)	3/158 (1.9%)	4/158 (2.53%)	41/158 (25.95%)	106/158 (67.09%)	2/83 (2.41%)	0/83 (0%)	4/83 (4.82%)	11/83 (13.25%)	66/83 (79.52%)	0.088
I was directly influenced by the direct wishes of my family	86/160 (53.75%)	28/160 (17.5%)	34/160 (21.25%)	9/160 (5.62%)	3/160 (1.88%)	43/82 (52.44%)	9/82 (10.98%)	17/82 (20.73%)	10/82 (12.2%)	3/82 (3.66%)	0.257
I was influenced by the unexpressed wishes of my family	88/159 (55.35%)	27/159 (16.98%)	34/159 (21.38%)	6/159 (3.77%)	4/159 (2.52%)	52/79 (65.82%)	10/79 (12.66%)	15/79 (18.99%)	2/79 (2.53%)	0/79 (0%)	0.501

This table compares satisfaction and regret responses in women who have undergone premenopausal and postmenopausal RRSO.

Table S3. Effect of menopausal sequelae on satisfaction and regret amongst women who have undergone premenopausal RRSO

Model and variable	Coef.	Std. Err	P> z 	95% CI
Decision Regret Scale				
Hot flushes	18.273	10.786	0.092	3.051 to 39.597
Night sweats	21.526	10.554	0.043	0.66 to 42.393
Sleep disturbance	40.216	10.615	<0.001	19.227 to 61.204
Vaginal dryness	35.005	10.921	0.002	13.414 to 56.596
Sexual dysfunction	43.242	9.711	<0.001	24.043 to 62.440
Osteoporosis	1.246	8.289	0.881	-15.141 to 17.633
Urinary incontinence	42.294	14.436	0.004	13.754 to 70.835
Fatigue	34.501	10.673	0.002	13.399 to 55.602
Memory loss	23.738	11.174	0.035	1.646 to 45.83
Mood alterations	48.464	9.926	<0.001	28.838 to 68.089
Negative impact on relationship with partner	56.882	10.642	<0.001	35.839 to 77.926

Multiple linear regression analysis on effect of various menopausal sequelae on satisfaction and regret levels in 164 women who have undergone premenopausal RRSO. Analysis adjusted for marital status, ethnicity, education, income, family history of ovarian cancer and family history of breast cancer.

Decision Regret Scale: 5 item questionnaire with each item scored on a five point Likert-scale from 0-100 with total scores ranging from 0-500. Higher scores indicate less satisfaction/more regret.

Hot flushes: yes vs no; night sweats: yes vs no; sleep disturbance: yes vs no; vaginal dryness: yes vs no; sexual dysfunction: yes vs no; loss of fertility: yes vs no; osteoporosis (self-reported): yes vs no; urinary incontinence: yes vs no; fatigue: yes vs no; memory loss: yes vs no; mood alterations: yes vs no; impact on relationship with partner: yes vs no.

Table S4. Effect off HRT use versus non-use on menopausal sequelae in women who have undergone premenopausal RRSO

Menopausal sequelae	OR	Std. Err	P> z 	95% CI
Hot flushes	0.454	0.421	0.06	0.194 to 1.019
Night sweats	0.780	0.396	0.531	0.357 to 1.694
Sleep disturbance	0.429	0.441	0.055	0.175 to 1.000
Vaginal dryness	0.397	0.413	0.025	0.172 to 0.879
Sexual dysfunction	0.898	0.394	0.784	0.41 to 1.939
Osteoporosis	0.716	0.431	0.438	0.306 to 1.669
Urinary incontinence	1.367	0.439	0.475	0.583 to 3.287
Fatigue	0.593	0.417	0.21	0.257 to 1.331
Memory loss	1.138	0.374	0.729	0.546 to 2.374
Mood alterations	1.052	0.392	0.897	0.487 to 2.279
Negative impact on relationship with partner	1.231	0.38	0.584	0.586 to 2.611

Multiple logistic regression analysis on effect of HRT use versus non-use on menopausal sequelae in 88 women who have undergone premenopausal RRSO. Analysis adjusted for marital status, ethnicity, education, income, family history of ovarian cancer and family history of breast cancer. Analysis excludes women with a previous history of breast cancer who were ineligible for HRT.

Hot flushes: yes vs no; night sweats: yes vs no; sleep disturbance: yes vs no; vaginal dryness: yes vs no; sexual dysfunction: yes vs no; loss of fertility: yes vs no; osteoporosis (self-reported): yes vs no; urinary incontinence: yes vs no; fatigue: yes vs no; memory loss: yes vs no; mood alterations: yes vs no; impact on relationship with partner: yes vs no.

Table S5. Prevalence of menopausal sequelae by menopausal status at the time off RRSO

	Premenopausal RRSO	Postmenopausal RRSO	P value
Hot flushes	111/163 (68.1%)	23/59 (38.98%)	<0.001
Night sweats	109/163 (66.87%)	15/59 (25.42%)	<0.001
Sleep disturbance	120/162 (74.07%)	24/59 (40.68%)	<0.001
Vaginal dryness	100/163 (61.35%)	33/59 (55.93%)	0.536
Sexual dysfunction	108/163 (66.26%)	33/59 (55.93%)	0.207
Osteoporosis (self reported)	38/162 (23.46%)	24/59 (40.68%)	0.017
Urinary incontinence	39/163 (23.93%)	17/60 (28.33%)	0.492
Fatigue	115/163 (70.55%)	29/59 (49.15%)	0.004
Memory loss	97/163 (59.51%)	19/57 (33.33%)	0.001
Mood alterations	103/162 (63.58%)	18/59 (30.51%)	<0.001
Negative impact on relationship with partner	80/160 (50%)	15/56 (26.79%)	0.003

The table compares the proportion of women experiencing menopausal sequelae post-surgery in women who have undergone premenopausal and postmenopausal RRSO.