

Supplemental Online Content

van de Poll-Franse LV, de Rooij BH, Horevoorts NJE, et al. Perceived care and well-being of patients with cancer and matched norm participants in the COVID-19 crisis: results of a survey of participants in the Dutch PROFILES registry. *JAMA Oncol*. Published online November 25, 2020. doi:10.1001/jamaoncol.2020.6093

eFigure. Flow-chart of COVID-19 study within PROFILES cohorts.

eTable 1. Sociodemographic, comorbidity and COVID-19 characteristics of cancer patients and age- and sex- matched norm population.

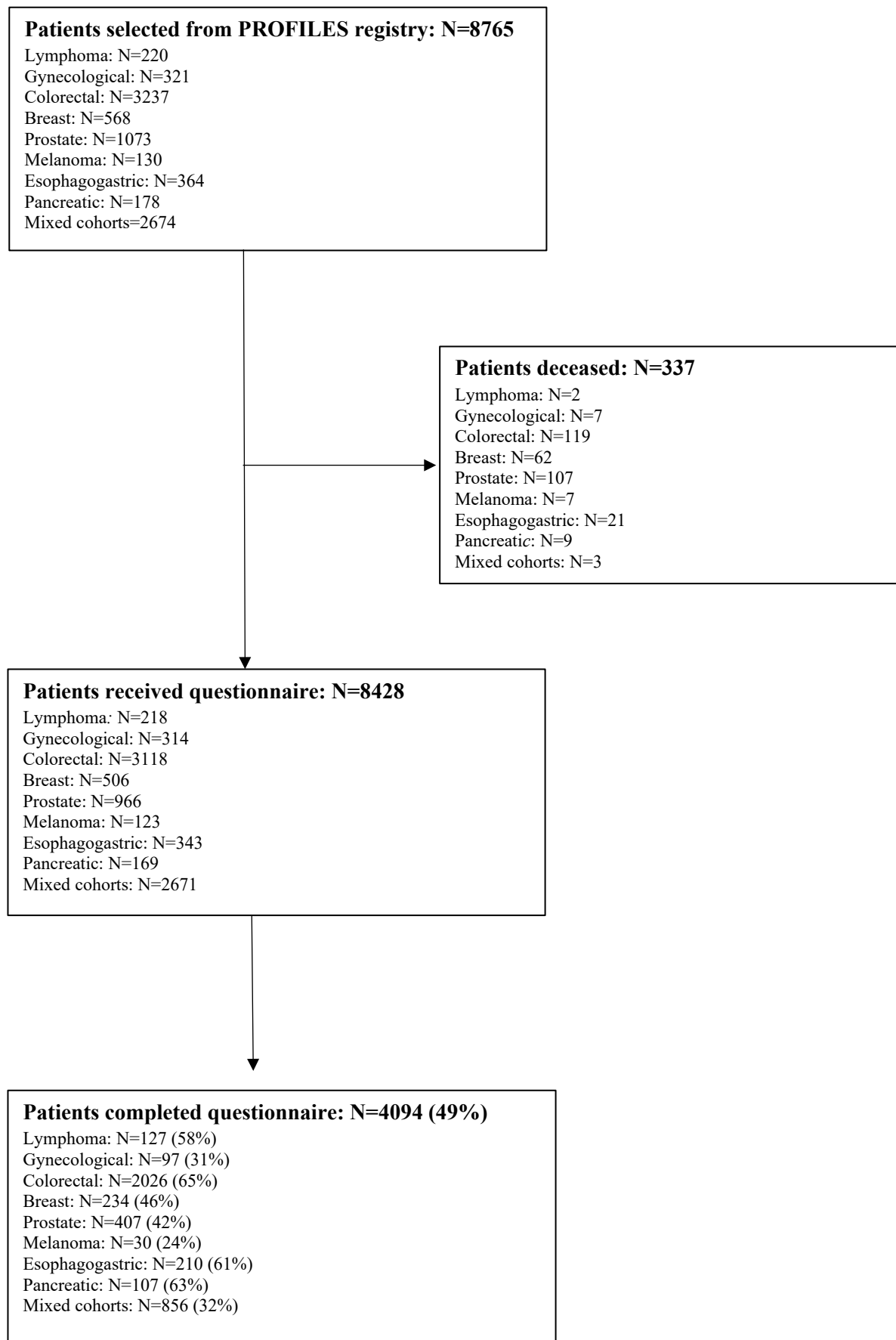
eTable 2. Disease and treatment characteristics of cancer patients.

eTable 3. Changes in contact with health care providers because of the COVID-19 crisis when a person has physical complaints, questions or concerns.

eTable 4. Sensitivity analysis of quality of life, symptoms, anxiety and depression and loneliness of cancer patients and matched norm population based on different matching factors.

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

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eTable 1. Sociodemographic, comorbidity and COVID-19 characteristics of cancer patients and age- and sex- matched norm population.

	Cancer patients	Matched norm population	<i>p</i> -value
<i>N</i>	4094	977	
Age (mean, SD)	63.0 (11)	62.3 (13)	0.14
Sex (women) (n, %)	1601 (39)	382 (39)	1.00
Education level ^a (n, %)			
<i>Low</i>	695 (17)	365 (37)	<0.01
<i>Medium</i>	1225 (30)	257 (26)	
<i>High</i>	2174 (53)	353 (36)	
Marital status (partner) (n, %)	3490 (85)	620 (62)	<0.01
Living situation (n,%)			
<i>Alone</i>	564 (14)	239 (24)	<0.01
<i>With partner, no children</i>	2690 (66)	488 (50)	
<i>With partner and children</i>	489 (12)	195 (20)	
<i>No partner, with children</i>	243 (6)	31 (3)	
<i>Other</i>	108 (3)	24 (2)	
BMI (mean, SD)	26.1 (5)	26.5 (5)	0.03
<25	1833 (45)	411 (42)	0.24
25-<30	1635 (40)	401 (41)	
≥30	626 (15)	165 (17)	
Comorbidity (n, %)			<0.01
<i>No</i>	1554 (38)	334 (34)	
<i>1</i>	1240 (30)	270 (28)	
<i>≥2</i>	1300 (32)	373 (38)	
Have you had the corona virus?			<0.01
<i>Yes, I was tested positive</i>	13 (0)	1 (0)	
<i>Possibly, I had symptoms^b and/or fever</i>	343 (8)	63 (6)	
<i>No, I was tested negative</i>	114 (3)	9 (1)	
<i>No, I was not tested and had no symptoms</i>	3596 (89)	904 (93)	

^aLow=Secondary education (high school) or lower, medium=Secondary (vocational) education, high=higher (vocational) education/ university^b respiratory symptoms and / or fever (38 degrees C or higher) and / or 2 or more symptoms of: flu or sickness, muscle pain, eye pain or headache, and / or I have been in contact with someone who is (had been) infected with corona
Missing data 'have you had the corona virus?' (N=28 patients). Percentages do not always add up to 100 because they have been rounded off to whole numbers.

Chi-square tests were used to test for differences in distributions of categorical variables; t-tests were used to test for differences in means between the continuous variables Age and BMI.

eTable 2. Disease and treatment characteristics of cancer patients.

	Cancer patients		Cancer patients
<i>N</i>	4094		4094
Tumor type, (n, %)		Current phase of disease/treatment (n, %)	
<i>Gynaecologic</i>	165 (4)	<i>Have to start treatment</i>	60 (1)
<i>Hematologic</i>	225 (6)	<i>Currently being treated</i>	826 (20)
<i>Colon</i>	1250 (30)	<i>Completed treatment, now in follow-up care</i>	2725 (67)
<i>Rectum</i>	765 (19)	<i>Completed treatment, no follow-up care</i>	483 (12)
<i>Colorectal unspecified</i>	62 (2)	Current treatment, or soon to be started (n, %)	
<i>Breast</i>	457 (11)	<i>Surgery</i>	147 (4)
<i>Prostate</i>	519 (13)	<i>Radiotherapy</i>	94 (3)
<i>Pancreas</i>	109 (3)	<i>Chemotherapy</i>	414 (11)
<i>Esophagogastric</i>	219 (5)	<i>Immunotherapy</i>	157 (4)
<i>Melanoma and skin</i>	66 (2)	<i>Targeted therapy</i>	65 (2)
<i>Other</i>	257 (6)	<i>Hormonal therapy</i>	259 (7)
Tumour stage at diagnosis (n, %)		<i>Active surveillance/Wait and see</i>	323 (9)
<i>Stage I</i>	754 (18)	<i>Symptom management</i>	107 (3)
<i>Stage II</i>	733 (18)	Current supportive care (n, %)	
<i>Stage III</i>	929 (23)	<i>Psychological care</i>	196 (5)
<i>Stage IV</i>	908 (22)	<i>Sexologist</i>	12 (0)
<i>Not applicable</i>	178 (4)	<i>General Practitioner</i>	404 (10)
<i>Unknown</i>	592 (14)	<i>Dietician</i>	153 (4)
Time since primary diagnosis (n, %)		<i>Physical therapy</i>	301 (7)
<i><6 months</i>	395 (10)	<i>Oncological Rehabilitation</i>	86 (2)
<i>6-<12 months</i>	567 (14)	<i>Creative therapy</i>	6 (0)
<i>12-<24 months</i>	864 (21)	<i>Patient Support groups</i>	60 (1)
<i>24-<60 months</i>	1100 (27)	<i>Religious/Spiritual Care</i>	25 (1)
<i>≥ 60 months</i>	860 (21)	<i>Oncology nurse</i>	577 (14)
<i>Unknown</i>	308 (8)		
Cancer metastasized (n, %)			
<i>Yes</i>	834 (20)		
<i>No</i>	2986 (73)		
<i>Don't know</i>	272 (7)		
<i>Unknown</i>	2 (0)		

Percentages do not always add up to 100 because they have been rounded off to whole numbers.

eTable 3. Changes in contact with health care providers because of the COVID-19 crisis when a person has physical complaints, questions or concerns.

	Cancer patients	Matched norm population	p-value
N	4068	979	
Changes in contact with general practitioner*			
Less quickly	852 (21)	218 (22)	<0.01
More quickly	64 (2)	13 (1)	
Equally quickly	2897 (71)	321 (33)	
I never contact my doctor/nurse	253 (6)	427 (44)	
Changes in contact with medical specialist/nurse*			
Less quickly	585 (14)	144 (15)	<0.01
More quickly	51 (1)	5 (1)	
Equally quickly	2619 (64)	207 (21)	
I never contact my doctor/nurse	813 (20)	623 (64)	

* Does the COVID-19 crisis affect how quickly you contact your general practitioner, respectively medical specialist or nurse when you have physical complaints, questions or concerns? Missing data: changes in contact with general practitioner (N=26); changes in contact with medical specialist/nurse (N=27). Percentages do not always add up to 100 because they have been rounded off to whole numbers.

eTable 4. Sensitivity analysis of quality of life, symptoms, anxiety and depression and loneliness of cancer patients and matched norm population based on different matching factors.

	Cancer patients	Matched norm population based on age, sex and education		Matched norm population based on age, sex, education and marital status	
<i>N</i>	4094	711		534	
EORTC QLQ-C30 (0-100), M (SD)			p-value		p-value
<i>Physical Functioning</i>	88.6 (16)	91.7 (15)	<0.01	91.2 (15)	<0.01
<i>Role Functioning</i>	82.6 (25)	89.7 (20)	<0.01	90.4 (18)	<0.01
<i>Emotional functioning</i>	85.2 (17)	86.6 (17)	0.03	87.8 (16)	<0.01
<i>Cognitive functioning</i>	88.2 (17)	92.4 (14)	<0.01	92.9 (13)	<0.01
<i>Social functioning</i>	88.0 (21)	94.9 (15)	<0.01	95.3 (14)	<0.01
<i>Global quality of life</i>	76.2 (18)	74.9 (17)	0.07	76.1 (16)	0.94
<i>Fatigue</i>	19.8 (22)	15.0 (19)	<0.01	14.8 (18)	<0.01
<i>Pain</i>	12.4 (21)	10.8 (19)	0.04	11.1 (19)	0.13
<i>Dyspnea</i>	9.9 (19)	6.2 (16)	<0.01	6.6 (16)	<0.01
<i>Insomnia</i>	18.2 (25)	15.3 (24)	<0.01	13.6 (22)	<0.01
<i>Worried about health in future</i>	28.1 (25)	20.7 (22)	<0.01	19.5 (22)	<0.01
Worried about getting infected with SARS-CoV-2, M (SD)	36.8 (24)	35.0 (22)	0.07	33.6 (22)	<0.01
<i>Not at all/ a little, N(%)</i>	3135 (77)	588 (83)	ref	447 (84)	ref
<i>Quite a bit/ very much, N(%)</i>	917 (23)	121 (17)	<0.01	83 (16)	<0.01
HADS (0-21),					
<i>Anxiety, N (%)</i>	486 (12)	75 (11)	0.27	54 (10)	0.21
<i>Depression, N (%)</i>	406 (10)	85 (12)	0.12	60 (11)	0.37
Overall loneliness					
<i>Not lonely, N (%)</i>	2273 (56)	349 (49)	ref	301 (57)	ref
<i>Somewhat lonely, N (%)</i>	1492 (37)	284 (40)		177 (33)	
<i>Lonely, N (%)</i>	287 (7)	77 (11)	<0.01	54 (10)	0.02

Crude means (M) and standard deviations (SD) are shown. *adjusted for educational level, living situation, BMI, comorbidity and COVID-19 status. Percentages do not always add up to 100 because they have been rounded off to whole numbers. Missing data: EORTC QLQ-C30 (N=29 patients); worried getting infected with SARS-CoV-2 (N=42 patients, N=1 norm); HADS (N=51 patients); Loneliness (N=42 patients).