

Supplemental Online Content

Karmouta R, Altendahl M, Romero T, et al. Association between social determinants of health and retinopathy of prematurity outcomes. *JAMA Ophthalmol*. Published online April 14, 2022. doi:10.1001/jamaophthalmol.2022.0667

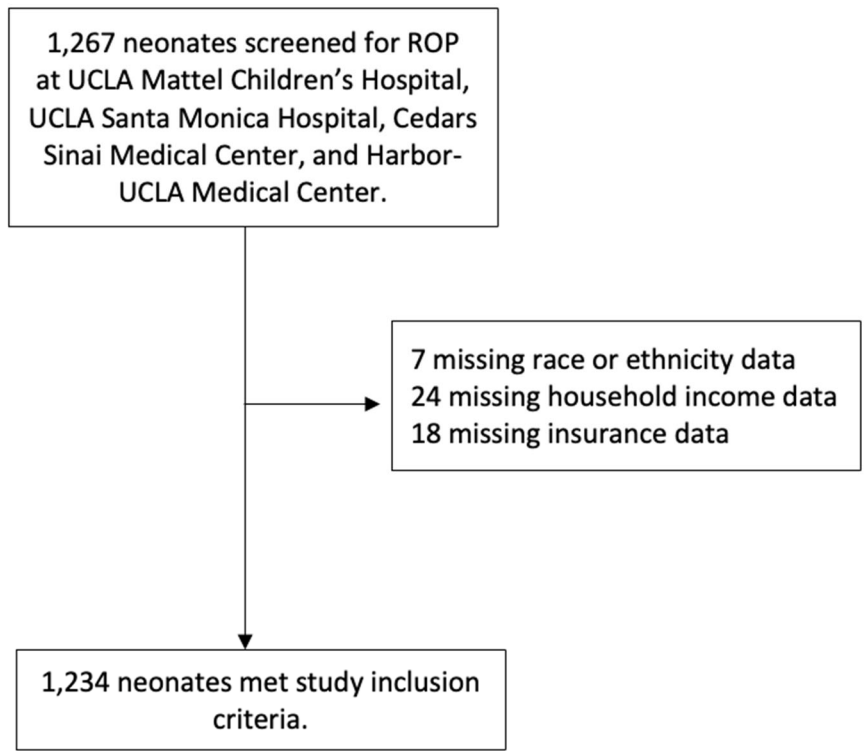
eFigure 1. Flow chart representing study cohort missingness

eTable 1. Cohort characteristics stratified by race and ethnicity

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



eFigure 1. Flow chart representing study cohort missingness.

eTable 1. Cohort characteristics stratified by race and ethnicity (N=1,234)						
	White Cohort	Hispanic Cohort	Black Cohort	Asian Cohort	Other Cohort	p
Birth weight (g), median(IQR)	1203 (907.5 – 1400.0)	1112.5 (828.8 – 1389.2)	1077 (815.0 – 1295)	1125 (964 – 1389)	1210 (842.5 – 1430)	.001
Average income^a (thousands of dollars/year), median(IQR)	90.5 (75.7 – 107.4)	56.3 (47.1 – 78.5)	54.7 (45.9 – 78.5)	80.5 (65.0 – 104.6)	69.9 (48.7 – 95.6)	<.001
Gestational Age (weeks), median(IQR)	29.3 (27.6 – 30.7)	28.8 (26.0 – 30.6)	28.6 (26.6 – 30.2)	29.1 (27.4 – 30.7)	29.6 (27.0 – 31.0)	.001
Health insurance, n(%)						<.001
Private	404 (87.3)	123 (36.2)	82 (37.4)	99 (84.6)	53 (55.8)	
Public	59 (12.7)	217 (63.8)	137 (62.6)	18 (15.4)	42 (44.2)	
^a Data provided by the US Census Bureau was used to record the median household income by each neonates' reported ZIP code. Fisher's exact test is used to calculate p-values comparing categorical variable summarized by n(%). Kruskal-Wallis test is used to compare continues variables summarized by median and IQRs.						

eTable 2. Comparisons of cohort characteristics by race and ethnicity (N=1,234)					
	White Cohort	Hispanic Cohort	Black Cohort	Asian Cohort	Other Cohort
	Point estimate (95% Confidence Interval)				
Birth weight (g)	Ref.	-56.45 (-107.11; -5.79)	-118.76 (-176.93; -60.58)	-33.25 (-106.65; 40.15)	-21.10 (-100.99; 58.8)
Average income^a (thousands of dollars/year)	Ref.	-29.19 (-32.98; -25.39)	-31.14 (-35.49; -26.78)	-7.88 (-13.37; -2.38)	-17.93 (-23.91; -11.94)
Gestational Age (weeks)	Ref.	-0.66 (-1.01; -0.30)	-0.67 (-1.07; -0.26)	-0.06 (-0.58; 0.35)	-0.02 (-0.62; 0.54)
	Odds Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)				
Public health insurance (vs private health insurance)	Ref.	12.08 (8.55; 17.29)	11.44 (7.82; 16.95)	1.24 (0.69; 2.17)	5.43 (3.33; 8.86)
<p>^aData provided by the US Census Bureau was used to record the median household income by each neonates' reported ZIP code. Point estimates their 95% Confidence intervals (CI) are calculated using unadjusted linear regression models. Odds ratios (ORs) and their 95% Confidence intervals (CI) are calculated using unadjusted logistic regression. 95% CI are calculated using Wald statistics.</p>					

eTable 3. Modeling ROP diagnosis as outcome variable using unadjusted and adjusted logistic regressions including BPD and birth weight		
	Odds Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)	p
Gestational Age (1 week increase)	0.67 (0.59 – 0.75)	<.001
Public health insurance (vs private health insurance)	1.30 (0.81 – 2.09)	.27
Income (1 SD increase)	1.01 (0.82 – 1.26)	.90
Race (vs non-Hispanic White cohort)		.35
Hispanic Cohort	1.21 (0.73 – 1.99)	
Non-Hispanic Asian Cohort	0.78 (0.40 – 1.55)	
Non-Hispanic Black Cohort	0.79 (0.45 – 1.39)	
Unknown/other Cohort	1.43 (0.73 – 2.80)	
BPD (yes vs. no)	1.27 (0.86 – 1.88)	.23
Birthweight (100g)	0.80 (0.80 – 0.81)	<.001
P-values are calculated using Wald statistics.		