Supplementary Online Content

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eAppendix. Variables Used in Multiple Imputations

eTable. Characteristics of CODA Trial Participants Randomized to Antibiotics with Appendectomy Within 24 Hours of Emergency Department Arrival

eFigure 1. Randomization and Disposition of Participants in the CODA Trial

eFigure 2. Cumulative Incidence of Appendectomy Through Two Years in the Antibiotic Group by Emergency Department Discharge Within 24 Hours or Later

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

eAppendix. Variables Used in Multiple Imputations

Variables used in multiple imputations (all variables were obtained at index except where noted):

Early discharge status, appendectomy within 7 days, site, appendicolith on imaging, periappendiceal fat on imaging, periappendiceal fluid on imaging, appendiceal diameter on imaging, height (cm), weight (kg), diabetes, Alvarado score, Charlson score, EQ-5D, lives alone vs. with others, primary language (English/other or Spanish), insurance (commercial, Medicare/Tricare, Medicaid/state, or other/none), employment (employed, student, or unemployed/other), education (HS/GED or less, or some beyond HS/GED), number of adults in the household with income, number of dependents, sharing responsibilities of dependents, physical at work (most or all of the time, some of the time or less, or not employed), smoking history (yes or no), combined household income, Global Health questions 1-9 (each with a five-point scale rating, covering general health, quality of life, physical health, mental health, social activities/relationships, and everyday physical activities), health literacy help (yes or no), below poverty or Medicaid/state, age, sex, fever, nausea or vomiting, white blood cell count, maximum pain score recorded in the emergency department, and symptom duration.

	Appendectomy	
	0-24 hours	
	(n=42)	
	n (%)	
Age in years		
<30	13 (31.0)	
30-39	10 (23.8)	
40-49	10 (23.8)	
50-59	6 (14.3)	
60-69	1 (2.4)	
70-79	2 (4.8)	
≥80	0 (0.0)	
Sex		
Male	24 (57.1)	
Female	18 (42.9)	
Race ^a		
White	19 (46.3)	
Black, African American	6 (14.6)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	1 (2.4)	
Asian	3 (7.1)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0 (0.0)	
Other race	10 (24.3)	
Multiple races	2 (4.9)	
Hispanic		
No	23 (54.8)	
Yes	19 (45.2)	
Primary language		
English	30 (71.4)	
Spanish	10 (23.8)	
Other	2 (4.8)	
Health insurance		
Commercial	14 (33.3)	
Medicare or Tricare	3 (7.1)	
Medicaid or state	10 (23.8)	
Other or none	14 (33.3)	
Health literacy help ^a		
Never/rarely	32 (78.0)	
Sometimes or more	9 (22.0)	
Below federal poverty level/Medicaid ^a		
No	20 (69.0)	

eTable. Characteristics of CODA Trial Participants Randomized to Antibiotics with Appendectomy Within 24 Hours of Emergency Department Arrival

Yes	9 (31.0)
Dependents	
No	15 (35.7)
Yes	27 (64.2)
Body mass index, kg/m ^{2a}	
<25	7 (17.5)
25-35	28 (70.0)
>35	5 (12.5)
Symptom duration, days	
<1	7 (16.7)
1-<2	20 (47.6)
≥2	15 (35.7)
Fever	
No	31 (73.8)
Yes	11 (26.1)
Nausea, vomiting, or anorexia	
No	11 (26.2)
Yes	31 (73.8)
CT only	
No	6 (14.2)
Yes	36 (85.7)
Ultrasound only	
No	41 (97.6)
Yes	1 (2.4)
Appendicolith	
No	25 (59.5)
Yes	17 (40.5)
Perforation, abscess, or phlegmon ^a	
No or not mentioned	35 (85.3)
Yes	6 (14.6)
	mean (SD)
Instrumental support ^b	16 (4.7)
Charlson score ^a	0.4 (0.9)
Alvarado score ^a	7.0 (1.5)
Pain score in past 7 days	6.5 (3.1)
White blood count, K/uL ^a	14 (4.1)
Appendiceal diameter, mm ^a	12 (3.9)

CODA, Comparison of Antibiotic Drugs and Appendectomy; CT, computed tomography

^a Participants with missing data were excluded from the denominator. Missing data occurred for participants as follows: race - 1; health literacy help - 1; below federal poverty level - 13; body mass index - 2; perforation, abscess, or phlegmon - 1; instrumental support - 1; Charlson score - 0; Alvarado score -2; pain score - 0; white blood cell count - 0; and appendiceal diameter - 4.

^b Instrumental support score was determined by PROMIS patient-related outcome of having someone to take the patient to the doctor, run errands, and help with daily chores and if confined to bed.¹¹

	8168 Patients with appendicitis were assessed for eligibility	
7		3987 Were excluded 267 Did not speak English or Spanish 1589 Were excluded for clinical reasons 853 Had appendix-related conditions 368 Had abscess 251 Had severe phlegmon 107 Had free air 296 Had other reason 90 Had ascites 111 Had evidence suggestive of cancer 95 Had peritonitis 736 Had other conditions 130 Had immunodeficiency 148 Were already receiving antibiotics 122 Had contraindication to surgery 376 Had other reason 45 Had sepsis 57 Had cancer 71 Had concurrent hospitalization 42 Were receiving active treatment for inflammatory bowel syndrome 26 Were undergoing hemodialysis 2 Had a left ventricular assist device 66 Were pregnant 23 Had recent abdominal or pelvic surgery 2 Had uncompensated liver failure 7 Recently underwent implantation 35 Had contraindication to antibiotics 319 Could not be approached within 7 hours 96 Were deemed ineligible by clinical team 1716 Declined to participate 809 Declined before being approached 75 Were deemed ineligible after being approached 834 Declined after being approached
	4181 Were enrolled in any cohort	
ſ		2629 Did not undergo randomization 518 Were enrolled in observational cohort 2111 Were enrolled in EMR-only cohort
l	1552 Underwent randomization	

eFigure 1. Randomization and Disposition of Participants in the CODA Trial





