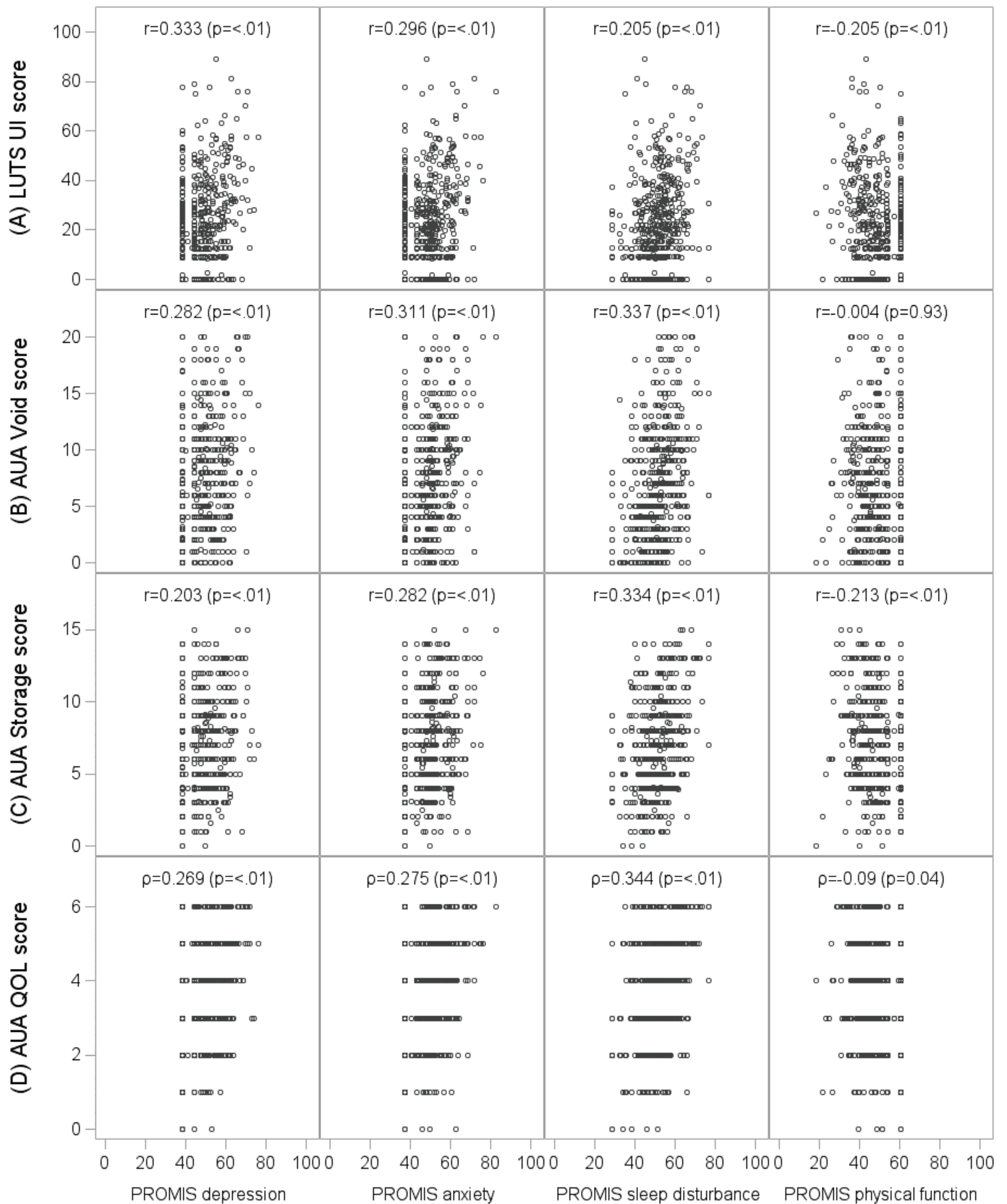
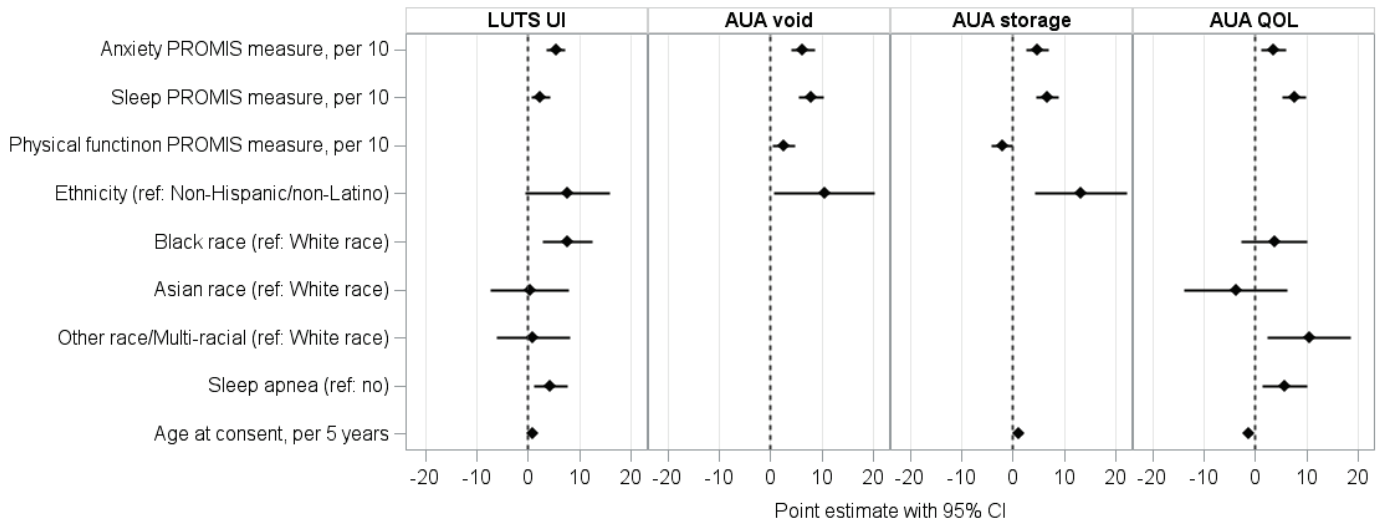


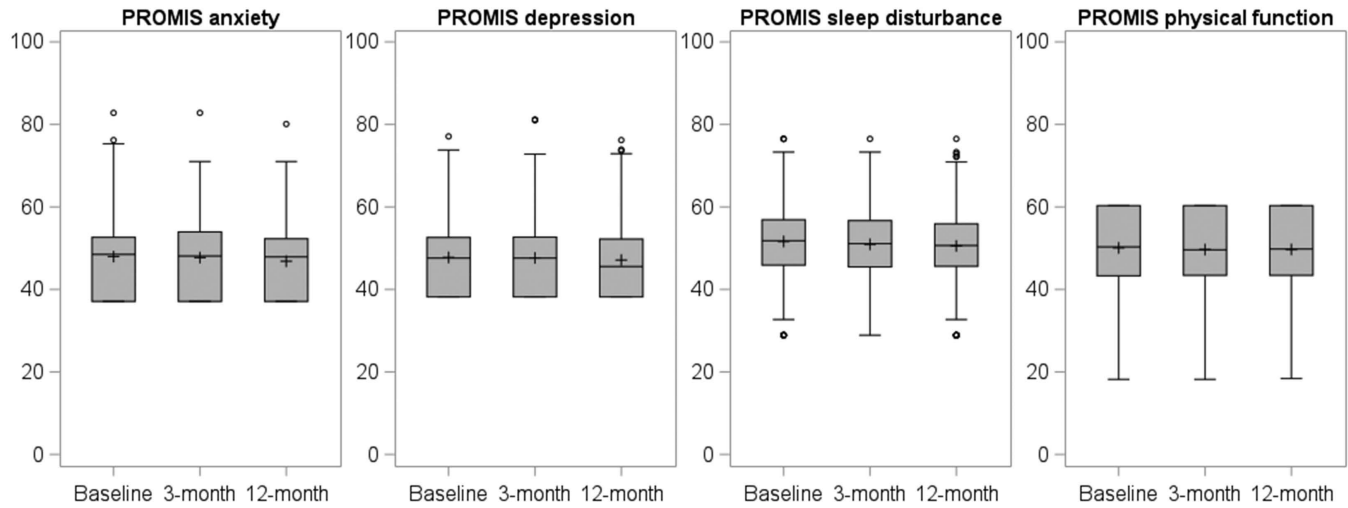
Supplementary Figure 1A-D. Baseline associations between PROMIS depression, anxiety, sleep disturbance, and physical function and LUTS sub-domains



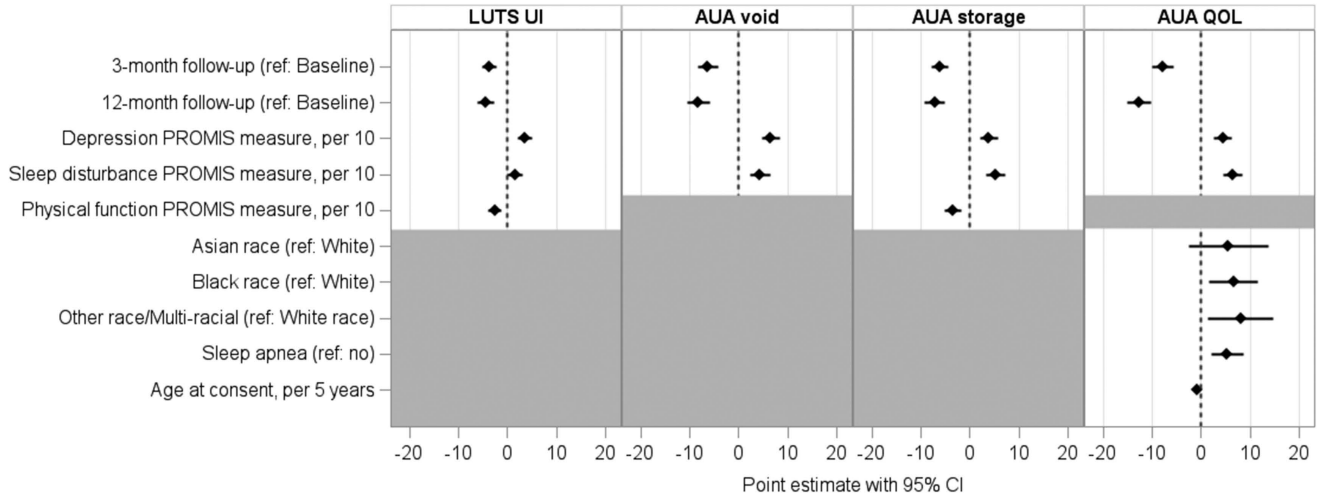
Supplementary Figure 2. Baseline multivariable linear regression model assessing the relationships between baseline PROMIS measures, participant characteristics, and LUTS sub-domains (with anxiety instead of depression). Statistically significant covariate point estimates and corresponding 95% confidence intervals depicted as diamonds and horizontal bars, respectively. Final covariates included in each model are shown, grey shading indicates that covariate was not included in the model depicted in that column. For example, all else equal, for each 10 point increase in the baseline PROMIS anxiety score, the LUTS UI score increased (i.e. more severe UI) by 5.4 units, on average, where each unit represents 1% of the total scale.



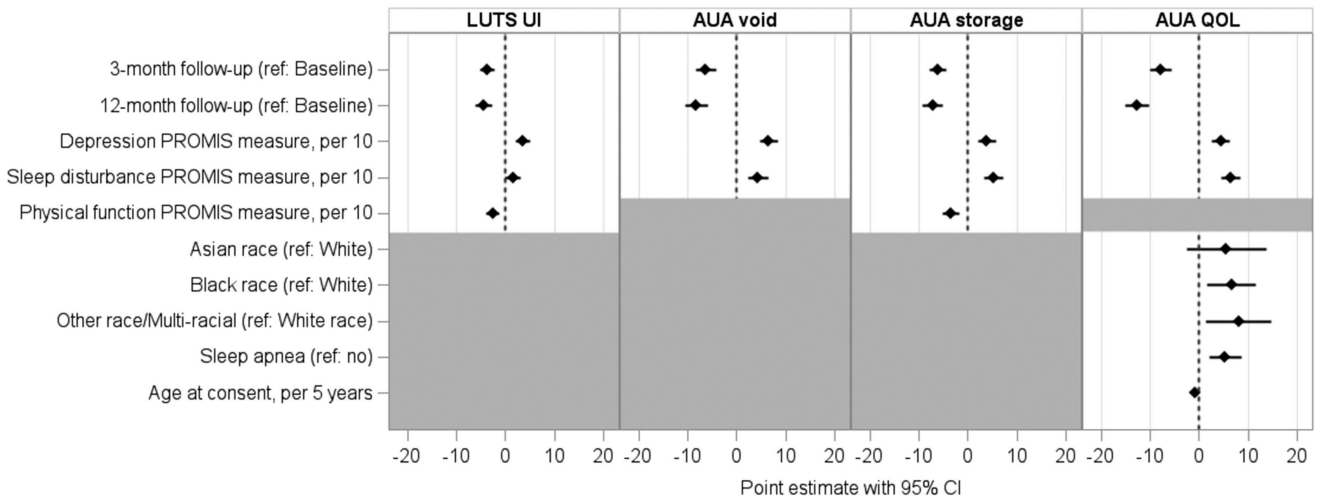
Supplementary Figure 3. PROMIS measures over time. On average, there was no difference in PROMIS measures over time. PROMIS measures are displayed using the raw scores on the y-axes. The box represents the first to third quartiles (Q1 to Q3, respectively) of scores, with the median depicted by a horizontal line. Mean measures are shown as plus signs. The whiskers extend down from the box to the most extreme observation that is less than or equal to Q1 minus 1.5 times the IQR and up from the box to the most extreme observation that is less than or equal to Q3 plus 1.5 times the IQR. Measures that are below or above this cut off, respectively, are graphed as dots.



Supplementary Figure 4. Repeated measures linear regression model assessing the relationships between baseline PROMIS measures, participant characteristics, and LUTS sub-domains at follow-up timepoints (with anxiety instead of depression). Statistically significant covariate point estimates and corresponding 95% confidence intervals depicted as diamonds and horizontal bars, respectively. Final covariates included in each model are shown, grey shading indicates that covariate was not included in the model depicted in that column. For example, all else equal, for each 10 point increase in the baseline PROMIS anxiety score, the LUTS UI score increased (i.e. more severe UI) by 4.5 units, on average, where each unit represents 1% of the total scale.



Supplementary Figure 5. PROMIS measures and post-void urinary incontinence vs urgency urinary incontinence.



Supplementary Table 1. Baseline multivariable linear regression model assessing the relationships between baseline PROMIS measures, participant characteristics, and LUTS sub-domains.

	LUTS UI		AUA Voiding		AUA Storage		AUA QOL	
	Estimate (95% CI)	P-value	Estimate (95% CI)	P-value	Estimate (95% CI)	P-value	Estimate (95% CI)	P-value
Depression PROMIS measure, per 10	6.3 (4.5, 8.1)	<0.001	6 (3.5, 8.4)	<0.001	2.5 (0.3, 4.7)	0.03	3.8 (1.5, 6.2)	0.002
Sleep disturbance PROMIS measure, per 10	2.1 (0.4, 3.9)	0.02	8.1 (5.6, 10.6)	<0.001	7.2 (5.0, 9.5)	<0.001	7.5 (5.2, 9.9)	<0.001
Physical function PROMIS measure, per 10	--		2.8 (0.6, 5.0)	0.01	-2.4 (-4.6, -0.3)	0.03		--
Ethnicity (ref: Non-Hispanic/non-Latino)	8.5 (0.3, 16.7)	0.04	11.5 (1.6, 21.4)	0.02	13.5 (4.4, 22.5)	0.004		--
Race (ref: White)								
Asian	-0.2 (-7.7, 7.4)						-4.1 (-14.2, 5.9)	
Black	7.8 (3.0, 12.6)	0.02	--		--		3.8 (-2.6, 10.2)	0.0394
Other or multi-racial	0.8 (-6.2, 7.9)						10.6 (2.6, 18.7)	
Sleep apnea (ref: no)	3.7 (0.4, 7.0)	0.03	--		--		5.3 (1.0, 9.6)	0.01
Age at consent, per 5 years	0.8 (0.3, 1.4)	0.00	--		0.8 (0.1, 1.5)	0.03	-1.4 (-2.2, -0.7)	<0.001

