

## Appendix

**Appendix 1. Sample DCE item.** The example shown reflects the version of the DCE choice task that included patient-friendly language for each attribute. IV: intravenous; TLS: tumor lysis syndrome.

Please imagine that you are starting your first course of treatment for your CLL. Assuming everything else about the treatments below to be the same, which would you most prefer as your first course of treatment?

Treatment A	Treatment B
<p><b>95%</b> of patients will remains stable (the cancer will not worsen or spread) for at least 2 years</p> <p><b>20% risk</b> of heart rhythm problems (atrial fibrillation/flutter) that may require medical treatment and/or hospitalization</p> <p><b>7% risk</b> of infection, such as pneumonia or blood infections (sepsis) requiring medical intervention and/or hospitalization</p> <p><b>3% risk</b> of tumor lysis syndrome (TLS) which requires hospitalization</p> <p><b>8% risk</b> of bleeding (hemorrhage) that requires medical intervention and/or hospitalization</p> <p><b>25% risk</b> of muscle, joint or bone pain</p> <p><b>4% risk</b> of a side effect which results in stopping the medication</p> <p>IV infusion therapy once a month for 6 months. Along with daily oral medication taken for an indefinite period.</p> <p>Select</p>	<p><b>88%</b> of patients will remains stable (the cancer will not worsen or spread) for at least 2 years</p> <p><b>5% risk</b> of heart rhythm problems (atrial fibrillation/flutter) that may require medical treatment and/or hospitalization</p> <p><b>17% risk</b> of infection, such as pneumonia or blood infections (sepsis) requiring medical intervention and/or hospitalization</p> <p><b>13% risk</b> of tumor lysis syndrome (TLS) which requires hospitalization</p> <p><b>1% risk</b> of bleeding (hemorrhage) that requires medical intervention and/or hospitalization</p> <p><b>11% risk</b> of muscle, joint or bone pain</p> <p><b>21% risk</b> of a side effect which results in stopping the medication</p> <p>No IV infusion therapy. Daily oral medication taken for an indefinite period.</p> <p>Select</p>

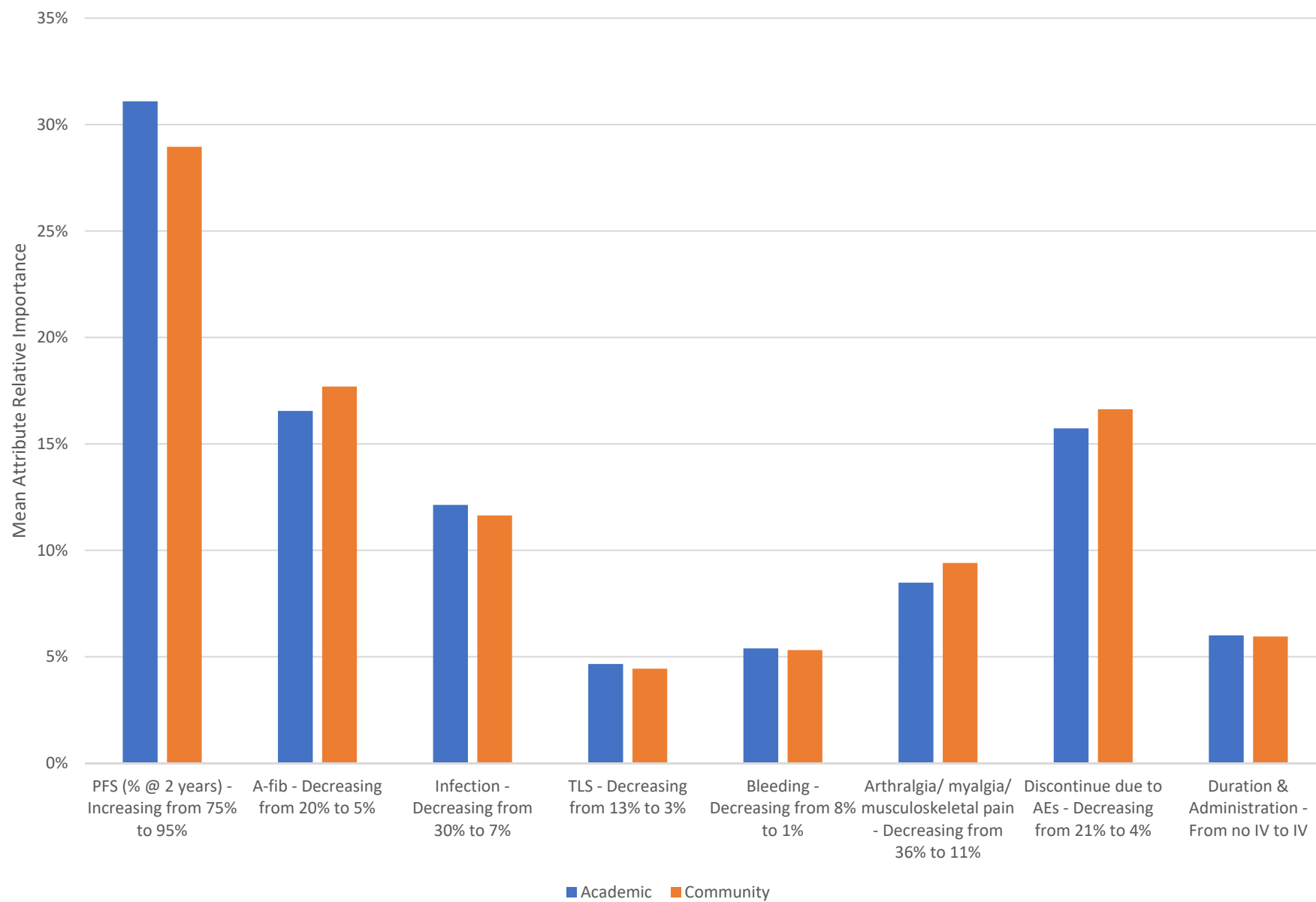
**Appendix 2. Relative importance of treatment attributes by oncologist subgroup.** Relative

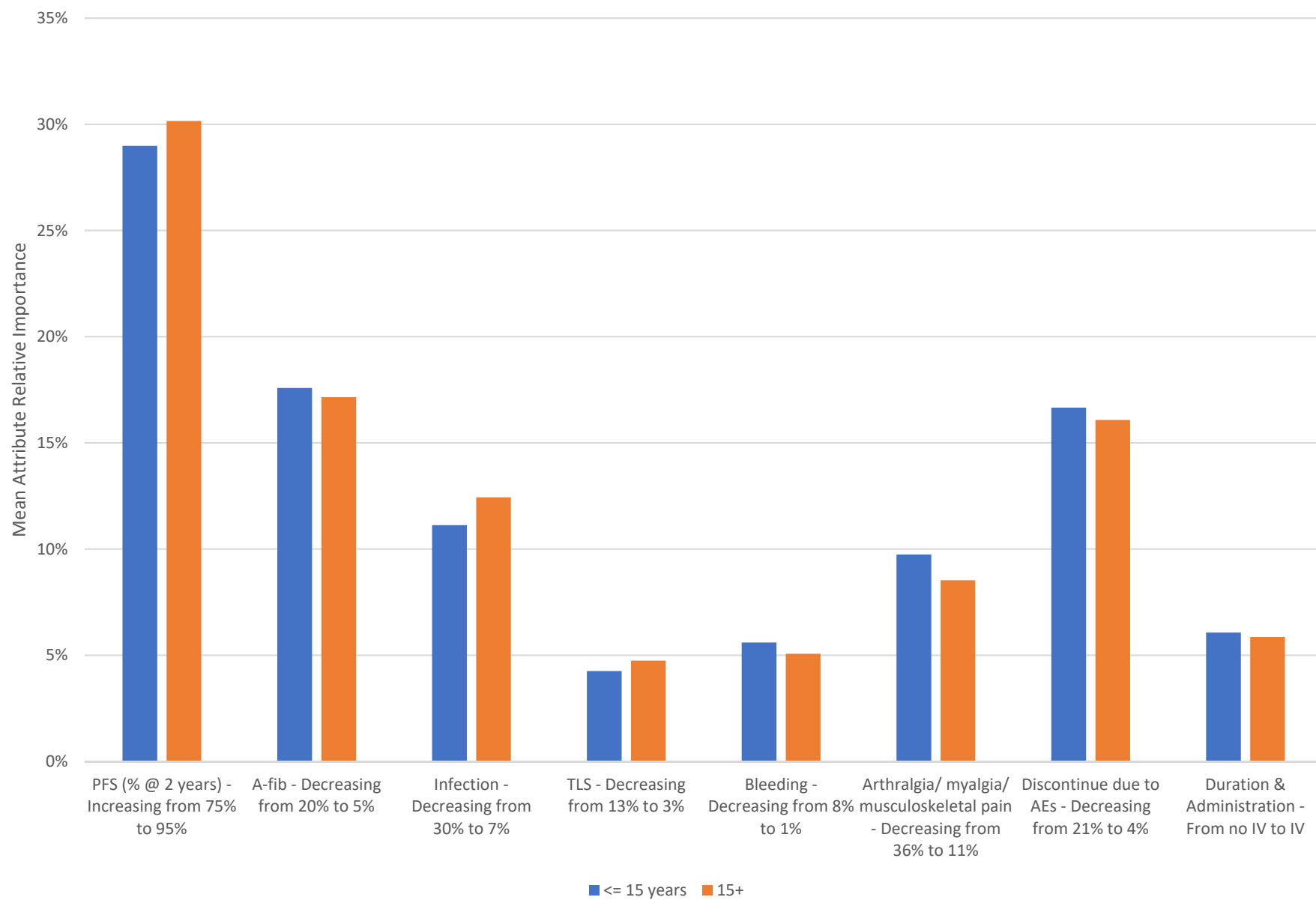
importance estimates are ratio scaled, so that an attribute with a relative importance of 40% is twice as important as an attribute with a relative importance of 20%; 95% confidence intervals are shown in the

error bars. AE: adverse event; IV: intravenous; PFS: progression-free survival; TLS: tumor lysis

syndrome. (A) Relative importance by oncologist practice setting. (B) Relative importance by oncologist years in practice. (C) Relative importance by oncologist patient volume.

A



**B**

C

