

Online Supplement

COPD With Lung Cancer Among Older United States Adults: Prevalence, Diagnostic Timeliness, and Association With Earlier Stage Tumors

Eman M. Metwally, MD, PhD, MSCR^{1,2} Jennifer L. Lund, PhD, MSPH^{1,2} M. Bradley Drummond, MD, MHS³ Sharon Peacock Hinton, MPA¹ Charles Poole, MPH ScD,¹ Caroline A. Thompson, PhD, MPH^{1,2,4}

¹Department of Epidemiology, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, United States

²Lineberger Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, United States

³Division of Pulmonary Diseases and Critical Care Medicine, School of Medicine, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, United States

⁴Center for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, United States

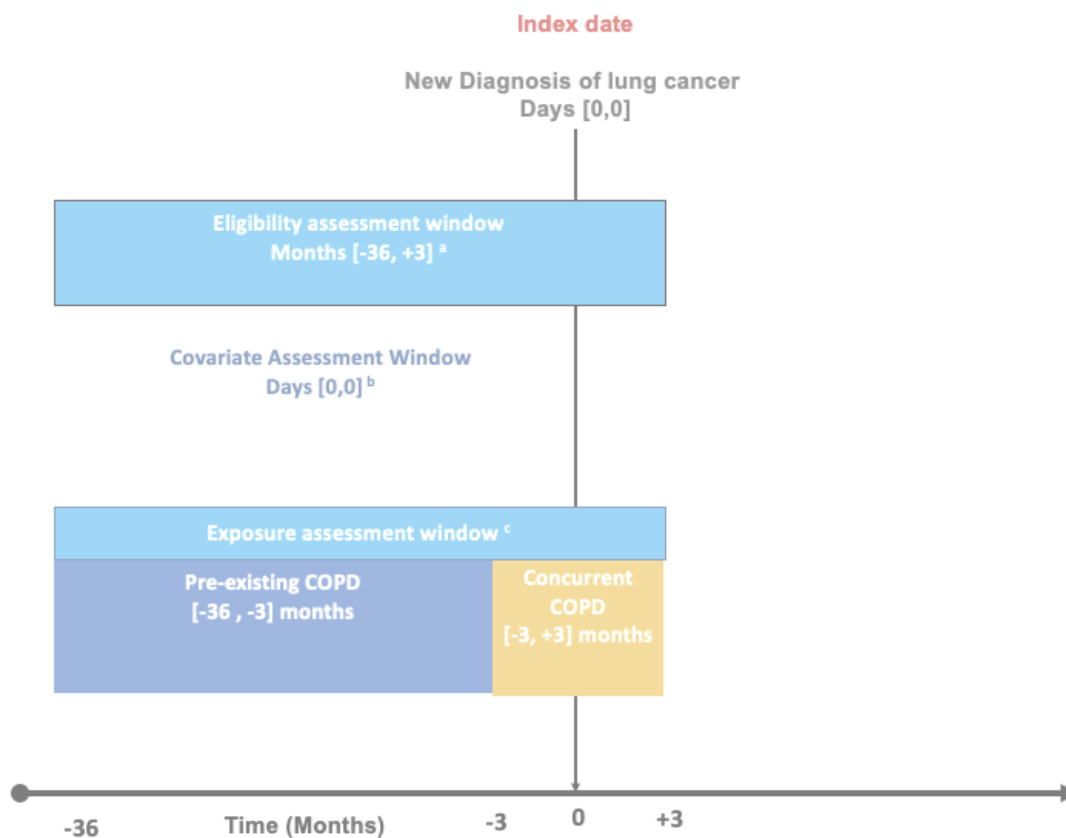
Supplement Table1. Subgroup analyses for the association between timing of COPD diagnosis and stage of lung cancer at diagnosis by sex, race and ethnicity, and census tract measure of socioeconomic status.

Subgroup	Ratio of prevalence ratios (RPR) (95% CI); P-value *	Difference in prevalence differences (DID) (95% CI); P-value *
SEX (ref= "female")		
Females	PR= 1.21 (1.16 to 1.26)	PD= 0.045 (0.035 to 0.055)
Males	PR= 1.33 (1.28 to 1.39)	PD= 0.049 (0.040 to 0.058)
Contrast between males and females estimates	RPR ^b = 1.09 (1.04 to 1.16); <0.001	DID ^c = 0.004 (-0.009 to 0.018); 0.50
RACE (ref= NHWs)		
NHWs	PR= 1.26 (1.22 to 1.30)	PD= 0.048 (0.040 to 0.057)
NHBs	PR= 1.37 (1.22 to 1.54)	PD= 0.049 (0.024 to 0.074)
Contrast between NHWs and NHBs estimates	RPR= 1.09 (0.97 to 1.22); 0.16	DID=0.001 (-0.025 to 0.027); 0.9
Hispanic	PR= 1.39 (1.19 to 1.63)	PD= 0.084 (0.049 to 0.120)
Contrast between Hispanic and NHWs estimates	RPR= 1.11 (0.94 to 1.30); 0.22	DID= 0.036 (-0.0002 to 0.072); 0.05
Asian	PR= 1.11 (0.95 to 1.30)	PD= 0.034 (-0.008 to 0.077)
Contrast between Asian and NHWs estimates	RPR= 0.88 (0.75 to 1.04); 0.20	DID= -0.014 (-0.057 to 0.029); 0.52
AIAN	PR= 1.54 (0.92 to 2.59)	PD= 0.094 (-0.109 to 0.297)

Contrast between AIAN and NHWs estimates	RPR= 1.22 (0.72 to 2.06); 0.45	DID= 0.079 (-0.066 to 0.224); 0.29
NHPI	PR= 0.98 (0.54 to 1.76)	PD= -0.030 (-0.175 to 0.115)
Contrast between NHPI and NHWs estimates	RPR= 0.78 (0.43 to 1.40); 0.05	DID= -0.078 (-0.224 to 0.067); 0.29
Mixed	PR= 0.87 (0.49 to 1.57)	PD= -0.036 (-0.287 to 0.216)
Contrast between Mixed and NHWs estimates	RPR= 0.69 (0.39 to 1.25); 0.22	DID= -0.084 (-0.336 to 0.168); 0.51
SES (ref=Highest SES)		
Highest SES	PR= 1.23 (1.16 to 1.29)	PD= 0.047 (0.032 to 0.062)
Lowest SES	PR= 1.27 (1.18 to 1.36)	PD= 0.037 (0.023 to 0.051)
Contrast between Lowest and Highest SES estimates	RPR= 1.03 (0.94 to 1.13); 0.50	DID= -0.010 (-0.030 to 0.010); 0.30
Lower Middle SES	PR= 1.29 (1.21 to 1.38)	PD= 0.047 (0.032 to 0.062)
Contrast between Lower Middle and Highest SES estimates	RPR= 1.05 (0.97 to 1.15); 0.26	DID= 0.000 (-0.020 to 0.021); 1
Middle SES	PR= 1.26 (1.18 to 1.35)	PD= 0.047 (0.033 to 0.062)
Contrast between Middle and Highest SES estimates	RPR= 1.03 (0.95 to 1.12); 0.50	DID= -0.000 (-0.021 to 0.021); 1
Upper Middle SES	PR= 1.29 (1.22 to 1.37)	PD= 0.049 (0.027 to 0.071)
Contrast between Upper Middle and Highest SES estimates	RPR= 1.05 (0.97 to 1.14); 0.20	DID= 0.008 (-0.012 to 0.029); 0.43

*Subgroup /effect measure modification (EMM) analysis adjusted for age at cancer diagnosis, sex, socioeconomic status (SES), year of diagnosis, SEER Registry Region, Charlson Comorbidity Score Index (CCI) and all healthcare utilization during the one year before lung cancer diagnosis. P-value < 0.3 threshold is considered statistically significant to reject the Null hypothesis and is presented in bold.

RPR= Ratio of prevalence ratios, **DID**= Difference in prevalence differences.



Supplement Figure E1. Patient assessment windows and study timeline

- a. Exclusion criteria include age <68years, previous diagnosis of cancer, lung cancer diagnosed before 2008 or after 2017, in situ tumor, patient was diagnosed at autopsy or only on death certificate, any enrollment in Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) Medicare plan or any gaps in Medicare fee for service (FFS) parts A, B enrollment from 36 months prior to 3 months after lung cancer diagnosis.
- b. Covariates assessment window includes assessing sociodemographic, clinical, and tumor characteristics.
- c. Exposure includes evidence of claim-based diagnosis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) during the 36 months prior to 3 months after lung cancer diagnosis using the international classification of disease diagnosis codes versions 9 and 10 (ICD9, ICD10).

Simplified Bias analyses using the Rothman Epi Sheets Available at:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&opi=89978449&url=http://krothman.hostbyet2.com/episheet.xls&ved=2ahUKEwiQxcu_y72FAxXoD1kFHRIYDCoQFnoECA0QAQ&usg=AOvVaw0cealnxt2WCri6B9YnQ9_n

- **Direction of the bias** for both COPD severity and smoking is expected to be upward bias (overestimated observed association estimate) because both confounders have positive association with the exposure (COPD diagnosis timing) and outcome (early-stage lung cancer diagnosis).
- **Bias parameters:**

1- Unmeasured COPD severity:

Bias parameters based on reviewing literature are:

Prevalence of severe COPD among those with pre-existing COPD diagnosis= 0.3

Prevalence of severe COPD among those with concurrent COPD diagnosis= 0.1

Possible association between severe COPD and early-stage lung cancer was set to 2 scenarios:

RR= 1.2, RR=1.5

Observed PR between COPD diagnosis timing and early-stage lung cancer “unadjusted for severe COPD”	Assumed RR between severe COPD and early stage of lung cancer	Corrected PR
1.34	1.2	1.29
1.34	1.5	1.22

Scenario 1: RR between severe COPD and early stage of lung cancer =1.2

UNMEASURED CONFOUNDING without effect modification (RR)
Chapter 5

This spreadsheet can be used to conduct a simple sensitivity analysis to correct for unknown or unmeasured confounding. The example follows chapter 5.

Instructions

Enter bias parameters in blue cells to the right and the crude data in the blue cells below. Cells in green give the results after adjusting for the unmeasured confounder.

Input Bias Parameters

Variable Names	Bias Parameters
Outcome	early stage
Exposure	COPD D TIME
Confounder	Severe COPD
Error Check:	No errors found

Data (Enter Crude COPD D TIME-early stage Data in Blue Cells)

	Total		Severe COPD +		Severe COPD -	
	COPD D	COPD D	COPD D TIME	COPD D TIME	COPD D TIME +	COPD D TIME
early stage +	17910	7211	6082.6	848.4	11827.4	6362.6
early stage -	53816	31489	15435.2	3021.6	38380.8	28467.4
Total	71726	38700	21517.8	3870.0	50208.2	34830.0

Crude and Unmeasured Confounder Specific Measures of COPD D TIME-early stage Relationship

Crude Measure (95% CI)	Severe COPD +	Severe COPD -
RR (COPD D TIME)	1.34 (1.31 - 1.37)	RR (COPD D TIME-early stage) 1.29

COPD D TIME-early stage Relationship Adjusted for Severe COPD

Standardized Morbidity Ratio		Mantel-Haenszel	
SMR _{RR}	1.29	RR _c	1.04
		MH _{RR}	1.29
		RR _c	1.04

Notes

The data for this example come from: Tyndall MW, Ronald AR, Agoki E, Malisa W, Bwayo JJ, Ndinya-Achola JO et al. Increased risk of infection with human immunodeficiency virus type 1 among uncircumcised men presenting with genital ulcer disease in Kenya. Clin Infect Dis 1996;23:449-53.

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&dopt=Citation&list_uids=8879763

Equations

$$M_1 = m * p_1 \quad \text{and} \quad N_1 = n * p_0$$

$$A_1 = [RR_{CD} * M_1 * a] / [RR_{CD} * M_1 + m - M_1]$$

$$B_1 = [RR_{CD} * N_1 * b] / [RR_{CD} * N_1 + n - N_1]$$

Calculations

Round Places	2
Crude RR	1.3401
SE(LN(RR))	0.0124
C+ (Total)	#####
C- (Total)	#####
SMR	1.2895
MH	1.2895
Error Check	
RR(C-D E-)	1.2
RR(C-D E+)	1.2
RR(CD) correct	TRUE
RR(CD) correct	TRUE
Negative Cell	0
Negative Cell	0
Negative Cell	0

Cover RR OR RD RR (Polych) OR (Polych) RD (Polych) RR (EMM) OR (EMM) RD (EMM)

Scenario 2: RR between severe COPD and early stage of lung cancer =1.5

UNMEASURED CONFOUNDING without effect modification (RR) Chapter 5

This spreadsheet can be used to conduct a simple sensitivity analysis to correct for unknown or unmeasured confounding. The example follows chapter 5. Reset Example Clear Data

Instructions

Enter bias parameters in blue cells to the right and the crude data in the blue cells below. Cells in green give the results after adjusting for the unmeasured confounder.

Input Bias Parameters

Variable Names	Bias Parameters
Outcome	early stage
Exposure	COPD D TIME
Confounder	Severe COPD
Error Check:	No errors found

Data (Enter Crude COPD D TIME-early stage Data in Blue Cells)

	Total		Severe COPD +		Severe COPD -	
	COPD D	COPD D	COPD D TIME	COPD D TIME	COPD D TIME +	COPD D TIME
early stage +	17910 ^a	7211 ^b	7008.3 ^{A₁}	1030.1 ^{B₁}	10901.7 ^{A₀}	6180.9 ^{B₀}
early stage -	53816 ^c	31489 ^d	14509.5 ^{C₁}	2839.9 ^{D₁}	39306.5 ^{C₀}	28649.1 ^{D₀}
Total	71726 ^m	38700 ⁿ	21517.8 ^{M₁}	3870.0 ^{N₁}	50208.2 ^{M₀}	34830.0 ^{N₀}

Calculations

Round Places	2
Crude RR	1.3401
SE(LN(RR))	0.0124
C+ (Total)	#####
C- (Total)	#####
SMR	1.2236
MH	1.2236
Error Check	
RR(C-D E-)	1.5
RR(C-D E+)	1.5
RR(CD) correct	TRUE
RR(CD) correct	TRUE
Negative Cell	0
Negative Cell	0
Negative Cell	0

Crude and Unmeasured Confounder Specific Measures of COPD D TIME-early stage Relationship

Crude Measure (95% CI)	Severe COPD +	Severe COPD -
RR (COPD D TIME) 1.34 (1.31 - 1.37)	RR (COPD D TIME) 1.22	RR (COPD D TIME-early stage) 1.22

COPD D TIME-early stage Relationship Adjusted for Severe COPD

Standardized Morbidity Ratio		Mantel-Haenszel	
SMR _{RR}	1.22	RR _c	1.10
		MH _{RR}	1.22
		RR _c	1.10

Notes

The data for this example come from: Tyndall MW, Ronald AR, Agoki E, Malisa W, Bwayo JJ, Ndinya-Achola JO et al. Increased risk of infection with human immunodeficiency virus type 1 among uncircumcised men presenting with genital ulcer disease in Kenya. Clin Infect Dis 1996;23:449-53.

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&dopt=Citation&list_uids=8879763

Equations

$$M_1 = m^* p_1 \quad \text{and} \quad N_1 = n^* p_0 \quad A_1 = [RR_{CD} * M_1 * a] / [RR_{CD} * M_1 + m - M_1]$$

$$B_1 = [RR_{CD} * N_1 * b] / [RR_{CD} * N_1 + n - N_1]$$

2- Unmeasured smoking:

Bias parameters are:

Prevalence of ever smoking among those with known (pre-existing) COPD diagnosis= 0.9

Prevalence of ever smoking among those with Unknown (concurrent) COPD diagnosis= 0.8

Possible association between ever smoking and early-stage lung cancer was set to 2 scenarios.

RR= 1.3, RR=1.5

Observed PR between COPD diagnosis timing and early-stage lung cancer “unadjusted for severe COPD”	Assumed RR between smoking and early stage of lung cancer	Corrected PR
1.34	1.3	1.29
1.34	1.5	1.31

Scenario 1: RR between smoking and early diagnosis of lung cancer= 1.5

UNMEASURED CONFOUNDING without effect modification (RR) Chapter 5

This spreadsheet can be used to conduct a simple sensitivity analysis to correct for unknown or unmeasured confounding. The example follows chapter 5. Reset Example Clear Data

Instructions

Enter bias parameters in blue cells to the right and the crude data in the blue cells below. Cells in green give the results after adjusting for the unmeasured confounder.

Input Bias Parameters

Variable Names	Bias Parameters
Outcome	early stage
Exposure	COPD D TIME
Confounder	Smoking
Error Check:	No errors found

Data (Enter Crude COPD D TIME-early stage Data in Blue Cells)

	Total		Smoking +		Smoking -	
	COPD D	COPD D	COPD D TIME	COPD D TIME -	COPD D TIME +	COPD D TIME
early stage +	17910 ^a	7211 ^b	16674.8 ^{A₁}	6180.9 ^{B₁}	1235.2 ^{A₀}	1030.1 ^{B₀}
early stage -	53816 ^c	31489 ^d	47878.6 ^{C₁}	24779.1 ^{D₁}	5937.4 ^{C₀}	6709.9 ^{D₀}
Total	71726 ^m	38700 ⁿ	64553.4 ^{M₁}	30960.0 ^{N₁}	7172.6 ^{M₀}	7740.0 ^{N₀}

Crude and Unmeasured Confounder Specific Measures of COPD D TIME-early stage Relationship

Crude	Measure (95% CI)	Smoking +	Smoking -
RR (COPD D TIME)	1.34 (1.31 - 1.37)	RR (COPD D TIME) 1.29	RR (COPD D TIME-early stage) 1.29

COPD D TIME-early stage Relationship Adjusted for Smoking

Standardized Morbidity Ratio		Mantel-Haenszel	
SMR _{RR}	1.29	MH _{RR}	1.29
RR _c	1.04	RR _c	1.04

Notes

The data for this example come from: Tyndall MW, Ronald AR, Agoki E, Malisa W, Bwayo JJ, Ndinya-Achola JO et al. Increased risk of infection with human immunodeficiency virus type 1 among uncircumcised men presenting with genital ulcer disease in Kenya. *Clin Infect Dis* 1996;23:449-53.

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&dopt=Citation&list_uids=8879763

Equations

$$M_1 = m \cdot p_1 \quad \text{and} \quad N_1 = n \cdot p_0$$

$$A_1 = [RR_{CD} \cdot M_1 \cdot a] / [RR_{CD} \cdot M_1 + m - M_1]$$

$$B_1 = [RR_{CD} \cdot N_1 \cdot b] / [RR_{CD} \cdot N_1 + n - N_1]$$

Scenario 2: RR between smoking and early diagnosis of lung cancer= 1.3

UNMEASURED CONFOUNDING without effect modification (RR) Chapter 5

This spreadsheet can be used to conduct a simple sensitivity analysis to correct for unknown or unmeasured confounding. The example follows chapter 5.

Reset Example

Clear Data

Instructions

Enter bias parameters in blue cells to the right and the crude data in the blue cells below. Cells in green give the results after adjusting for the unmeasured confounder.

Input Bias Parameters

Variable Names	Bias Parameters
Outcome	early stage
Exposure	COPD D TIME
Confounder	Smoking
Error Check:	No errors found

Calculations

Round Places	2
Crude RR	1.3401
SE(LN(RR))	0.0124
C+ (Total)	#####
C- (Total)	#####
SMR	1.3084
MH	1.3084

Data (Enter Crude COPD D TIME-early stage Data in Blue Cells)

	Total		Smoking +		Smoking -	
	COPD D	COPD D	COPD D TIME	COPD D TIME	COPD D TIME +	COPD D TIME
early stage +	17910 ^a	7211 ^b	16499.8 ^{A₁}	6047.9 ^{B₁}	1410.2 ^{A₀}	1163.1 ^{B₀}
early stage -	53816 ^c	31489 ^d	48053.6 ^{C₁}	24912.1 ^{D₁}	5762.4 ^{C₀}	6576.9 ^{D₀}
Total	71726 ^m	38700 ⁿ	64553.4 ^{M₁}	30960.0 ^{N₁}	7172.6 ^{M₀}	7740.0 ^{N₀}

Crude and Unmeasured Confounder Specific Measures of COPD D TIME-early stage Relationship

Crude Measure (95% CI)	Smoking +	Smoking -
RR (COPD D TIME) 1.34 (1.31 - 1.37)	RR (COPD D TIME) 1.31	RR (COPD D TIME-early stage) 1.31

COPD D TIME-early stage Relationship Adjusted for Smoking

Standardized Morbidity Ratio		Mantel-Haenszel	
SMR _{RR} 1.31	RR _c 1.02	MH _{RR} 1.31	RR _c 1.02

Notes

The data for this example come from: Tyndall MW, Ronald AR, Agoki E, Malisa W, Bwayo JJ, Ndinya-Achola JO et al. Increased risk of infection with human immunodeficiency virus type 1 among uncircumcised men presenting with genital ulcer disease in Kenya. Clin Infect Dis 1996;23:449-53.

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&dopt=Citation&list_uids=8879763

Equations

$$M_1 = m^* p_1 \quad \text{and} \quad N_1 = n^* p_0$$

$$A_1 = [RR_{CD} * M_1 * a] / [RR_{CD} * M_1 + m - M_1]$$

$$B_1 = [RR_{CD} * N_1 * b] / [RR_{CD} * N_1 + n - N_1]$$

RR(C-D E-)	1.3
RR(C-D E+)	1.3
RR(CD) correct	TRUE
RR(CD) correct	TRUE
Negative Cell	0
Negative Cell	0
Negative Cell	0