Supplementary Online Content

Wang SY, Valero-Elizondo J, Cainzos-Achirica M, Desai NR, Nasir K, Khera R. Measures of financial hardship from health care expenses among families with a member with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease in the US. *JAMA Health Forum*. 2022;3(7):e221962. doi:10.1001/jamahealthforum.2022.1962

**eTable 1.** *ICD-9* and *ICD-10* Codes for Risk Factors and Comorbidities  
**eTable 2.** Odds of SFH Only vs OFH Only in ASCVD, After Excluding If Postsubsistence Income Was Less than $0  
**eFigure 1.** Odds of OFH Only vs Both OFH and SFH in Families With a Member With ASCVD, by Sociodemographic Subgroups  
**eFigure 2.** Odds of SFH Only vs Both OFH and SFH in Families With a Member With ASCVD, by Sociodemographic Subgroups

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.
**eTable 1. ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes for risk factors and comorbidities**

| Comorbidity                        | ICD-9 Codes or CCS codes | ICD-10 Codes |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Hypertension                       | 401                       | I10          |
| Diabetes                           | 250                       | E11          |
| Dyslipidemia                       | 272                       | E78          |
| Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease | 410, 413, 414, 433-437, 440, 443 | I20, I21, I25, I63, G45, I70, I73, I79 |
| Arthritis                          | NA                        | M16, M17, M19 |
| Cancer                             | NA                        | C34, C53, C55, C56, C61, C64, C71, C76, C80, C85, C95 |
| Asthma                             | NA                        | J45          |
| Hepatitis                          | NA                        | B19          |
| Chronic Kidney Disease             | NA                        | N18          |
| Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary disease | NA                        | J42, J43, J44 |

ICD, international classification of diseases
eTable 2. Odds of SFH only vs OFH only in ASCVD, after excluding if postsubsistence income was less than $0a

|                          | ASCVD                | P-value |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Age                      | OR (95% CI)          |         |
| 18-44                    | Ref                  | 1.20 (0.66 – 2.19) | 0.54 |
| 45-64                    | 0.26 (0.14 – 0.50)   | <0.001  |
| 65+                      |                      |         |
| Sex                      | Ref                  | 1.28 (0.85 – 1.93) | 0.24 |
| Race/ethnicity           | Ref                  |         |
| White                    | 1.89 (1.17 – 3.06)   | 0.01    |
| Black                    | 1.09 (0.61 – 1.95)   | 0.77    |
| Hispanic                 | 1.06 (0.55 – 2.06)   | 0.86    |
| Other                    |                      |         |
| Income Level             | Ref                  |         |
| Poor                     | 1.86 (1.16 – 2.99)   | 0.01    |
| Low                      | 7.09 (3.84 – 13.12)  | <0.001  |
| Middle/High              |                      |         |
| Education level          | Ref                  |         |
| Less than High School    | 11.08 (0.63 – 1.83)  | 0.78    |
| High School/GED & Equivalent | 0.75 (0.43 – 1.32) | 0.32    |
| Some College or Higher   |                      |         |
| Insurance Type, % (95% CI)| Ref          | 8.49 (5.26 – 13.71) | <0.001 |
| Private                  |                      | 7.08 (2.73 – 18.34) | <0.001 |
| Public                   |                      |         |
| Uninsured                |                      |         |
| Census Region, % (95% CI)| Ref          | 1.11 (0.59 – 2.09)  | 0.75    |
| Northeast                | 1.40 (0.77 – 2.56)   | 0.27    |
| Midwest                  | 0.87 (0.45 – 1.67)   | 0.68    |
| South                    |                      |         |
| West                     |                      |         |
| Comorbidities            | Ref                  | 0.75 (0.38 – 1.46)  | 0.39    |
| <2                       |                      |         |
| ≥2                       |                      |         |

*aModels adjusted for variables listed in table including obesity, insufficient exercise, dyslipidemia, hypertension, diabetes, smoking status, arthritis, cancer, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, chronic kidney disease
**eFigure 1.** Odds of OFH only vs Both OFH and SFH in families with a member with ASCVD, by sociodemographic subgroups

**Abbreviations:** ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; HS, high school; NH, non-Hispanic; OFH, objective financial burden; SFH, subjective financial burden.

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Figure 2. Odds of SFH only vs Both OFH and SFH in families with a member with ASCVD, by sociodemographic subgroups

**Abbreviations:** ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; HS, high school; NH, non-Hispanic; OFH, objective financial burden; SFH, subjective financial burden.