Online Resource 2. Association between mammographic modality (DBT vs DM) and overall survival across primary and sensitivity analyses.

Analysis	N	Deaths	HR (95% CI)	P
Univariable Cox	794	139	0.96 (0.65, 1.43)	0.857
Multivariable Cox (primary)	794	139	0.80 (0.52, 1.23)	0.309
Multivariable Cox without AJCC stage	794	139	0.81 (0.53, 1.23)	0.322
Stage-stratified Cox	794	139	0.79 (0.51, 1.22)	0.288
Propensity score–matched Cox	406	72	0.81 (0.53, 1.24)	0.335
Multivariable Cox, invasive only (stage I–IV)	667	131	0.79 (0.50, 1.25)	0.311
Five-year RMST difference (DBT − DM)	794	139	−0.29 (−2.06, 1.40) months	—

Note.—HRs compare DBT with DM (reference). All Cox models were adjusted for age, breast density, AJCC stage, and year of diagnosis, except that the model without stage omitted AJCC stage and the stage-stratified model was stratified by it. The matched model used robust variance. The 95% CI for the RMST difference (DBT − DM) was obtained from 2000 bootstrap replicates. AJCC = American Joint Committee on Cancer; CI = confidence interval; DBT = digital breast tomosynthesis; DM = digital mammography; HR = hazard ratio; RMST = restricted mean survival time.