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| **Supplement Table 2c. Cost (n=7)a** |
|  | **Measure of Effect Size** | **Effect Size** | **CI Spread** | **p-Value** |
| Cross-Sectional Analysis on Racial and Economic Disparities Affecting Mortality in Preterm Infants with Posthemorrhagic Hydrocephalus[29](#_ENREF_29)  |  |  |  |  |
| Patients weighing 500–749 grams had higher daily cost than patients weighing 1250-1499 grams | RR | 2.11 | 2.13 | <0.01 |
| Patients in the Midwest had lower daily costs than patients in the Northeast | RR | 2.56b | 2.94 | <0.01 |
| Patients weighing 750–999 grams had higher total cost than patients weighing 1250-1499 grams | RR | 2.75 | 3.24 | <0.01 |
| Patients weighing 500–749 grams had higher total cost than patients weighing 1250-1499 grams | RR | 3.35 | 4 | <0.01 |
| Spinal fusion for pediatric neuromuscular scoliosis: national trends, complications, and in-hospital outcomes[56](#_ENREF_56) |  |  |  |  |
| Blood transfusion was an independent predictor of hospital costs at or above the 90th percentile, $103,193 | OR | 2.095 | 1.893 | 0.001 |
| Highest median household income quartilec was an independent predictor of hospital costs at or above the 90th percentile, $103,193 | OR | 2.787 | 3.34 | <0.001 |
| Female sex was associated with increased hospital costs compared with male sex | OR | 4.171 | 3.947 | <0.001 |

aCategories are defined as the following: Effect Size (ES) = Medium or Large (>2-10) + Confidence Interval (CI) = Medium or High (0-4) + p-value = Strong/Very Strong (<0.01).

bDenotes effect sizes that were originally reported at a value <1; the inverse was taken for analysis and the conclusion was appropriately worded to reflect the ES value presented here.

cMedian household income quartile was determined by patient’s zip code.

**Abbreviations:** CI=confidence interval; OR=odds ratio; RR=relative risk.