## Supplementary material

## Healthcare resource utilisation by patients with coronary heart disease receiving a lifestyle-focused text message support program: an analysis from the TEXT ME study

Jay Thakkar<sup>A,B,C</sup>, Julie Redfern<sup>A,C</sup>, Ehsan Khan<sup>A</sup>, Emily Atkins<sup>A,C</sup>, Jeffrey Ha<sup>B</sup>, Kha Vo<sup>C</sup>, Aravinda Thiagalingam<sup>A,B,C</sup> and Clara K. Chow<sup>A,B,C,D</sup>

Table S1. Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS) item categories and Medicare item numbers used to extract targeted information

GP, general practitioner; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; ECG electrocardiogram

Parameter	Item code – descriptive note		
Consultation			
GP visits	A1 – general practitioner – consultation at consulting rooms – (inclusive of subcategory Level B and Level C – based on duration of consult)		
Specialist visits	A4 – initial and subsequent attendance at a consultant physician (other than psychiatry)		
Multidisciplinary care	A15 – multidisciplinary care plans and case conferences including attendance by medical practitioner for coordinating and review GP management plans		
Risk factor monitoring			
HDL cholesterol	P2 – chemical testing – item number 66536 – quantitation of HDL cholesterol		
Urine albumin	P2 – chemical testing – item number 66560 – microalbumin quantitation in urine		
Glycosylated	P2 – chemical testing – item number 66551 – glycosylated haemoglobin		
haemoglobin			
Specialised cardiac testing			
Stress testing	D1 – exercise stress testing – miscellaneous diagnostic procedure and		
	investigation. Item number 11712 – multichannel ECG monitoring and recording		
	I1 – exercise stress echocardiography. Ultrasound. Item number 55116		
Transthoracic	I1 – ultrasound. Item number 55113 and 55114. M-Mode and 2-dimensional real		
echocardiography	time echocardiography		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>A</sup>The University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>B</sup>Westmead Hospital, Westmead, NSW 2145, Australia.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>C</sup>The George Institute for Global Health, Camperdown, NSW 2050, Australia.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>D</sup>Corresponding author. Email: clara.chow@sydney.edu.au

Table S2. Predictors of achieving control over three or more risk factors

Five key risk factors: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol <2 mmol  $L^{-1}$ , blood pressure <140/90, exercise  $\geq 5$  days per week for  $\geq 30$  min day<sup>-1</sup>, non-smoker status and body mass index <25 kg m<sup>-2</sup>. P-values are from logistic regression (Univariate). Age and GP consultations are continuous variables. CI, confidence intervals

Variable	OR (95% CI)	<i>P</i> -value
Treatment		
Control	1	
Intervention	3.3 (2.4–4.56)	< 0.01
Diabetes		
No	1	
Yes	0.71 (0.51-0.99)	0.05
Hypertension		
No	1	
Yes	0.98 (0.72-1.35)	0.92
Current smoker		
No	1	
Yes	0.15 (0.1-0.22)	< 0.01
Current alcohol drinker		
No	1	
Yes	0.86 (0.62-1.21)	0.39
Gender		
Male	1	
Female	0.74 (0.5–1.11)	0.15
Age	$1.00 \ (0.99 - 1.03)$	0.79
GP consultations	0.99 (0.97 - 1.03)	0.96