

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

**TABLE S1. Proportion of AYAs who reported having accessed mental healthcare services according to participant group and DASS-21 symptom score severity**

		Cancer survivors (n=93)		Comparisons (n=183)		Total (N=276)		TOTAL USE
Service was accessed	DASS-21 Scores	Low <sup>1</sup> (n=83)	High <sup>2</sup> (n=10)	Low <sup>1</sup> (n=149)	High <sup>2</sup> (n=34)	Low <sup>1</sup> (n=232)	High <sup>2</sup> (n=44)	(N=276)
<b>Overall mental HCU</b>	N (%)	41 (49.4%)	8 (80.0%)	27 (18.1%)	16 (47.1%)	68 (29.3%)	24 (54.5%)	92 (33.3%)
<b>Psychologist</b>	N (%)	27 (32.5%)	6 (60.0%)	22 (14.8%)	8 (23.5%)	49 (21.1%)	14 (31.8%)	63 (22.8%)
<b>Psychiatrist</b>	N (%)	8 (9.6%)	2 (20.0%)	11 (7.4%)	3 (8.8%)	19 (8.2%)	5 (11.4%)	24 (8.7%)
<b>Social worker</b>	N (%)	27 (32.5%)	5 (50.0%)	12 (8.1%)	2 (5.9%)	39 (16.8%)	7 (15.9%)	46 (16.7%)
<b>Counsellor</b>	N (%)	16 (19.3%)	2 (20.0%)	19 (12.8%)	7 (20.6%)	35 (15.1%)	9 (20.5%)	44 (15.9%)
<b>GP</b>	N (%)	28 (34.1%)	4 (40.0%)	50 (33.6%)	15 (44.1%)	78 (33.8%)	19 (43.2%)	97 (35.3%)
<b>Psychotropic medications</b>	N (%)	8 (9.6%)	3 (30.0%)	4 (2.7%)	6 (17.6%)	12 (5.2%)	9 (20.5%)	21 (7.6%)

DASS-21=Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scales-Short Form. Low<sup>1</sup>= where AYAs scored in the normal-mild range of symptoms for both their DASS-21 depression and anxiety subscale scores; High<sup>2</sup>= where AYAs scored in the moderate, severe or extremely severe ranges for either or both their DASS-21 depression and anxiety subscale scores. HCU=Healthcare Use. GP=General Practitioner

**TABLE S2. Patterns of psychotropic medication use reported by adolescents and young adults, according to other forms of mental healthcare services they reported accessing**

		Cancer survivors (n=93)		Comparisons (n=183)		Total (N=276)		SIG^
Service use	Psychotropic medication use	No (n=82)	Yes (n=11)	No (n=173)	Yes (n=10)	No (n=255)	Yes (n=21)	
<b>Overall mental HCU</b>	N (%)	41 (50.0%)	8 (72.7%)	35 (20.2%)	8 (80.0%)	76 (29.8%)	16 (76.2%)	$\chi^2=18.787$ , p<.0001
<b>Psychologist</b>	N (%)	27 (32.9%)	6 (54.5%)	23 (13.3%)	7 (70.0%)	50 (19.6%)	13 (61.9%)	$\chi^2=19.705$ , p<.0001
<b>Psychiatrist</b>	N (%)	7 (8.5%)	3 (27.3%)	10 (5.8%)	4 (40.0%)	17 (6.7%)	7 (33.3%)	$\chi^2=17.378$ , p<.0001
<b>GP</b>	N (%)	24 (29.3%)	8 (72.3%)	55 (31.8%)	10 (100%)	79 (31.0%)	18 (85.7%)	$\chi^2=25.338$ , p<.0001

SIG=Significance of chi-square test across overall sample.

**TABLE S3. Multivariable linear regressions examining relationships between healthcare use (HCU) and general functioning outcomes**

		<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>F</i>
<b>Perceived health-related quality of life<sup>a</sup></b>					<b>.008</b>	<b>2.977</b>
<b>Sociodemographic predictors</b>	Sex	.069	.194	0.357	.722	-
	Employment status	.331	.296	1.117	.267	-
	LOTE	.432	.285	1.516	.133	-
<b>Cancer-related predictors</b>	Age at diagnosis	.012	.028	0.446	.657	-
	<b>Diagnosis (Blood cancer vs. other)</b>	<b>-.408</b>	<b>.196</b>	<b>-2.078</b>	<b>.041</b>	-
	Time since treatment	.002	.002	0.799	.427	-
<b>Overall HCU</b>	<b>Total number of services used</b>	<b>-.084</b>	<b>.033</b>	<b>-2.558</b>	<b>.012</b>	
<b>Work and study engagement<sup>b</sup></b>					<b>.001</b>	<b>4.066</b>
<b>Sociodemographic predictors</b>	Sex	.169	.075	2.252	.027	-
	LOTE	.000	.108	-0.001	.999	-
<b>Cancer-related predictors</b>	Age at diagnosis	.009	.011	0.833	.407	-
	Diagnosis (Blood cancer vs. other)	-.131	.076	-1.725	.088	-
	Time since treatment	.001	.001	1.577	.119	-
<b>Overall HCU</b>	<b>Total number of services used</b>	<b>-.029</b>	<b>.013</b>	<b>-2.256</b>	<b>.027</b>	

Note. a) Perceived health-related quality of life: higher scores reflected poorer perceived health-status; b) Work and study engagement refers to number of self-reported days engaged in either work and/or study during the past four weeks. Age at diagnosis coded in years; Time since treatment completion coded in months.