Supplementary Materials

Fear of Recurrence in Young Adult Cancer Patients—A Network Analysis

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Table S1. Mean scores and standard deviations of the FoP-Q-12 items.

Item	Mean	SD
1. Being afraid of disease progression	3.14	1.1
2. Being nervous prior to doctors' appointments or periodic examinations	3.68	1.29
3. Being afraid of pain	2.71	1.30
4. Being afraid of becoming less productive at work	3.17	1.28
5. Having physical symptoms, e.g., rapid heartbeat, stomach ache, nervousness	3.45	1.26
6. Being afraid by the possibility that the children could contract cancer	2.49	1.51
7. Being afraid of relying on strangers for activities of daily living	2.66	1.33
8. Being afraid of no longer be able to pursue hobbies	2.60	1.28
9. Being afraid of severe medical treatments in course of the illness	2.98	1.25
10. Worrying that medications could damage the body	3.10	1.38
11. Worrying about what will become of the family if something should happen to the patient	3.21	1.37
12. Being afraid of not being able to work anymore	2.70	1.40

SD: standard deviation.

Table S2. Regularized partial correlation coefficients of the edges.

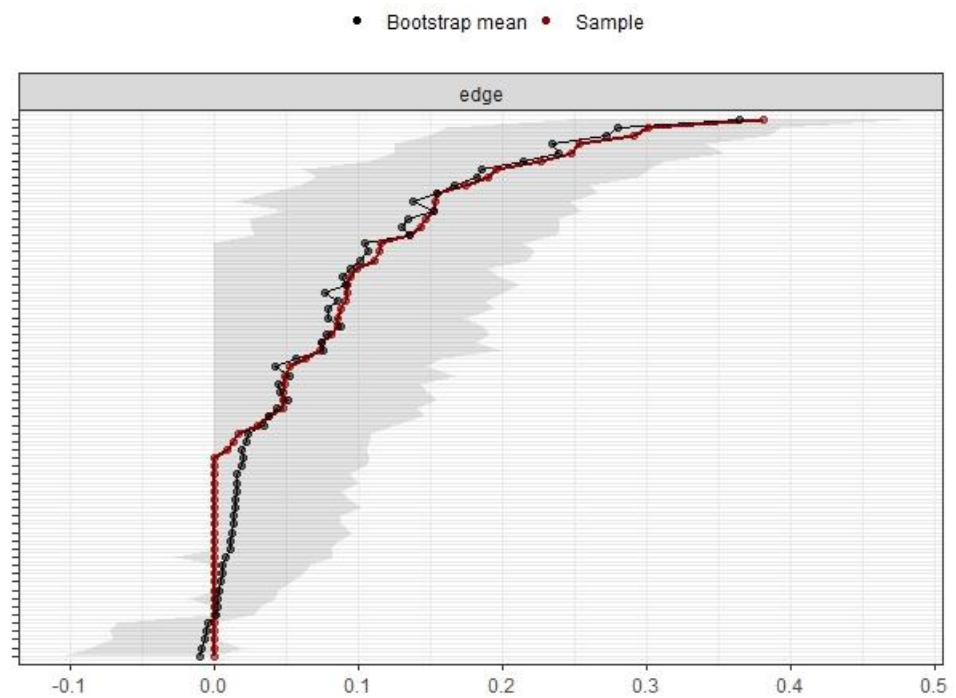| Item	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1												
2	0.25*											
3	0.11*	0.09*										
4	0	0.05*	0.08*									
5	0.02*	0.25*	0.09*	0.08*								
6	0	0.03*	0.14*	0	0.01*							
7	0	0	0.19*	0.09*	0.06*	0						
8	0	0	0.07*	0.11*	0	0	0.20*					
9	0.15*	0.09*	0.14*	0.10*	0	0	0.15*	0.23*				
10	0.15*	0	0	0	0.05*	0	0.05*	0	0.30*			
11	0.17*	0.15*	0	0	0	0.29*	0.12*	0	0.07*	0.05*		
12	0	0	0	0.38*	0.09*	0	0.05*	0.05*	0.10*	0.04*	0.01*	

* $p < 0.05$.

Figure S1. Bootstrapped confidence intervals of estimated edge-weights for the estimated network of FoP-SF items. The red line shows the sample values and the gray area the bootstrapped confidence intervals. Each horizontal line represents one edge. Smaller confidence intervals indicate more accurate edge estimates.
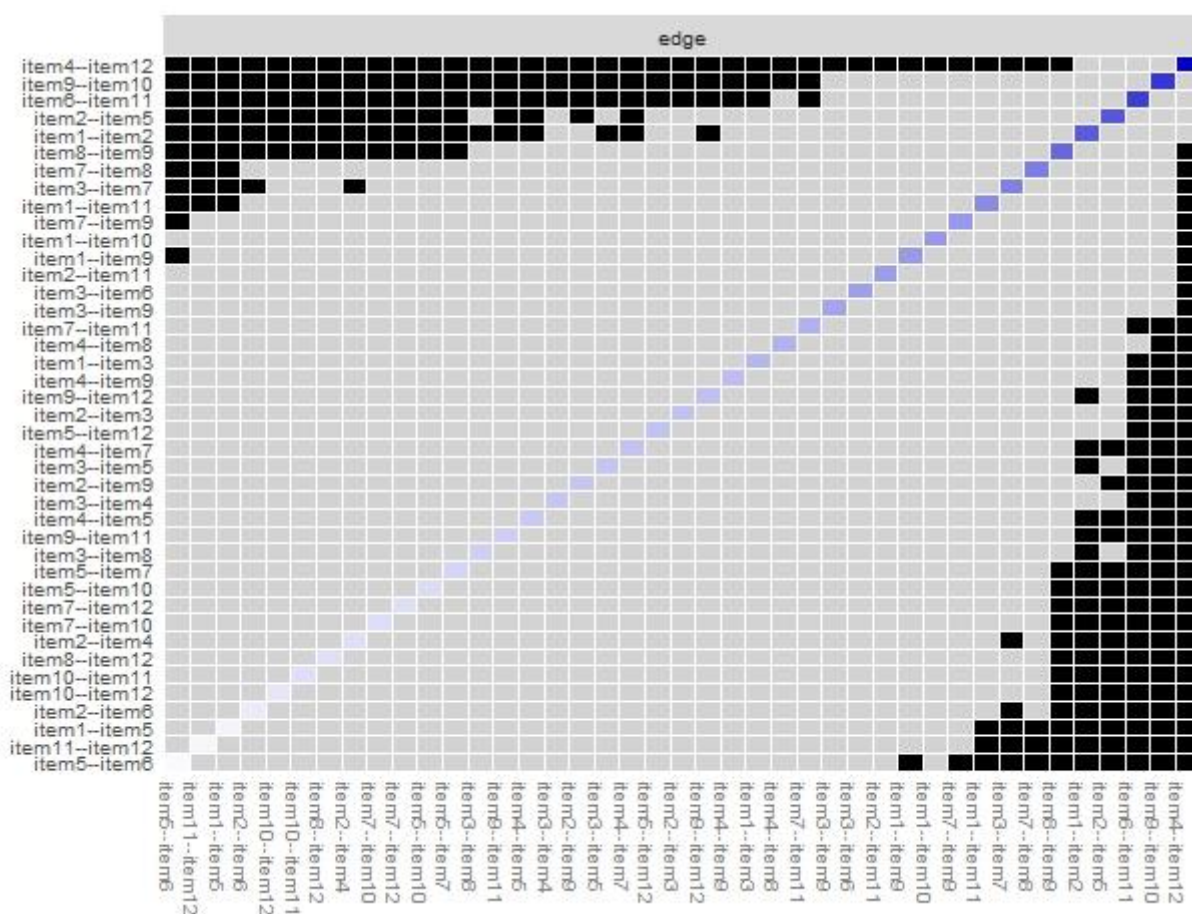
Figure S2. Bootstrapped stability test for edge-weights. The color of the boxes shows whether edge-weights differ significantly from each other (i.e., black) or do not differ significantly (i.e., grey). The diagonal line indicates the strength of edge-weights, shifting from blue ((representing stronger edges), to white (representing weaker edges).
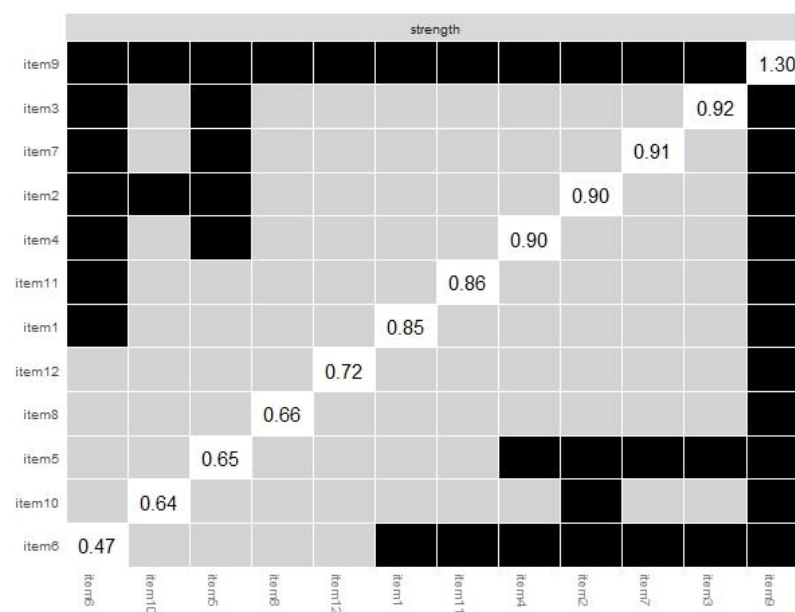
Figure S3. Standardized node strength centrality for FoP-SF items. Black boxes represents a significant difference in node strength for each pairing, grey boxes a non-significant difference. The number in the white boxes (diagonal line) shows the value of node strength of a specific node.