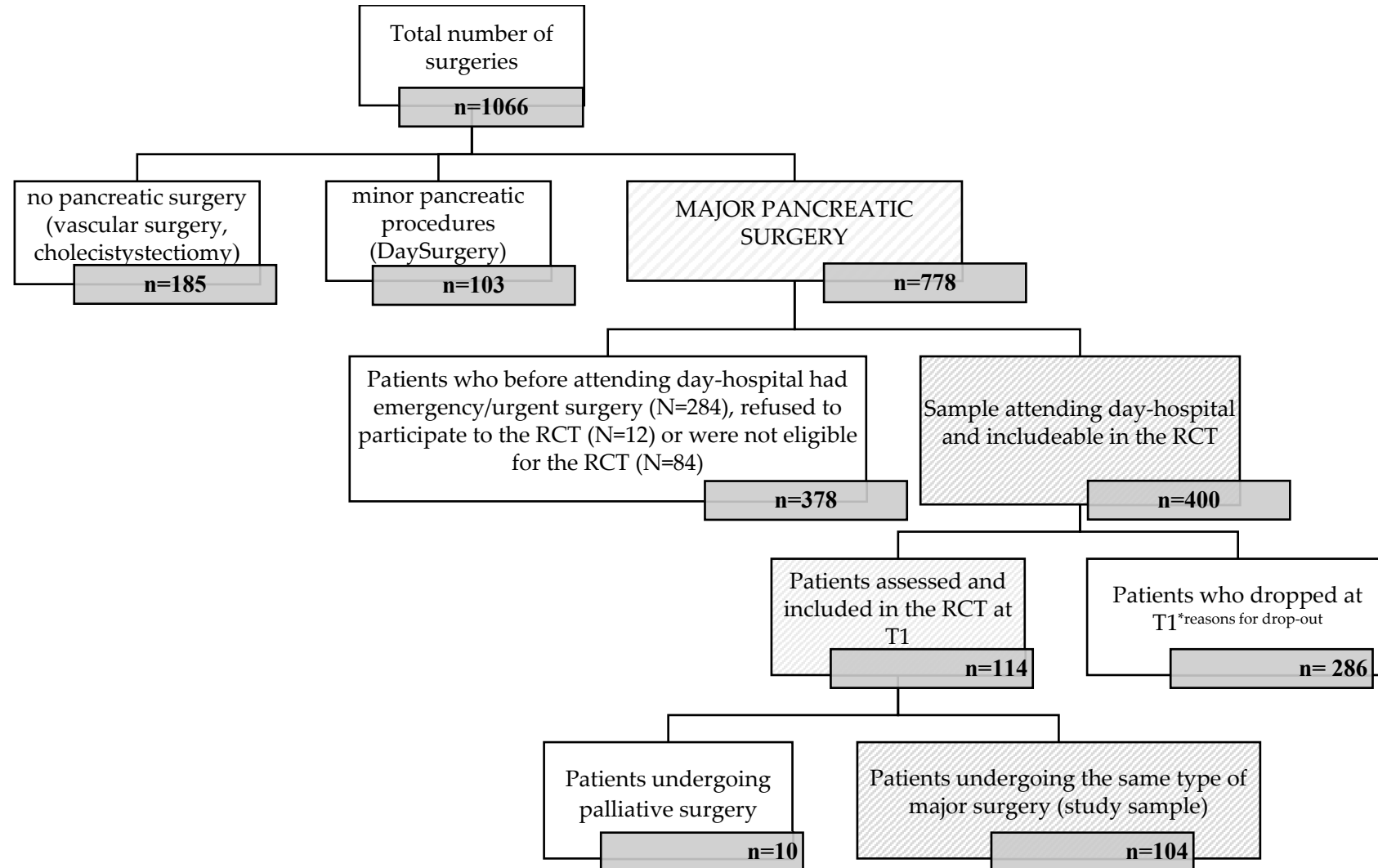


SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Figure S1. Flow chart describing the whole population attending the Pancreas Institute of the University Hospital of Verona between June 2017 and June 2018 (target period of the study) on the basis of intervention type (source: administrative data provided by the Pancreas Institute). The first part of this flow chart was already reported in Del Piccolo et al. 2021. Here we added the final selection of the study sample included in this paper.



*REASONS FOR DROP-OUT	Total: N=286 (100%)
Hospitalization after 5 p.m. when the clinical psychologist that received patients was absent	72 (25.2%)
Hospitalization during festivity days: weekends or holidays when the clinical psychologist was absent	68 (23.8%)
Hospitalization when the clinical psychologist was not available having other clinical duties	36 (12.6%)
Changes in surgery planning (hospitalization the same day of surgery, surgery postponed or moved in a different hospital)	9 (3.1%)
Patient not available (for clinical reasons or because attending other clinical examinations)	14 (4.9%)
Patient did not undergo surgery	76 (26.6%)
Included by mistake (not satisfying inclusion criteria)	8 (2.8%)
Patient declined to participate	3 (1.0%)

Table S1. Frequency distribution (%) of STAI-S items (n=104)

Items	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
1. I feel calm*	15	19	51	15		
2. I feel secure*	12	18	49	21		
3. I am tense	41	30	11	18		
4. I feel strained	66	16	6	12		
5. I feel at ease*	22	25	36	17		
6. I feel upset	72	14	8	6		
7. I am presently worrying over possible misfortunes	30	29	25	16		
8. I feel satisfied*	14	24	32	30		
9. I feel frightened	52	28	10	10		
10. I feel comfortable*	23	24	31	22		
11. I feel self-confident*	10	14	38	38		
12. I feel nervous	50	28	11	11		
13. I am jittery	45	29	10	16		
14. I feel indecisive	84	6	7	3		
15. I am relaxed*	38	20	36	6		
16. I feel content*	49	15	18	18		
17. I feel worried	24	28	18	30		
18. I feel confused	79	9	5	8		
19. I feel steady*	44	27	24	5		
20. I feel pleasant*	13	25	47	15		
	mean	sd	range	Kurtosis	Skewness	alpha
Total score	43.27	12.92	20-77	2.7	0.6	0.93

(1)= not at all; (2) = somewhat; (3) = moderately; (4) = very much. * Items to reverse in the score calculation

Table S2. Frequency distribution (%) of APAIS items (n=104)

Items	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. I am worried about the anaesthetic	47	18	10	9	7	9
2. the anaesthetic is on my mind continually	61	17	7	1	6	8
3. I would like to know AMAP about the anaesthetic	70	15	8	1	3	3
4. I am worried about the procedure	13	13	21	11	22	20
5. the procedure is on my mind continually	20	19	19	7	14	21
6. I would like to know AMAP possible about the procedure	56	19	13	5	3	4
Scales	Mean (sd)	range	Kurtosis	Skewness	alpha	
APAIS total score	15.0 (6.2)	6-31			0.73	
APAIS anaesthesia	4.4 (3.1)	2-12	3.6	1.3	0.89	
APAIS surgery	7.1 (3.3)	1-12	1.8	<0.01	0.85	
APAIS info	3.5 (2.1)	2-12	5.5	1.6	0.52	

Likert score ranges from (1)= not at all to (6) = extremely

Table S3. Pearson Correlation between variables included in the model (n=104)

rho	STAI-S	PHQ9	STAI-T	APAIS-S	APAIS-A
PHQ9	0.41				
STAI-T	0.55	0.40			
APAIS-S	0.30	0.31	0.30		
APAIS-A	0.61	0.26	0.38	0.25	
APAIS-I	0.25	0.23	0.33	0.36	0.22

Figure S2: Hyothesis inderlined in the two models compared in hour study.

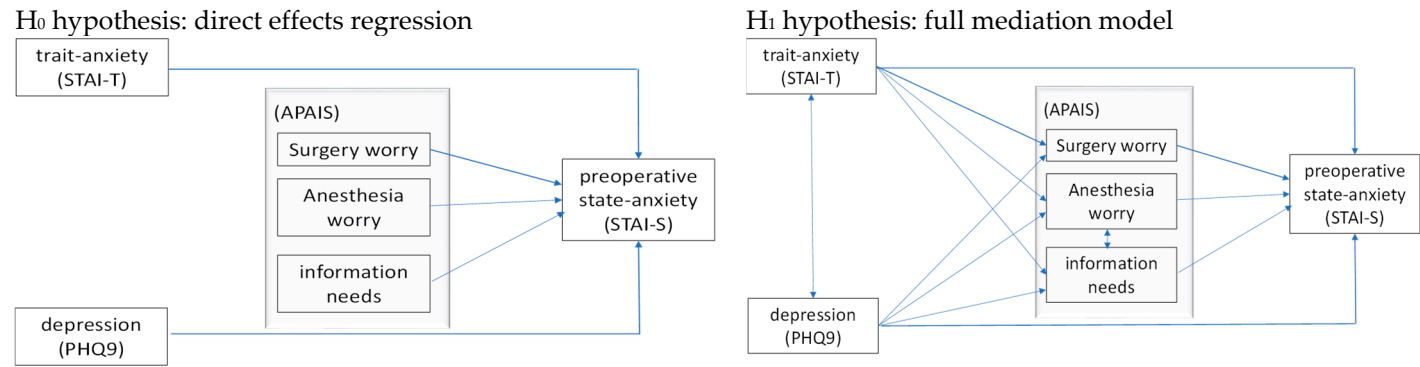


Figure S3: A-posteriori power calculation

Calculate RMSEA-based power

RMSEA H0

0.0

RMSEA H1

0.13

df

7

N

102

α

0.05

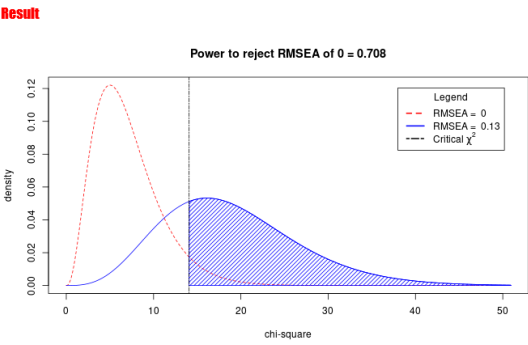
Calculate!

Calculate required sample size for desired power

Desired power

0.80

Calculate!



Result

For a power of 0.8, the minimum sample size needed is 123