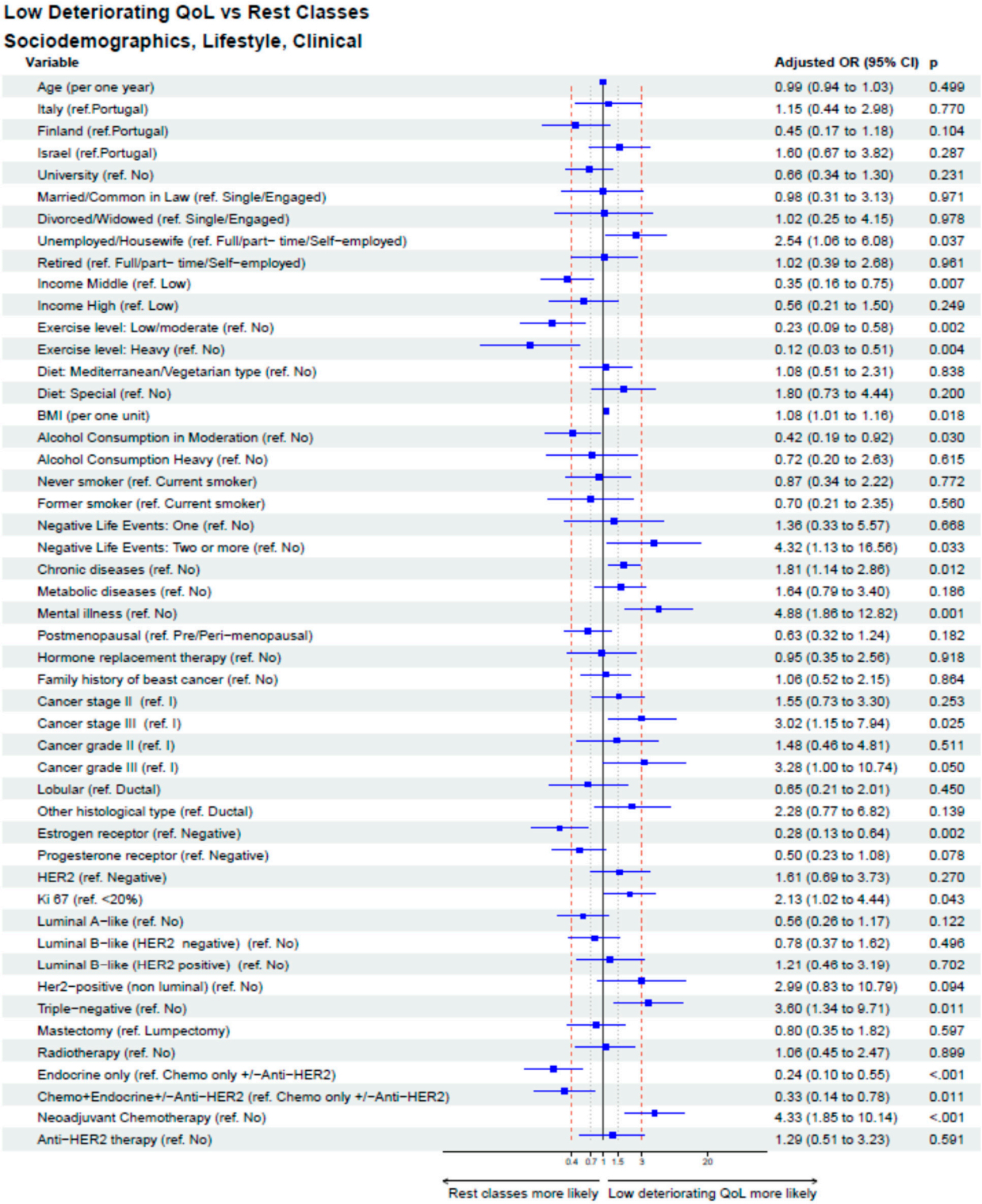


Figure S1. Odds ratios (95% CI), adjusted for clinical site, for sociodemographic, lifestyle, clinical and cancer-related factors associated with the Low deteriorating QoL trajectory class versus other classes at baseline. Values >1 indicate higher likelihood of Low deteriorating QoL; values <1 indicate higher likelihood of other classes.

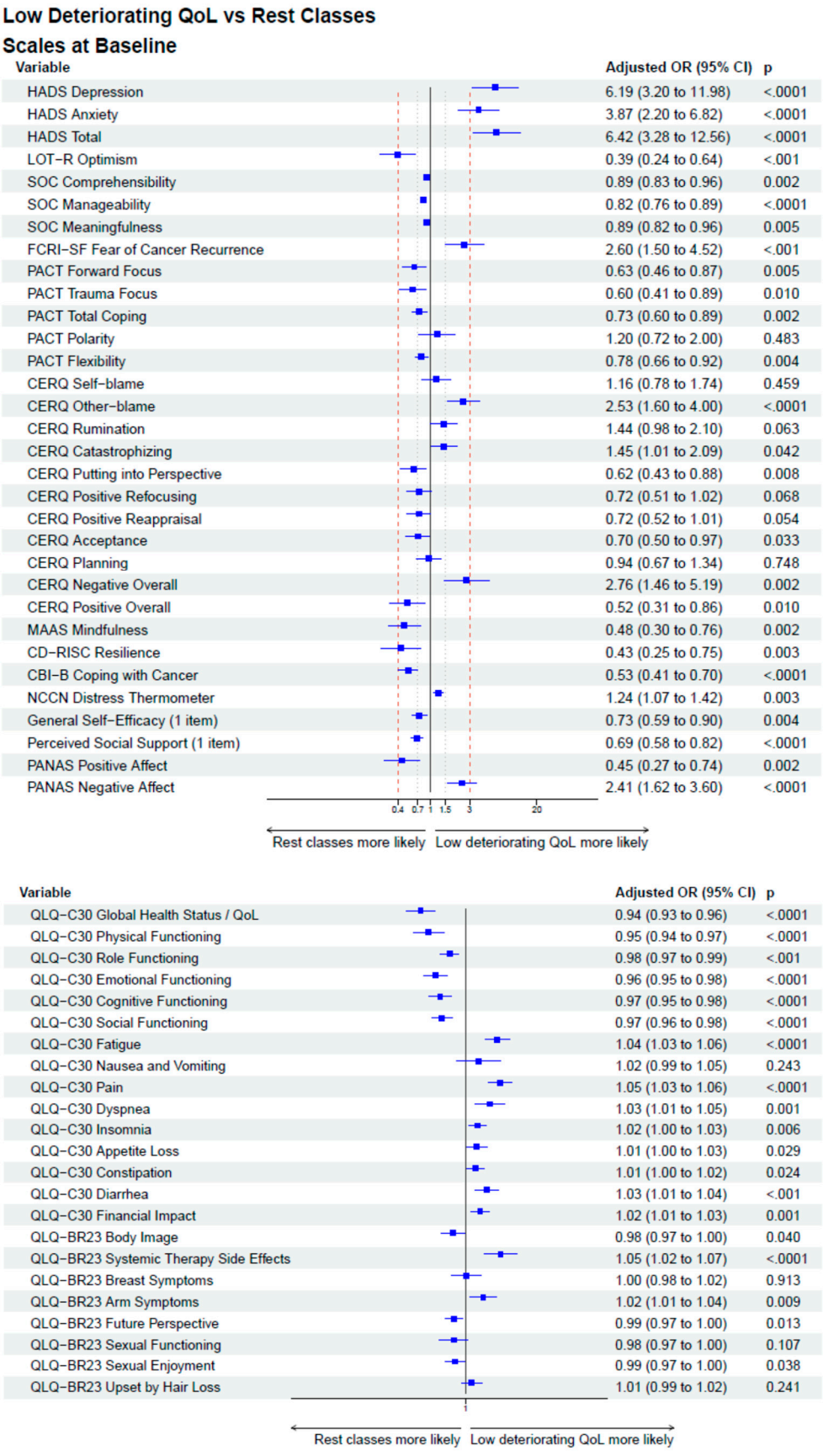


Figure S2. Odds ratios (95% CI), adjusted for clinical site, for psychological scales associated with Low deteriorating QoL trajectory class versus other classes at baseline. Values >1 indicate higher likelihood of Low deteriorating QoL; values <1 indicate higher likelihood of other classes.

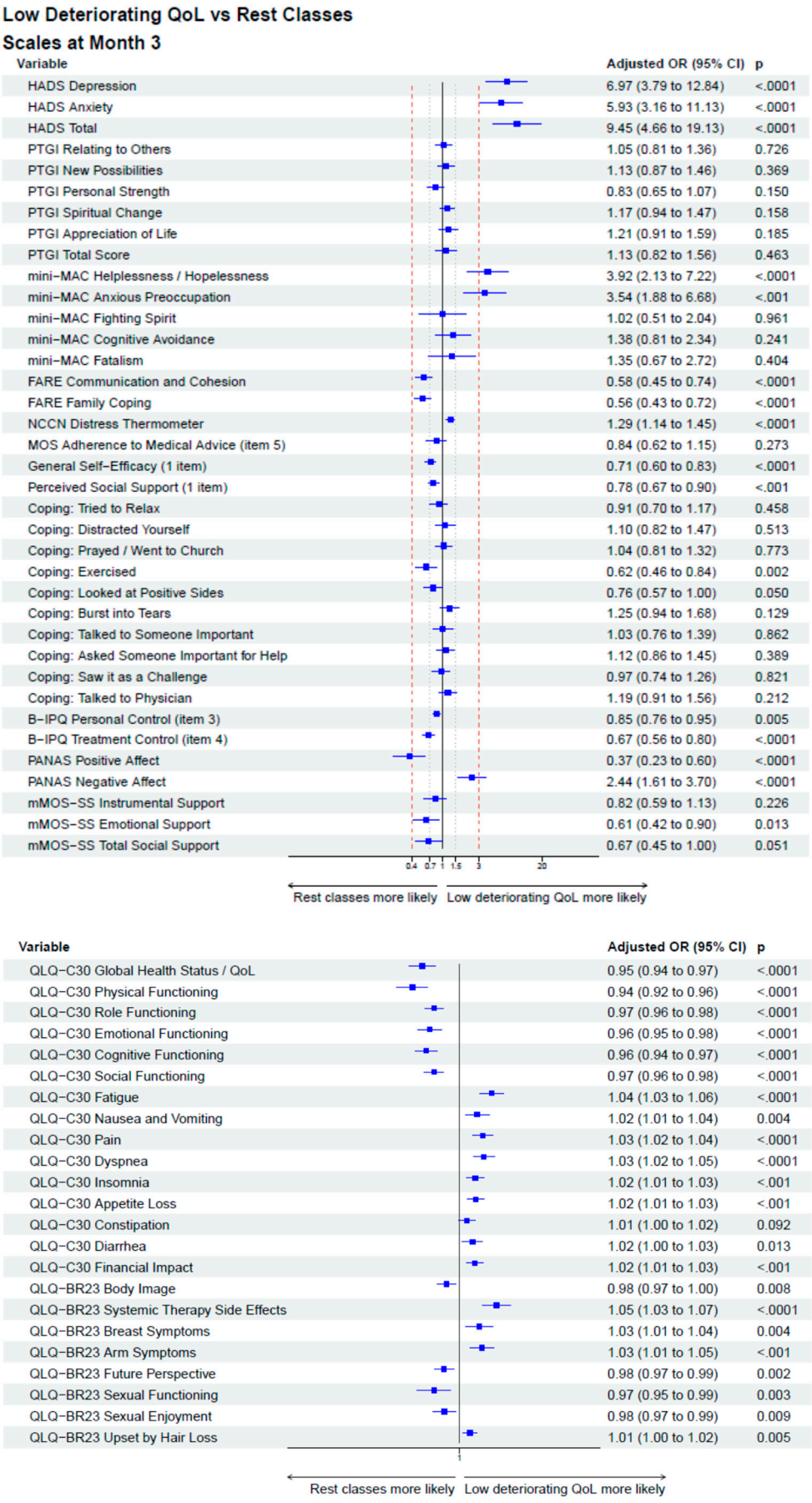


Figure S3. Odds ratios (95% CI), adjusted for clinical site, for psychological scales associated with Low deteriorating QoL trajectory class versus other classes at month 3. Values >1 indicate higher likelihood of Low deteriorating QoL; values <1 indicate higher likelihood of other classes.

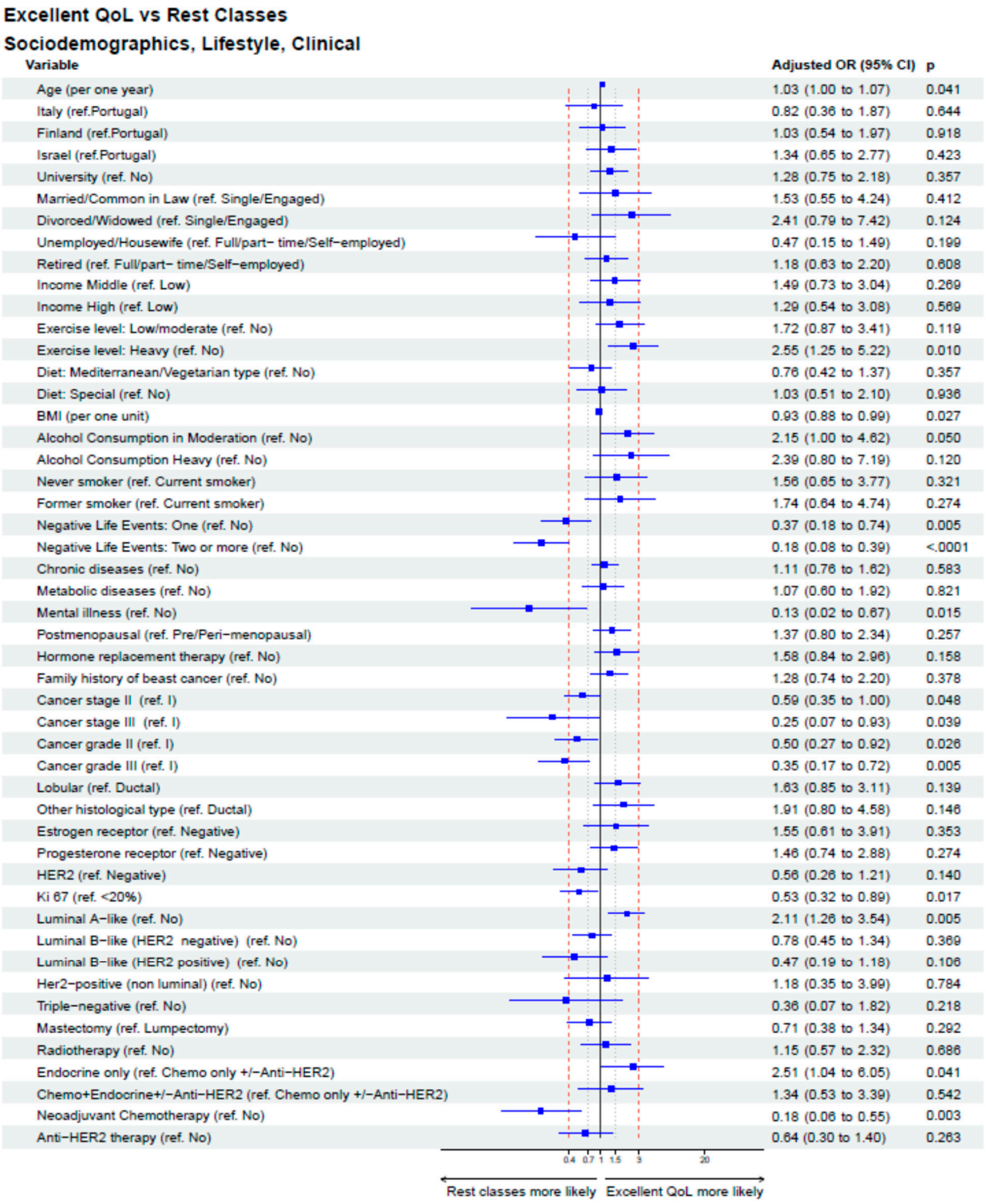


Figure S4. Odds ratios (95% CI), adjusted for clinical site, for sociodemographic, lifestyle, clinical and cancer-related factors associated with the Excellent QoL trajectory class versus other classes at baseline. Values >1 indicate higher likelihood of Excellent QoL; values <1 indicate higher likelihood of other classes.

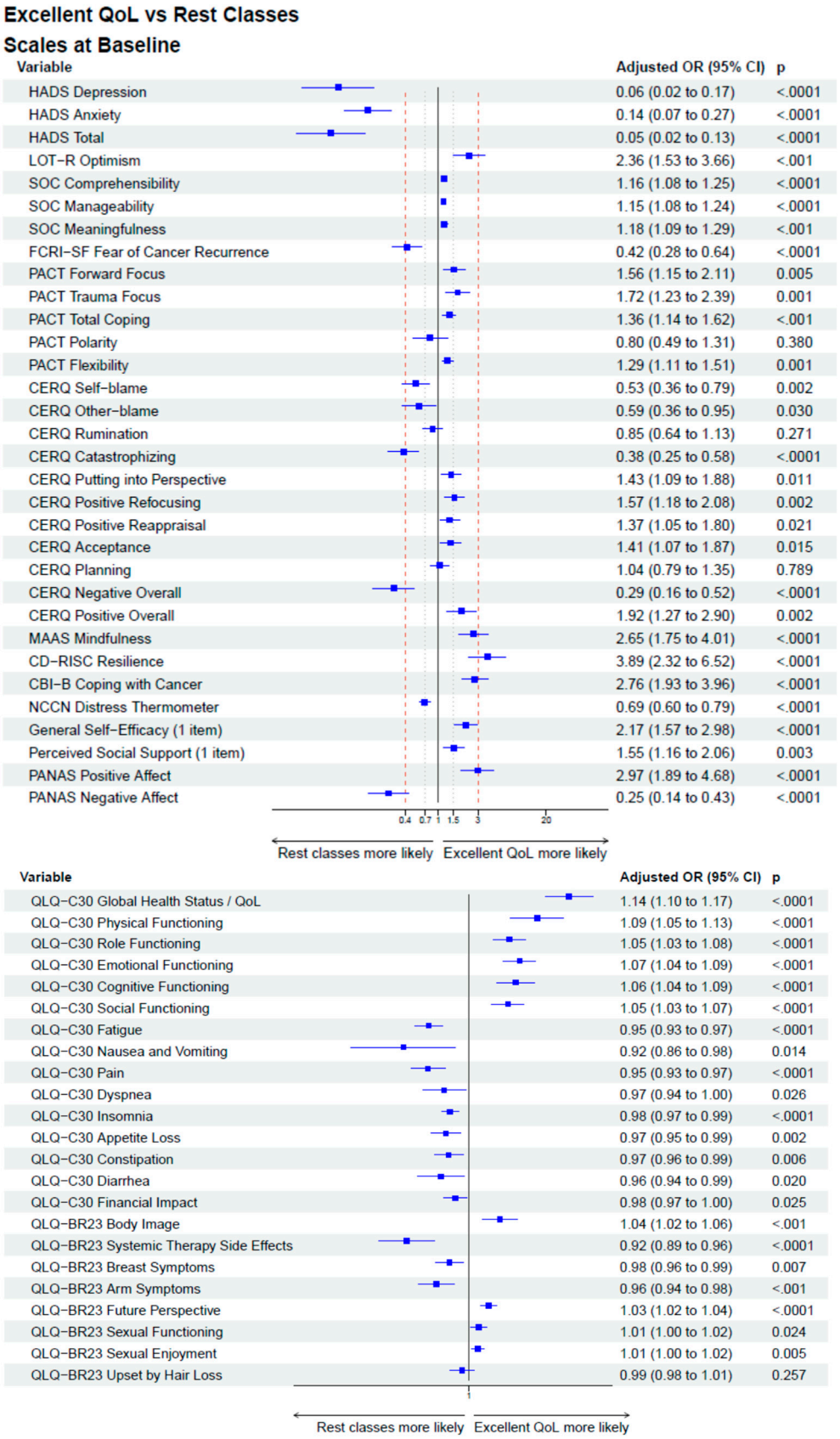


Figure S5. Odds ratios (95% CI), adjusted for clinical site, for psychological scales associated with Excellent QoL trajectory class versus other classes at baseline. Values >1 indicate higher likelihood of Excellent QoL; values <1 indicate higher likelihood of other classes.

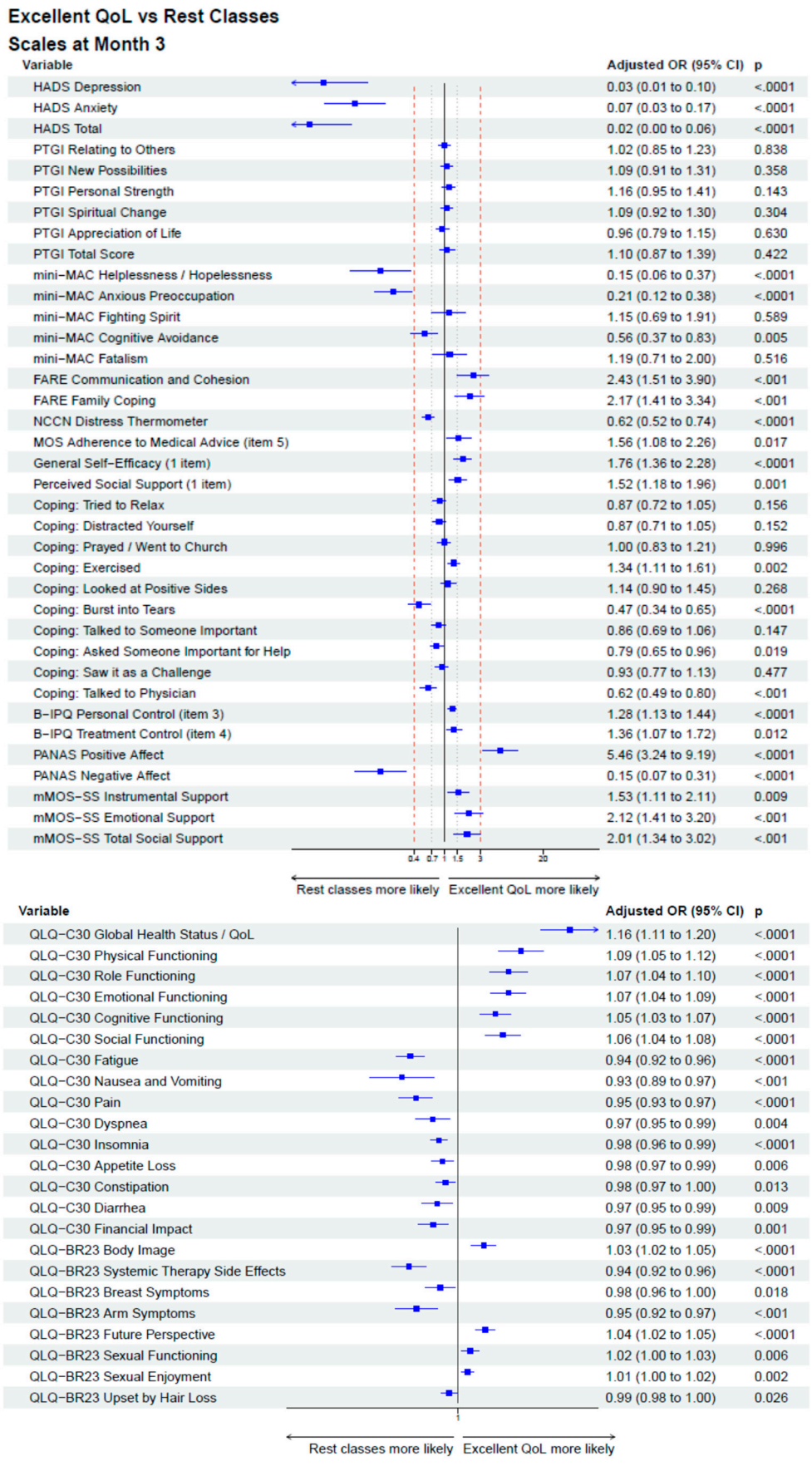


Figure S6. Odds ratios (95% CI), adjusted for clinical site, for psychological scales associated with Excellent QoL trajectory class versus other classes at month 3. Values >1 indicate higher likelihood of Excellent QoL; values <1 indicate higher likelihood of other classes.

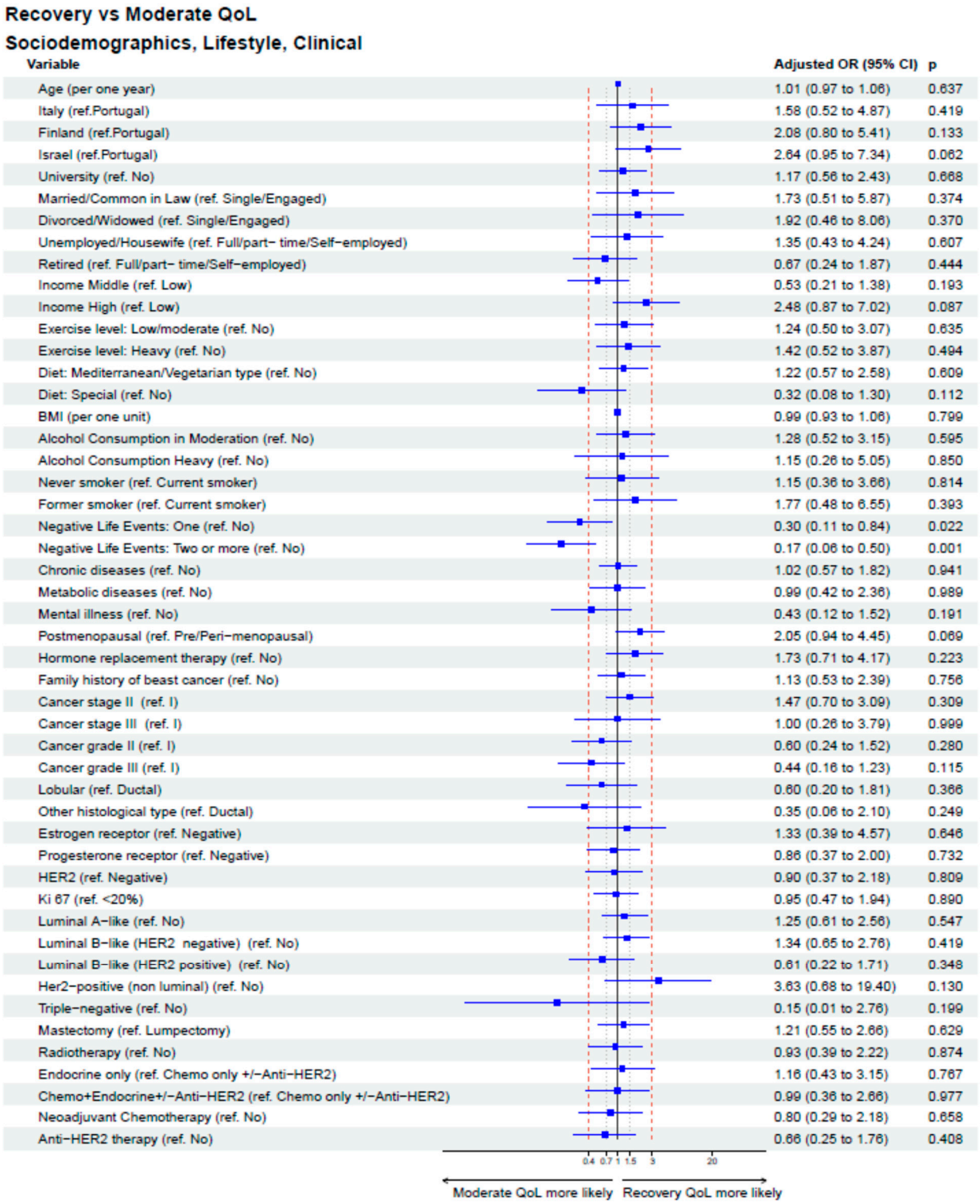


Figure S7. Odds ratios (95% CI), adjusted for clinical site, for sociodemographic, lifestyle, clinical and cancer-related factors associated with the Recovering QoL trajectory class versus Moderate QoL class at baseline. Values >1 indicate higher likelihood of Recovering QoL; values <1 indicate higher likelihood of Moderate QoL.

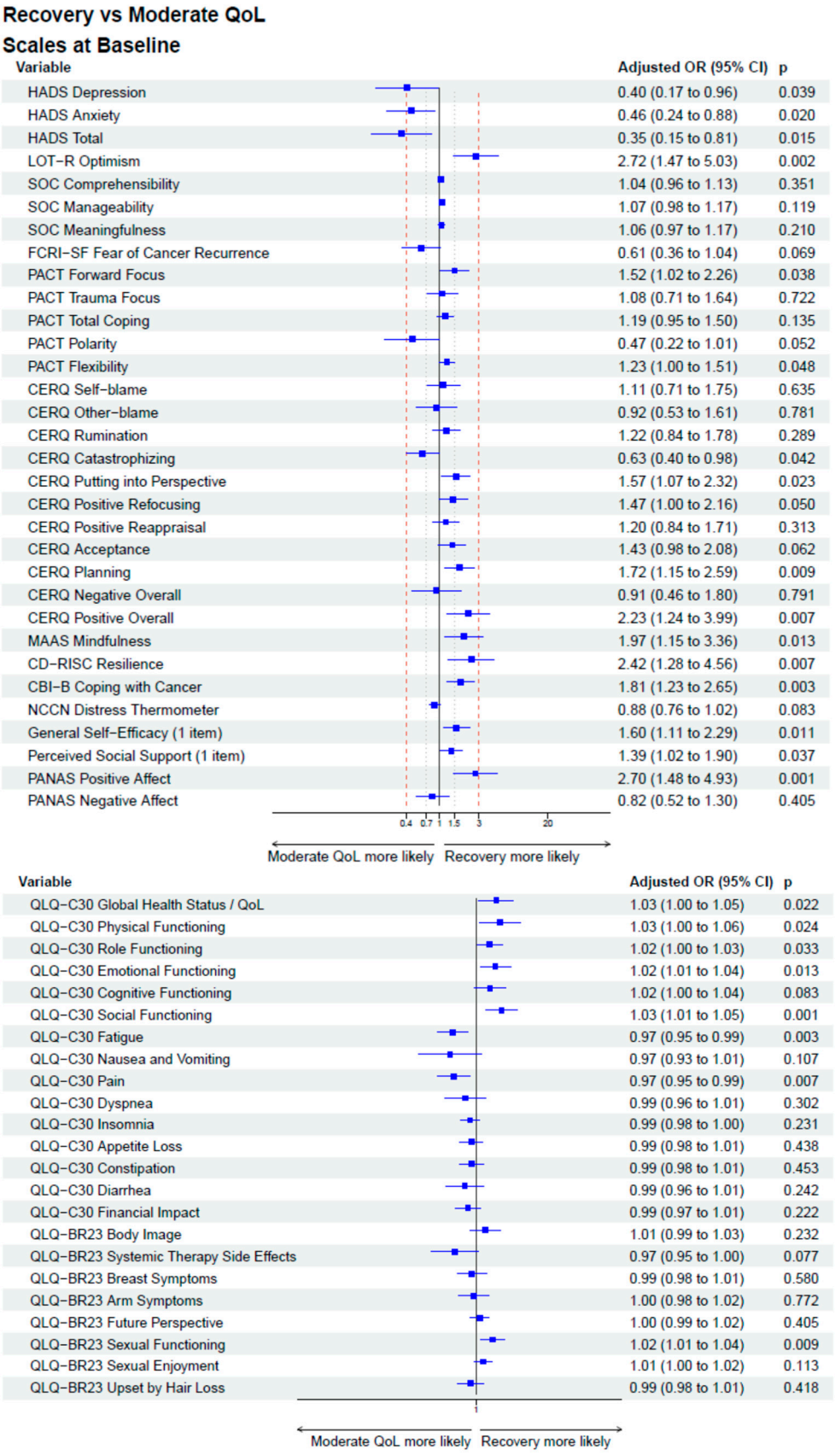


Figure S8. Odds ratios (95% CI), adjusted for clinical site, for psychological scales associated with the Recovering QoL trajectory class versus Moderate QoL class at baseline. Values >1 indicate higher likelihood of Recovery; values <1 indicate higher likelihood of Moderate QoL.

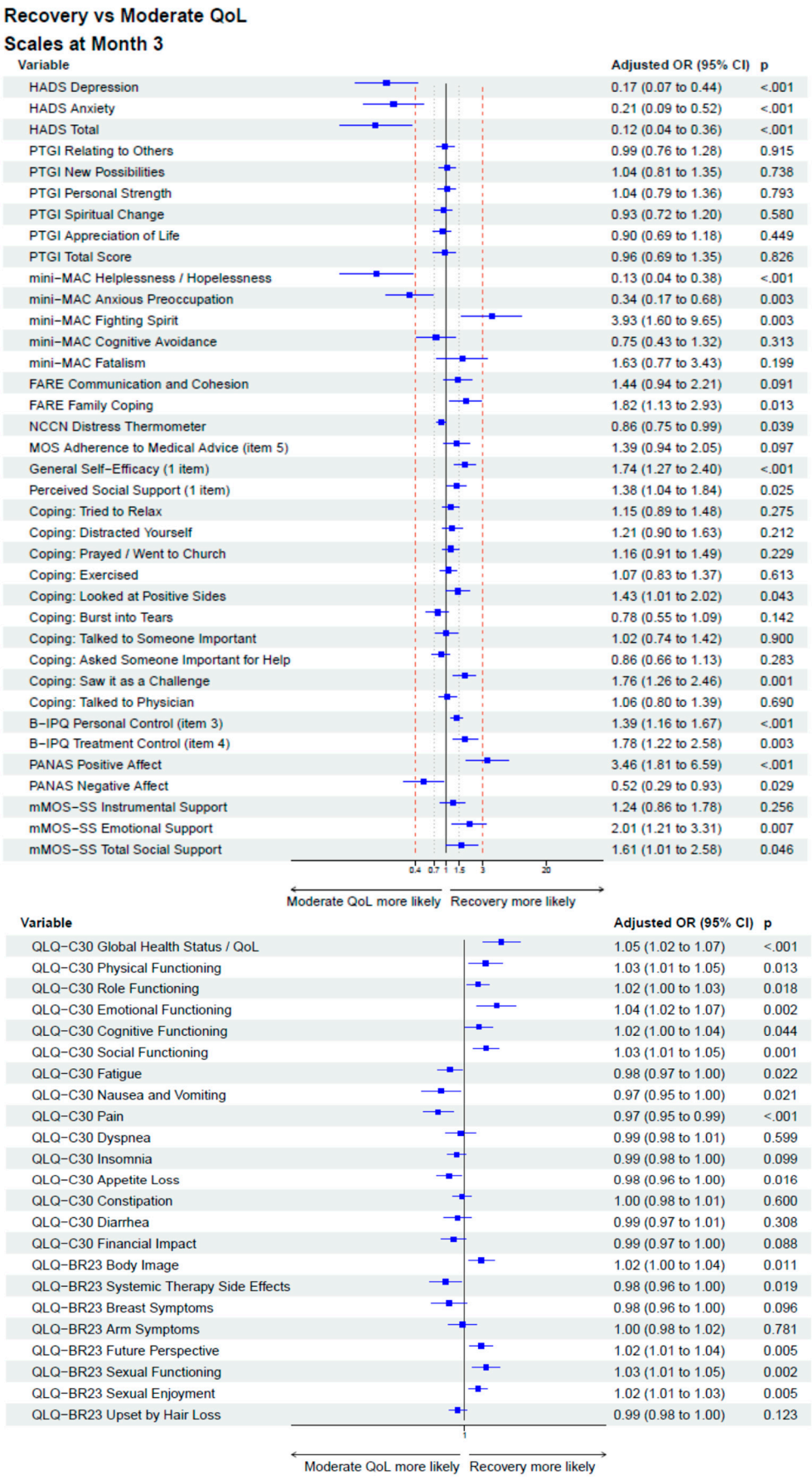


Figure S9. Odds ratios (95% CI), adjusted for clinical site, for psychological scales associated with the Recovering QoL trajectory class versus Moderate QoL class at month 3. at baseline. Values >1 indicate higher likelihood of Recovery; values <1 indicate higher likelihood of Moderate QoL.

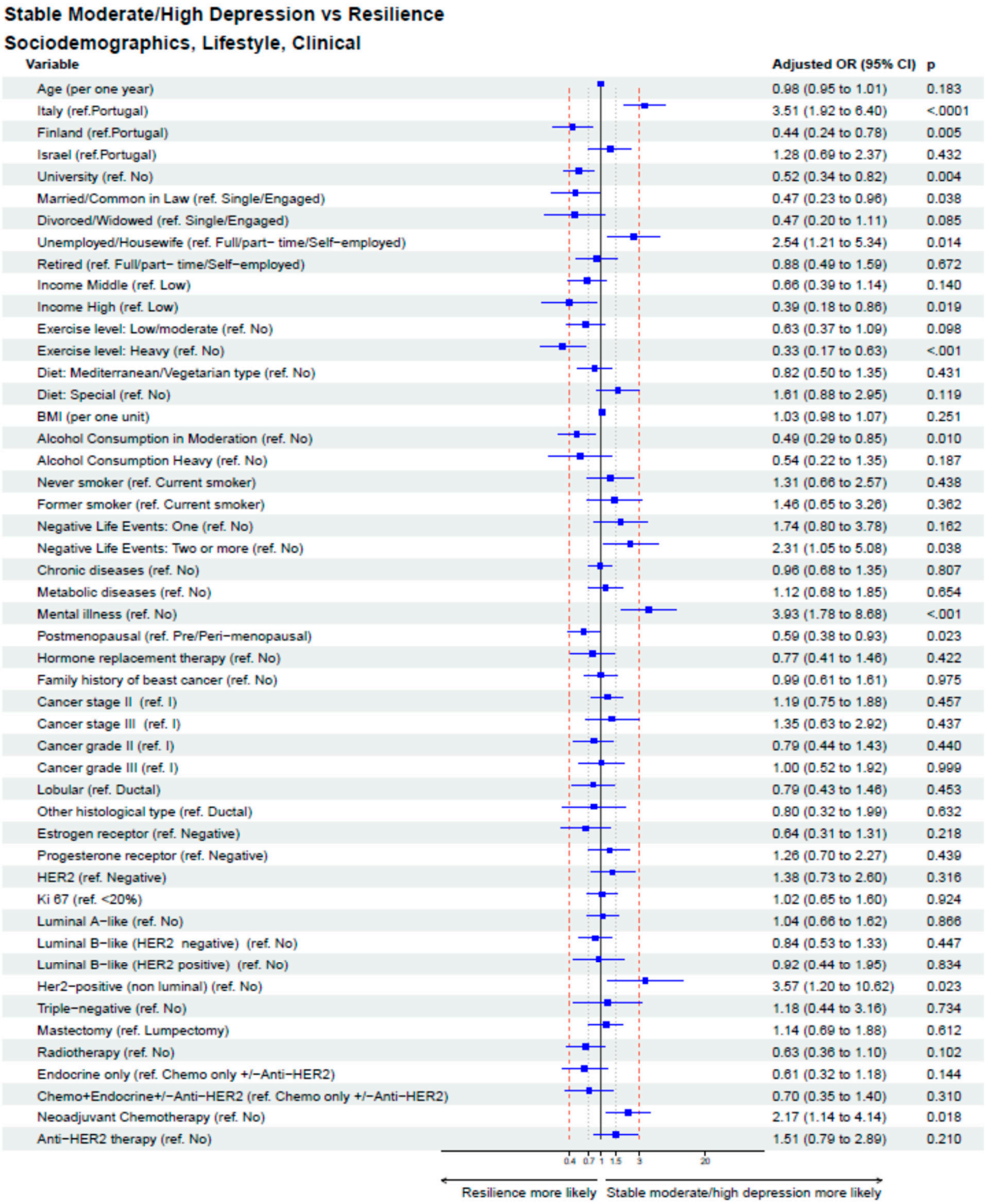


Figure S10. Odds ratios (95% CI), adjusted for clinical site, for sociodemographic, lifestyle, clinical and cancer-related factors associated with the Stable Moderate/High Depression class versus the Resilient Depression trajectory class at baseline. Values >1 indicate higher likelihood of Stable Moderate/High Depression; values <1 indicate higher likelihood of Resilient class.

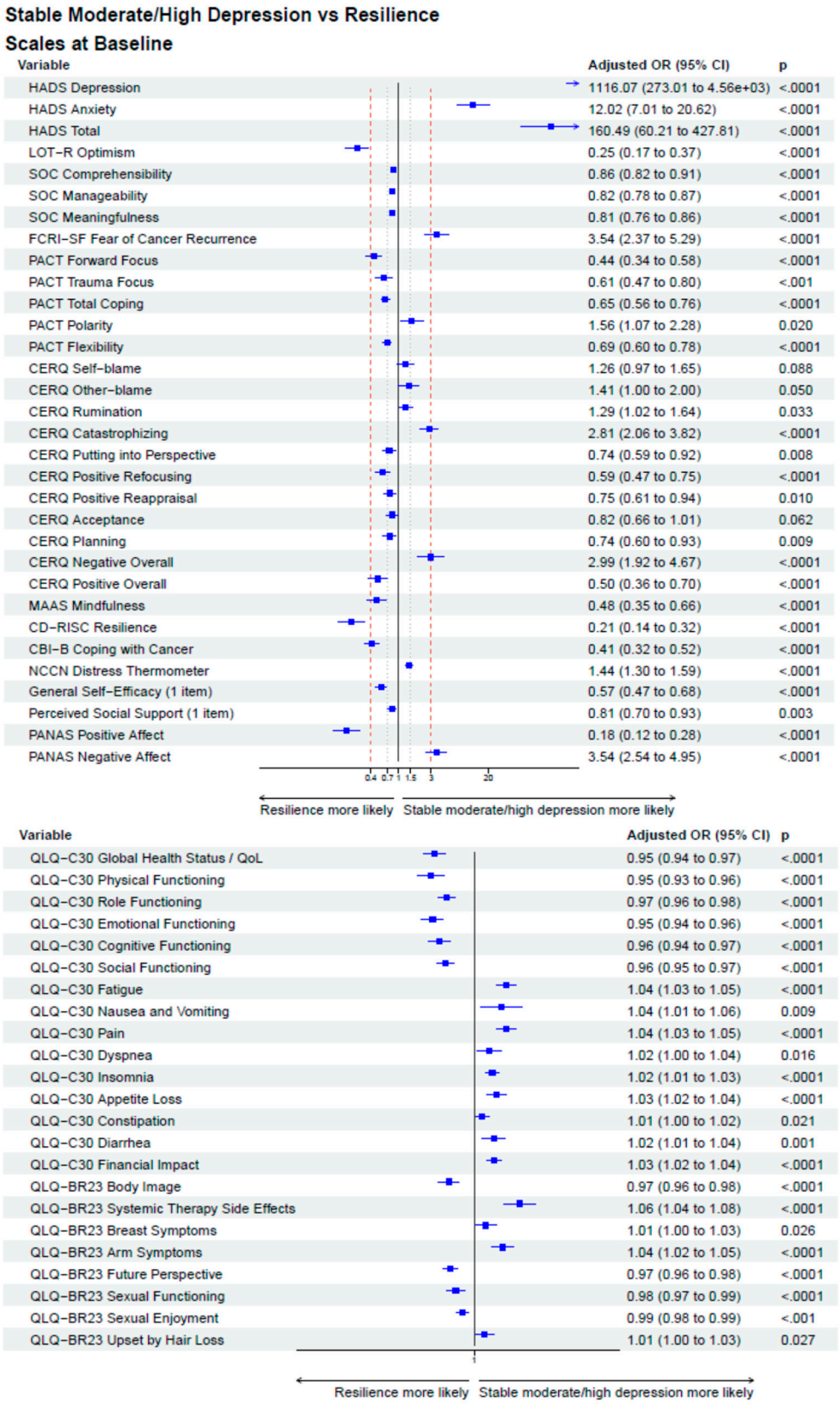


Figure S11. Odds ratios (95% CI), adjusted for clinical site, for psychological scales associated with the Stable Moderate/High Depression class versus the Resilient Depression trajectory class at baseline. Values >1 indicate higher likelihood of Stable Moderate/High Depression; values <1 indicate higher likelihood of Resilient class.

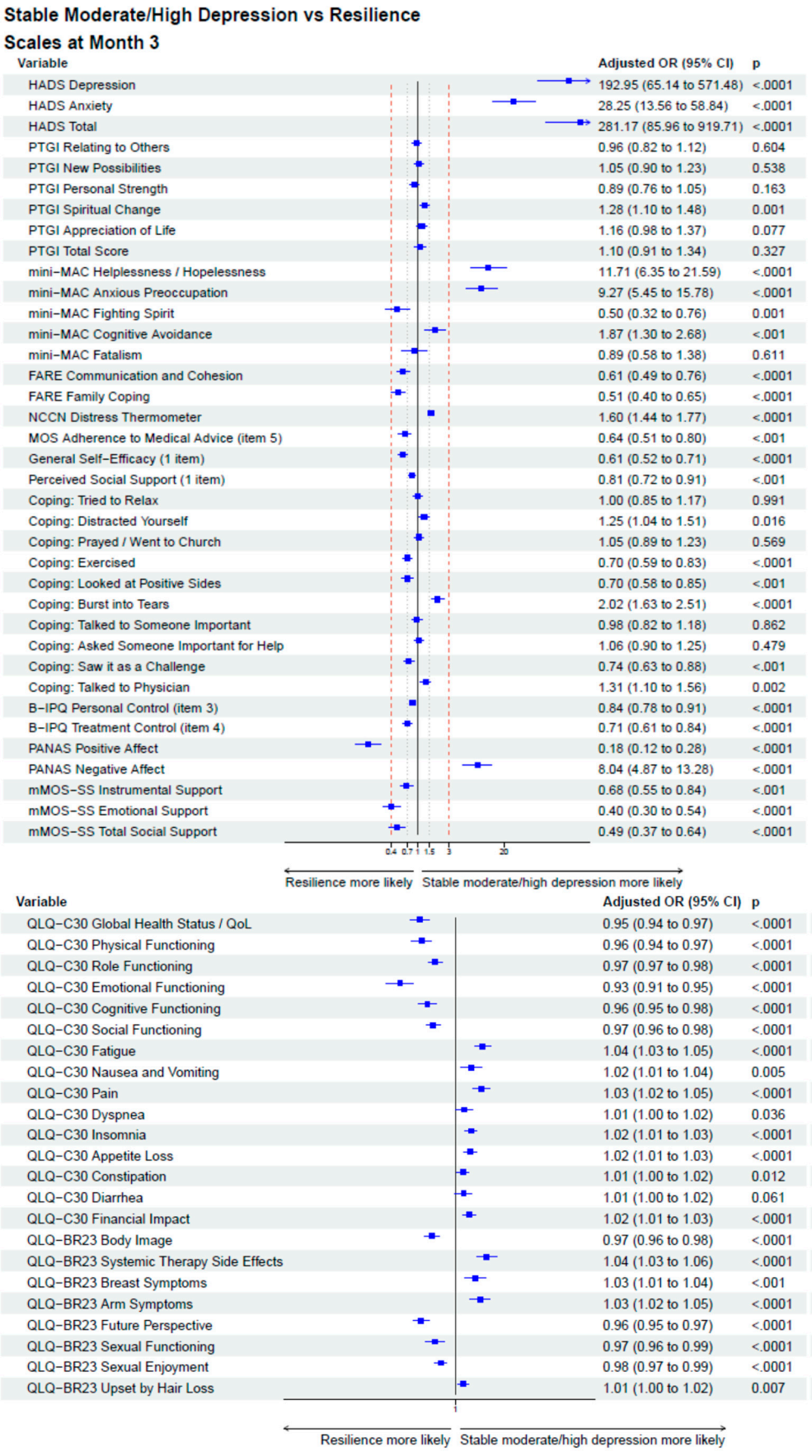


Figure S12. Odds ratios (95% CI), adjusted for clinical site, for psychological scales associated with the Stable Moderate/High Depression class versus the Resilient Depression trajectory class at month 3. Values >1 indicate higher likelihood of Stable Moderate/High Depression; values <1 indicate higher likelihood of Resilient class.

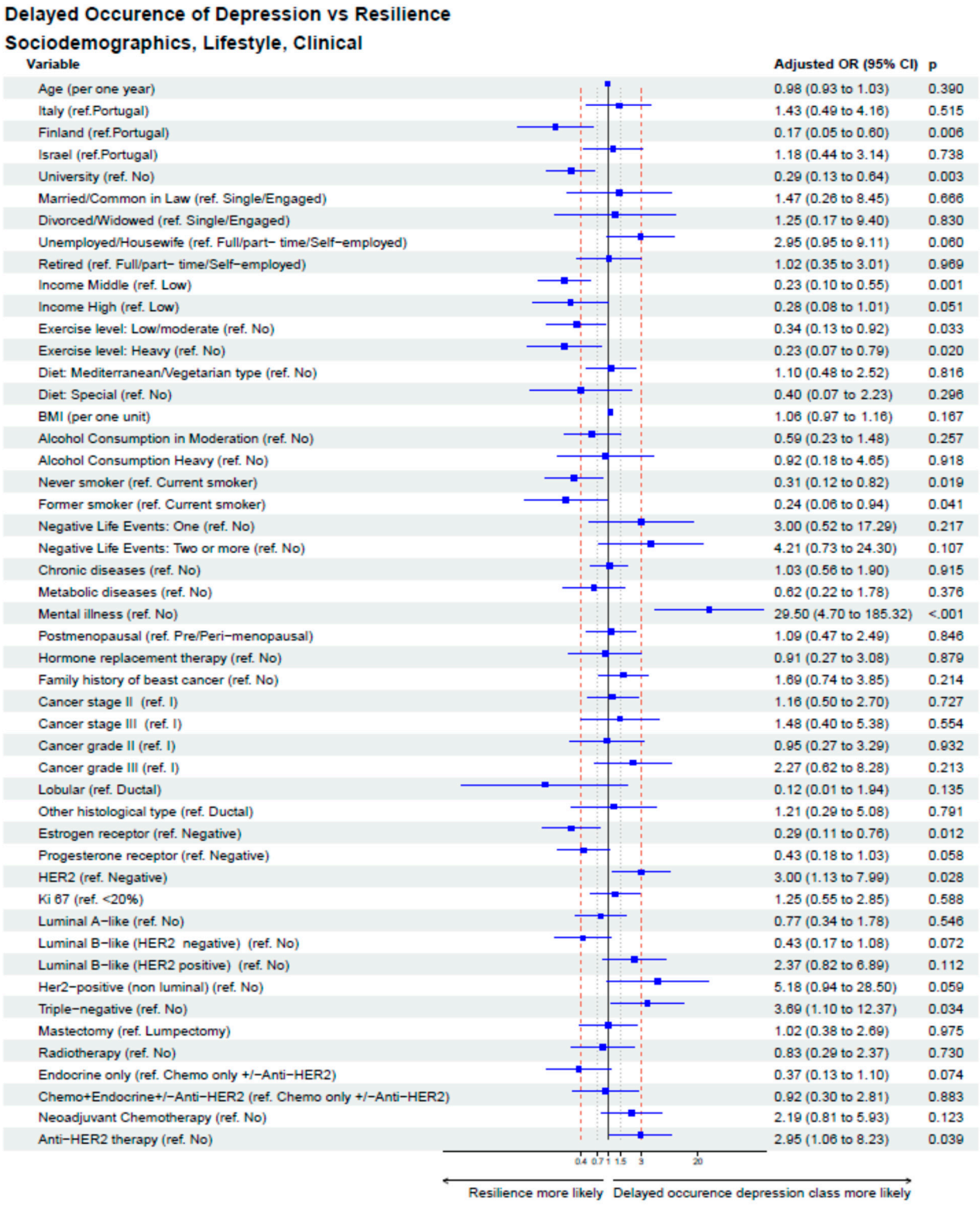


Figure S13. Odds ratios (95% CI), adjusted for clinical site, for sociodemographic, lifestyle, clinical and cancer-related factors associated with the Late Occurrence Depression class versus the Resilient Depression class at baseline. Values >1 indicate higher likelihood of Late Occurrence; values <1 indicate higher likelihood of Resilient class.

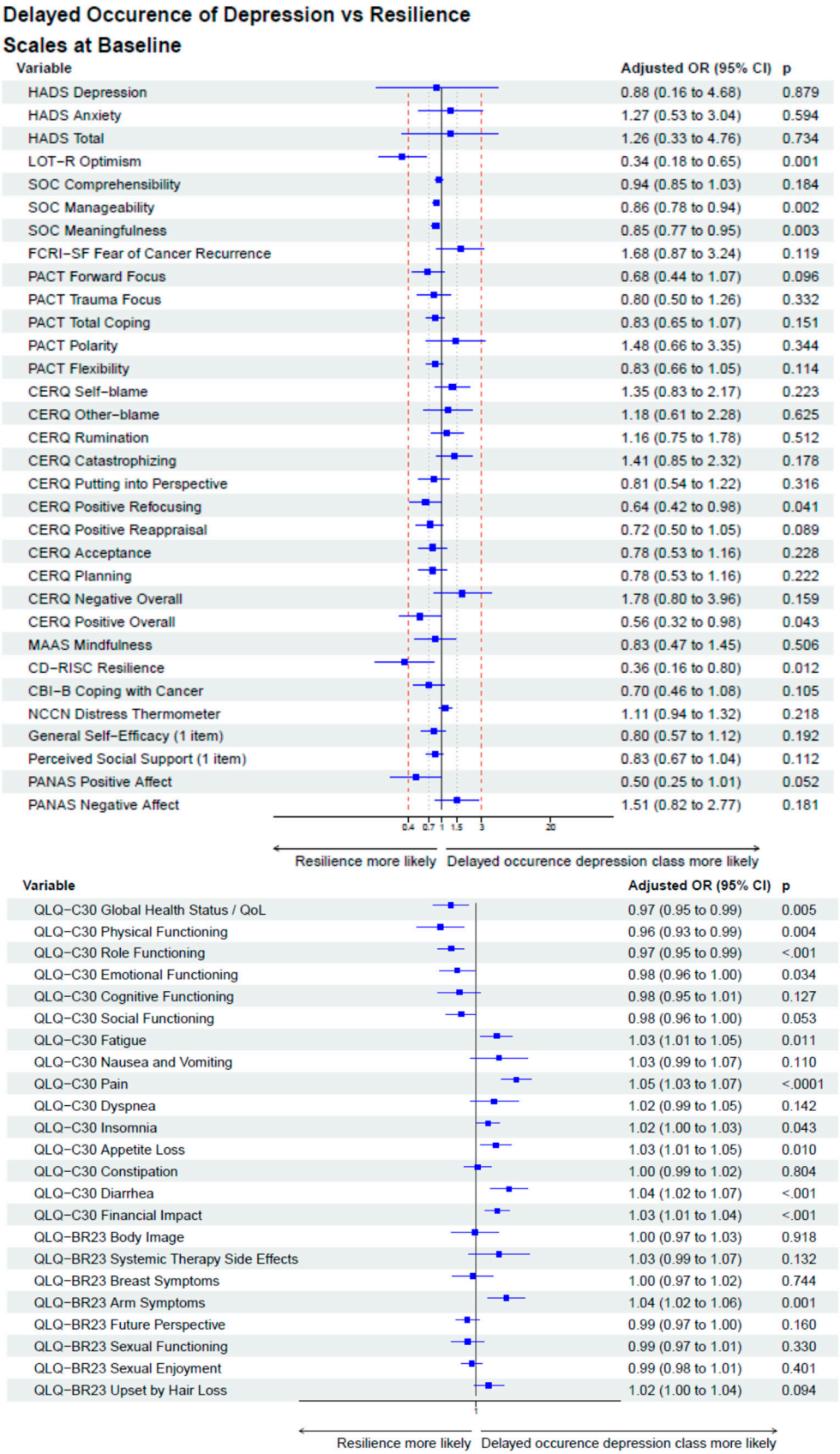


Figure S14. Odds ratios (95% CI), adjusted for clinical site, for psychological scales associated with the Late Occurrence Depression class versus the Resilient Depression class at baseline. Values >1 indicate higher likelihood of Late Occurrence; values <1 indicate higher likelihood of Resilient class.

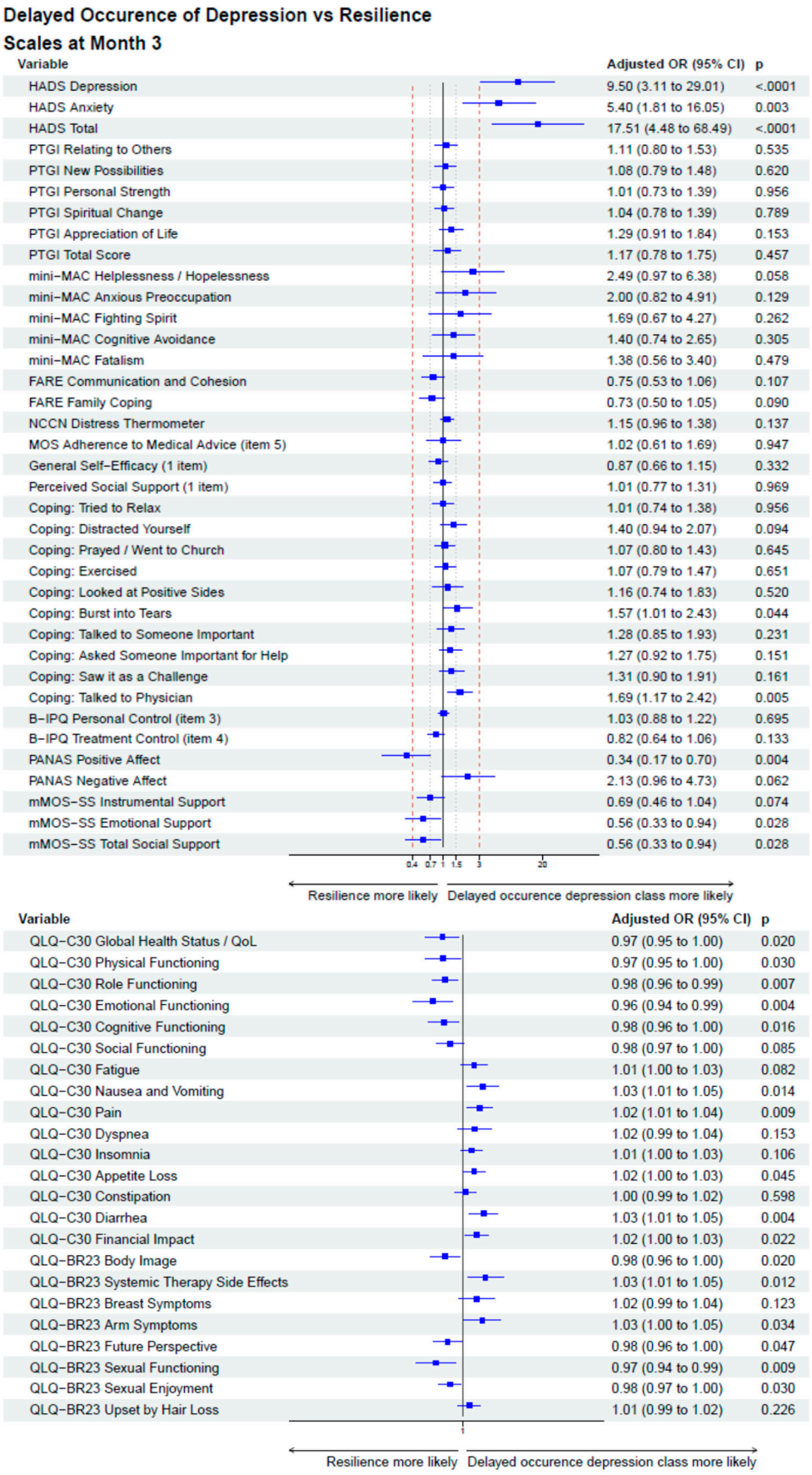


Figure S15. Odds ratios (95% CI), adjusted for clinical site, for psychological scales associated with the Late Occurrence Depression class versus the Resilient Depression class at month 3. Values >1 indicate higher likelihood of Late Occurrence; values <1 indicate higher likelihood of Resilient class.

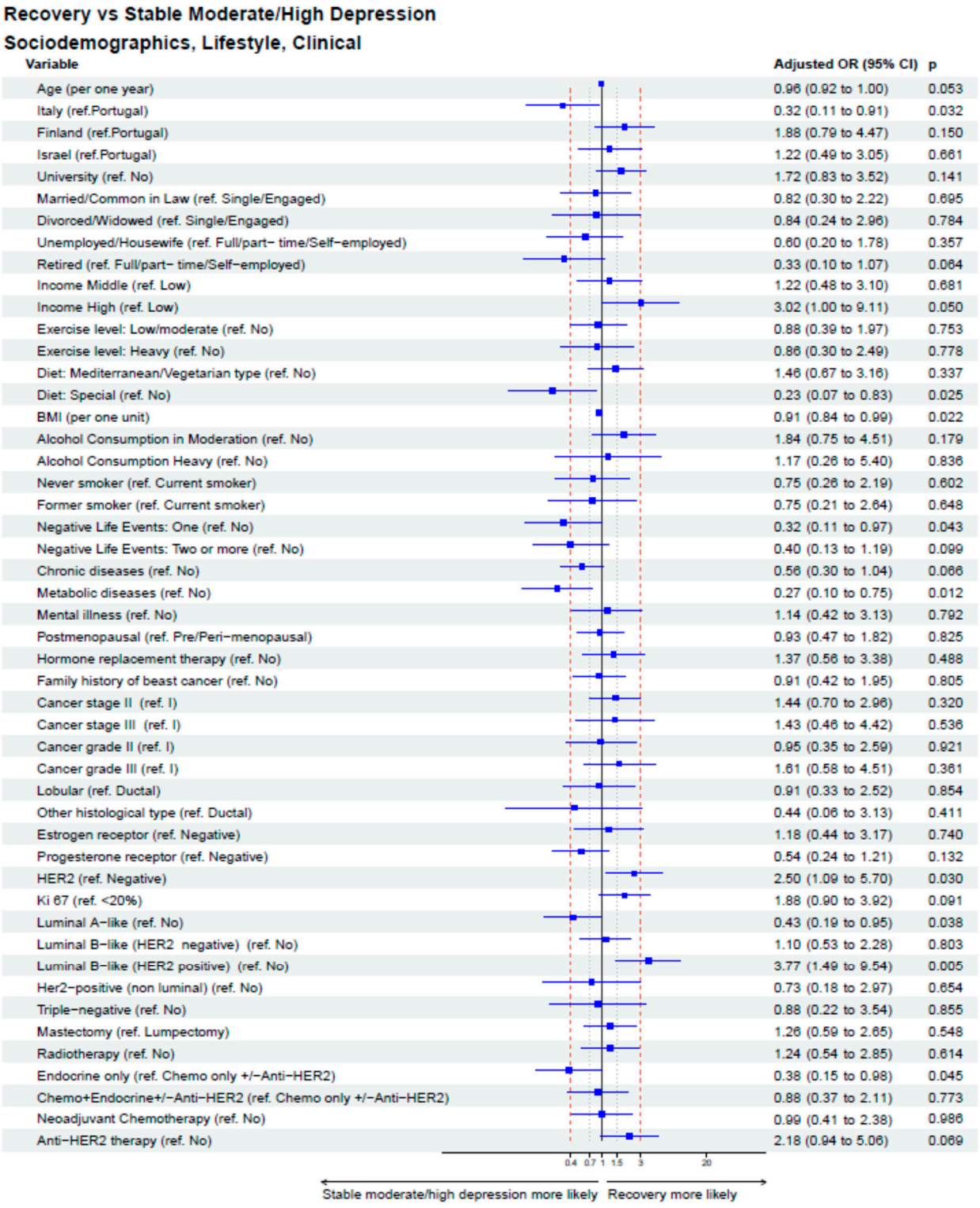


Figure S16. Odds ratios (95% CI), adjusted for clinical site, for sociodemographic, lifestyle, clinical and cancer-related factors associated with the Recovering Depression class versus the Stable Moderate/High Depression class at baseline. Values >1 indicate higher likelihood of Recovery; values <1 indicate higher likelihood of Stable Moderate/High Depression.

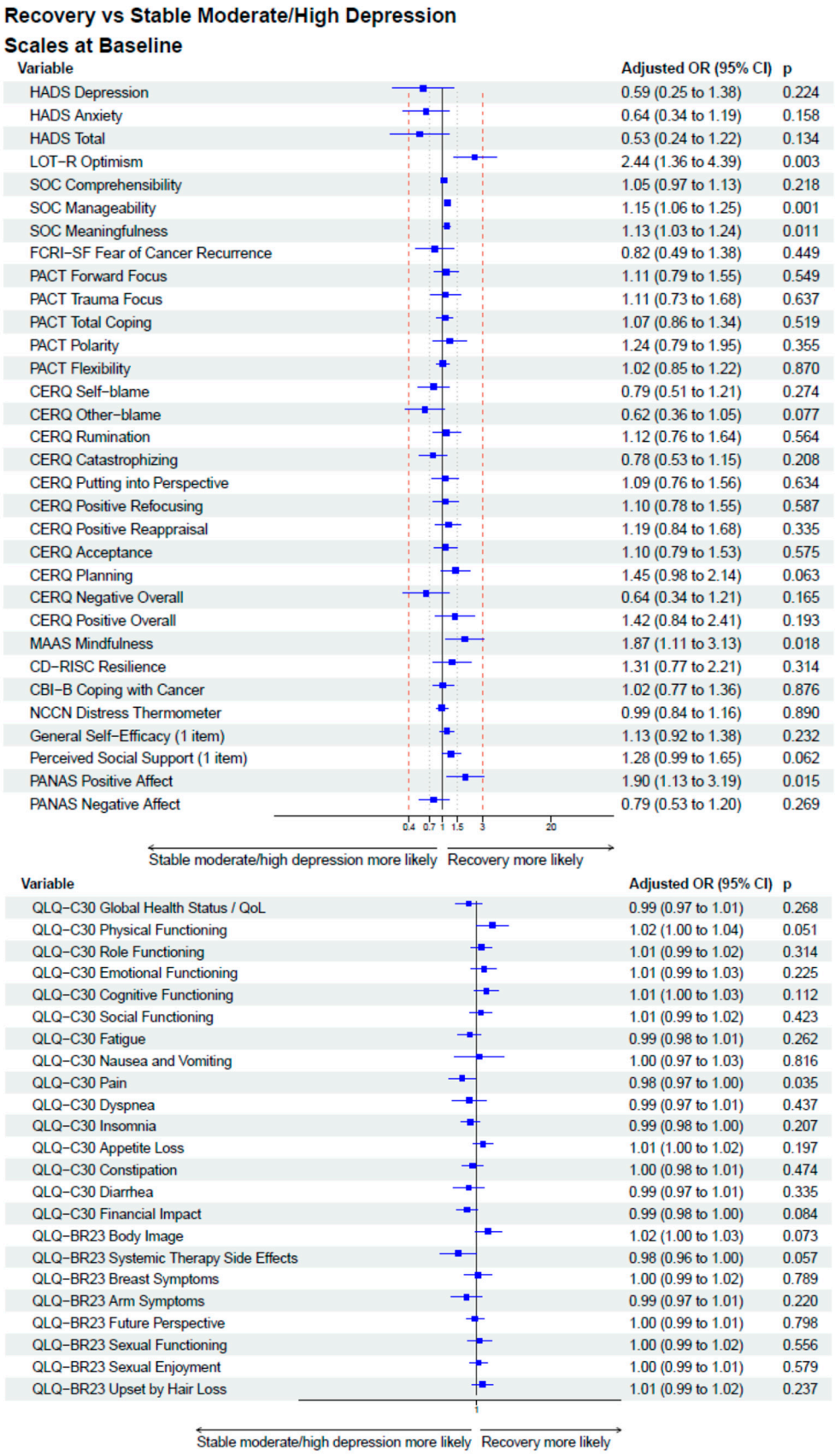


Figure S17. Odds ratios (95% CI), adjusted for clinical site, for psychological scales associated with the Recovering Depression class versus the Stable Moderate/High Depression class at baseline. Values >1 indicate higher likelihood of Recovery; values <1 indicate higher likelihood of Stable Moderate/High Depression.

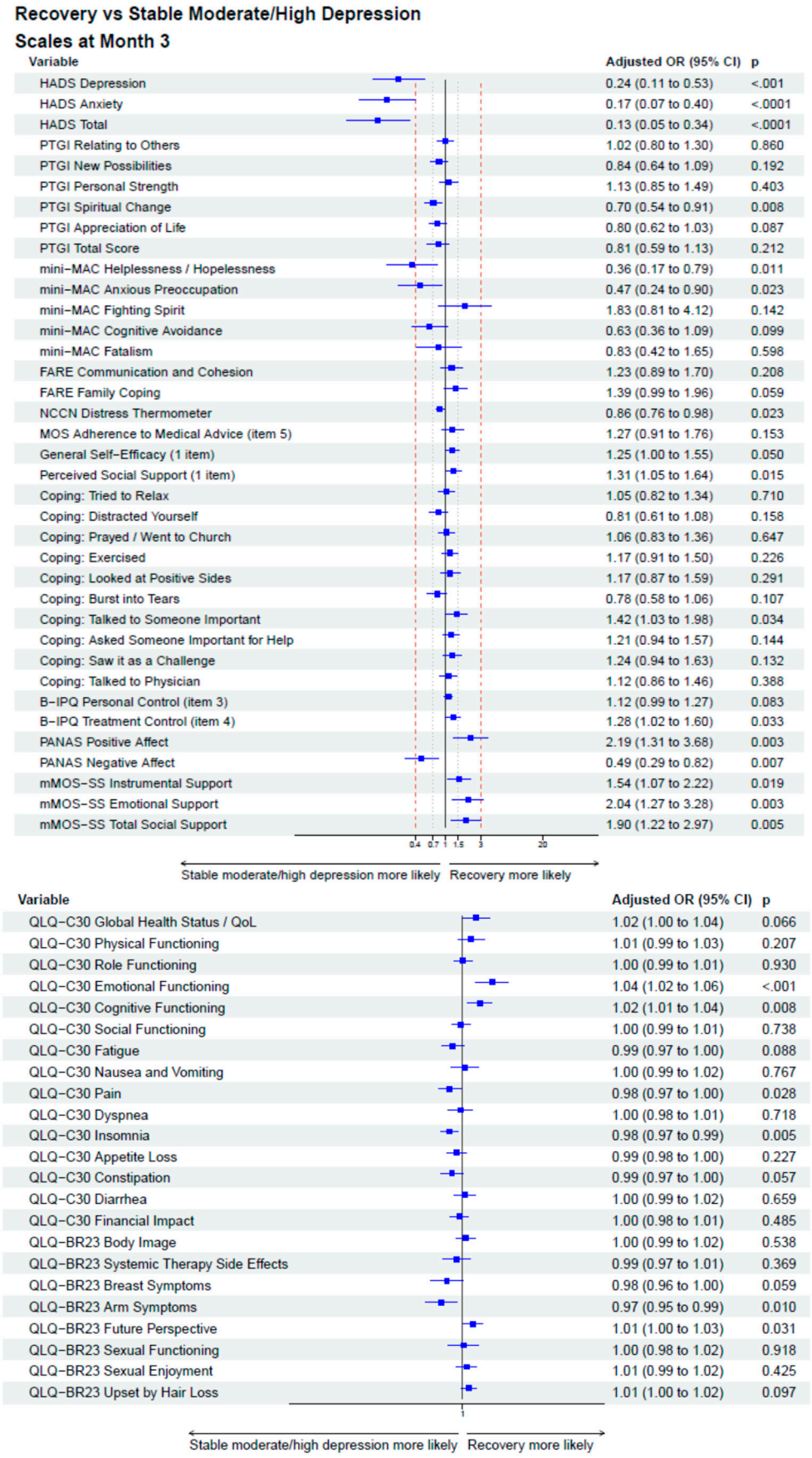


Figure S18. Odds ratios (95% CI), adjusted for clinical site, for psychological scales associated with the Recovering Depression class versus the Stable Moderate/High Depression class at month 3. Values >1 indicate higher likelihood of Recovery; values <1 indicate higher likelihood of Stable Moderate/High Depression.