

This is a repository copy of Lung cancer diagnosed following an emergency admission: Mixed methods study of the management, outcomes and needs and experiences of patients and carers.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper: http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/98794/

Version: Supplemental Material

## Article:

Wilcock, A., Crosby, V., Hussain, A. et al. (8 more authors) (2016) Lung cancer diagnosed following an emergency admission: Mixed methods study of the management, outcomes and needs and experiences of patients and carers. Respiratory Medicine, 114. pp. 38-45. ISSN 0954-6111

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rmed.2016.03.006

Article available under the terms of the CC-BY-NC-ND licence (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/)

## Reuse

Unless indicated otherwise, fulltext items are protected by copyright with all rights reserved. The copyright exception in section 29 of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 allows the making of a single copy solely for the purpose of non-commercial research or private study within the limits of fair dealing. The publisher or other rights-holder may allow further reproduction and re-use of this version - refer to the White Rose Research Online record for this item. Where records identify the publisher as the copyright holder, users can verify any specific terms of use on the publisher's website.

## **Takedown**

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.



**Figure 1S** Kaplain-Meir plots. Median [IQR] survival was lower in patients diagnosed following emergency admission (dashed line) compared to electively, 67 [33-100] vs. 405 [208-523] days (P<0.001)

