

Table S3. Secondary outcome change in quality of life in the intention-to-treat population

	Baseline score	Change from baseline	Adjusted mean difference in change vs placebo, mean (95% CI)*	p value
Physical functioning				
Lanreotide (n=22)	81.6 (18.9)	-0.4 (16.1)	3.8 (-6.7 to 14.2)	0.47
Placebo (n=22)	92.5 (12.4)	-5.5 (16.1)	..	..
Role limitations due to physical health problems				
Lanreotide (n=22)	72.7 (40.8)	-12.0 (26.9)	-9.2 (-28.2 to 9.9)	0.34
Placebo (n=22)	81.0 (35.3)	-4.8 (36.5)	..	..
Bodily pain				
Lanreotide (n=22)	76.6 (20.2)	-8.5 (26.1)	-6.6 (-19.0 to 5.7)	0.29
Placebo (n=22)	80.2 (23.0)	-2.9 (13.7)	..	..
General health perceptions				
Lanreotide (n=22)	65.1 (17.4)	-1.6 (13.7)	-1.1 (-9.3 to 7.1)	0.78
Placebo (n=22)	79.5 (18.5)	-1.1 (12.0)	..	..
Vitality				
Lanreotide (n=22)	62.3 (22.1)	-5.4 (17.3)	-6.5 (-15.8 to 2.9)	0.17
Placebo (n=22)	73.0 (18.0)	-0.9 (12.7)	..	..
Social functioning				
Lanreotide (n=22)	83 (21.0)	-5.6 (22.0)	-3.0 (-14.7 to 8.8)	0.61
Placebo (n=22)	93.8 (13.8)	-4.5 (14.2)	..	..
Role limitations due to emotional problems				
Lanreotide (n=22)	83.3 (36.7)	-8.7 (30.9)	-6.2 (-23.4 to 10.9)	0.47
Placebo (n=22)	97.0 (9.8)	-6.1 (24.4)	..	..
General mental health				
Lanreotide (n=22)	77.1 (16.1)	-4.9 (13.4)	-5.2 (-11.9 to 1.5)	0.12
Placebo (n=22)	82.9 (12.4)	0.2 (6.8)	..	..

Data are mean (SD) or mean difference (95% confidence interval). Quality of life was assessed with the 36-item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36), the eight component scores are presented. The mean imputation method was used to replace missing values for baseline 'role limitations due to physical health problems' component score of one placebo participant and all end-of-treatment component scores of one lanreotide participant. *Adjusted for baseline component score using ANCOVA.