

Supplement 1 Scores of the importance of measuring SDM and sources of the items

Preliminary aspects and items	Mean	STD	Scale based	Items included
<b>Patients' information preference</b>				
I should be provided with more information about my illness when I become sicker.	6.68	2.46	API	no
I should sufficiently understand the effects of the disease(s) that I have on my health.	7.44	2.52	API	yes
Even if the news about my health and the disease(s) that I have is bad, I should be well informed.	6.26	2.30	API	no
The physician should explain to me the purposes of the test(s) and/or examination(s).	7.80	1.91	API	yes
My physician should provide information to me only when I ask for it.	6.16	2.15	API	no
It is very important for me to know all side effects of my medication.	6.82	1.84	API	no
I believe that getting information about the disease(s) is as important as getting information about the treatment.	7.32	2.50	API	yes
When there is more than one method to treat a problem, my physician should tell me about each one.	6.48	2.38	API	no
<b>Patients' active involvement in SDM</b>				
I asked my physician to explain the treatment alternatives and process in detail.	7.64	2.08	PICS	yes
I asked my physician to provide treatment recommendations to me.	7.24	1.92	PICS	yes
I asked for great detail about my medical symptoms.	7.32	2.39	PICS	yes
I asked my physician many questions about my medical symptoms.	6.21	2.52	PICS	no
I suggested a certain type of medical treatment to my physician.	5.76	2.20	PICS	no
I insisted on a particular type of test or treatment for "better treatment".	5.08	2.22	PICS	no
I expressed doubts about the tests or treatment that my physician recommended.	6.29	1.90	PICS	no
I gave my opinion (agreement or disagreement) about the types of tests or treatments that my doctor ordered.	6.28	2.09	PICS	no
<b>Patients' perceived encouragement from their physicians to achieve SDM</b>				
My physician provided me with detailed information about the disease(s) that I have	7.72	2.28	PICS/CollaboRATE	yes
My physician explained to me the diagnostic and therapeutic decisions that I need to make.	7.72	2.01	SDM-Q-9/SDM-Q-Doc	yes
My physician asked me about my willingness to be involved in making the decision.	6.84	2.56	SDM-Q-9/SDM-Q-Doc	no
My physician informed me of different treatment alternatives.	7.40	1.85	SDM-Q-9/SDM-Q-Doc	yes

Preliminary aspects and items	Mean	STD	Scale based	Items included
My physician helped me understand relevant medical information.	6.80	2.18	SDM-Q-9/SDM-Q-Doc	no
My physician asked me which treatment alternative I prefer.	7.28	2.01	SDM-Q-9/SDM-Q-Doc//CollaboRATE	yes
My physician and I weighed the different treatment options together (benefits and risks of the treatment options).	6.54	2.30	SDM-Q-9/SDM-Q-Doc	no
My physician and I selected a treatment option together.	6.42	2.30	SDM-Q-9/SDM-Q-Doc	no
My physician and I reached a consensus on the subsequent treatment process.	7.00	2.04	SDM-Q-9/SDM-Q-Doc	yes
<b>Informed consent</b>				
My physician explained the medical expenses of special medical care (such as medical care that was not on the reimbursement list of basic medical insurance, or tests, examinations and drugs with a high price).	8.30	1.72	-	yes
My physician obtained informed consent from me for special medical care (such as traumatic examinations, expensive tests or examinations, and surgery).	8.35	1.80	-	yes

Dimensions and items

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**Facilities and equipment**

The hospital had clear guide signs.

The ward was clean, quiet, well ventilated and suitable in temperature.

The hospital provided clean and convenient articles, equipment and facilities for daily use.

The ward was quiet at night.

**Physician services**

The physician was courteous.

The physician made ward rounds every day (including holidays).

The senior physician made ward rounds regularly.

The physician carefully listened to my condition description and actively asked questions.

The physician carefully conducted physical examinations.

The physician adequately explained the results of tests and exams, diagnoses, medication and precautions to me.

The physician explained detailed future effects of the illness to me.

The physician provided detailed information regarding alternative treatments and suggested a treatment plan.

The physician answered my questions in a way that I could understand.

The physician considered my opinions and conditions when making treatment decisions.

The physician paid attention to my privacy protection during the exams and treatment.

**Nonphysician services**

The nurses were courteous.

The nurse actively provided a welcome and introduction, indicated the inpatient area and provided other information when I was admitted.

The nurse made ward rounds frequently, communicated with me actively, understood my demands and answered my questions.

The nurse came to my bedside immediately after I pressed the call button.

The nurse provided me with appropriate health education.

The nurse paid attention to protecting my privacy during nursing.

The nurse was skilled in practice.

The nurse, volunteer or social worker could provide timely, appropriate psychological counseling.

The staff members in the hospital admission and discharge office were courteous and answered questions.

The medical technician was courteous and answered questions.

The attendant and security personnel were courteous and answered questions.

**Medical care process and effectiveness**

I was satisfied with the food provided by the hospital.

The therapeutic diet was appropriate.

The hospital charge list was clearly publicized, and the hospital charge bills were detailed and clear.

The medical expenses were reasonable.

The hospital admission queue was well ordered.

The admission procedure was convenient.

I was satisfied with the medical care outcomes.

If needed, I would choose to receive inpatient care in this hospital again.

I am willing to recommend that friends and family members receive medical care in this hospital.

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Supplement 3 Demographics of the surveyed inpatients

Variables	No.	Percent (%)	Variables	No.	Percent (%)
<b>Hospital type</b>			<b>Department</b>		
General hospital	1807	69.90	Internal medicine	887	34.31
Specialty hospital	778	30.10	Surgery	872	33.73
<u>Total</u>	2585	100.00	Obstetrics and gynecology	339	13.11
<b>Age (years)</b>			Pediatrics	57	2.21
≥60	1141	44.14	Other	430	16.64
<60	1444	55.86	<u>Total</u>	2585	100.00
<u>Total</u>	2585	100.00	<b>Patients with cancer</b>		
<b>Gender</b>			Yes	389	15.05
Male	1236	47.81	No	2196	84.95
Female	1349	52.19	<u>Total</u>	2585	100.00
<u>Total</u>	2585	100.00	<b>Having surgery</b>		
<b>Education</b>			Yes	1139	44.06
High school or below	1891	73.15	No	1446	55.94
College or above	694	26.85	<u>Total</u>	2585	100.00
<u>Total</u>	2585	100.00	<b>Family monthly income</b>		
<b>Family monthly income</b>			Low income (<5000 yuan)	961	37.18
Low income (<5000 yuan)	961	37.18	High income (≥5000 yuan)	1624	62.82
High income (≥5000 yuan)	1624	62.82	<u>Total</u>	2585	100.00
<u>Total</u>	2585	100.00	<b>Residence</b>		
<b>Residence</b>			Shanghai	1573	60.85
Shanghai	1573	60.85	Non-Shanghai	1012	39.15
Non-Shanghai	1012	39.15	<u>Total</u>	2585	100.00
<u>Total</u>	2585	100.00			

Supplement 4 Linear regression models of the factors influencing SDM<sup>†</sup>

Parameters	Patients' information preference		Patients' active involvement in SDM <sup>‡</sup>		Patients' perceived encouragement from their physicians		Informed consent		Overall SDM	
	$\beta$	P	$\beta$	P	$\beta$	P	$\beta$	P	$\beta$	P
Intercept	0.8787	<.0001	0.8041	<.0001	0.8267	<.0001	0.8497	<.0001	0.8370	<.0001
Hospital type (control=General hospital)										
Specialty hospital (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0073	0.5040	0.0223	0.0748	-0.0086	0.4410	0.0022	0.8358	0.0039	0.6777
Departments (control=Internal medicine)										
Surgery (1: yes, 0: no)	-0.0152	0.2020	0.0044	0.7424	0.0006	0.9604	-0.0074	0.5273	-0.0034	0.7367
Obstetrics and gynecology (1: yes, 0: no)	-0.0029	0.8678	0.0311	0.1134	0.0285	0.1047	0.0125	0.4614	0.0194	0.1851
Pediatrics (1: yes, 0: no)	-0.0144	0.6748	0.0423	0.2781	0.0243	0.4862	0.0147	0.6620	0.0180	0.5347
Others (1: yes, 0: no)	-0.0173	0.2192	-0.0371	0.0206	-0.0058	0.6860	0.0019	0.8920	-0.0145	0.2246
Patients with cancer (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0071	0.5907	0.0022	0.8813	0.0259	0.0524	0.0187	0.1484	0.0150	0.1781
Having surgery (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0300	0.0024	0.0180	0.1087	0.0300	0.0027	0.0162	0.0951	0.0251	0.0026
Age (1: $\geq 60$ , 0: $< 60$ )	0.0002	0.4741	0.0003	0.2934	0.0005	0.0685	0.0003	0.1847	0.0003	0.1100
Male (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0084	0.3992	0.0058	0.6105	0.0136	0.1799	0.0055	0.5734	0.0093	0.2683
Residence (1: Shanghai, 0: Non-Shanghai)	0.0034	0.7418	0.0159	0.1752	0.0001	0.9918	0.0165	0.1038	0.0070	0.4208
Education (1: College or above, 0: High school or below)	0.0204	0.0741	0.0273	0.0356	0.0057	0.6208	0.0131	0.2448	0.0152	0.1155
Family monthly income (1: $< 5000$ yuan), 0: $\geq 5000$ yuan))	-0.0190	0.0581	0.0026	0.8176	-0.0134	0.1903	0.0094	0.3420	-0.0075	0.3786
-2 Res Log Pseudolikelihood	-109.6		544.8		-30.6		-201.3		-968.3	
AIC	-107.6		546.8		-28.6		-199.3		-966.3	
Z value	35.86		35.86		35.86		35.86		35.86	
P	<.0001		<.0001		<.0001		<.0001		<.0001	

<sup>†</sup> The dependent variables in the models were the average HPRR of the items of a given aspect or the average HPRR of the 13 items on the SDM scale; HPRRs: high positive response rates;

<sup>‡</sup> SDM: shared decision making.

Supplement 5 Two-level regression models of the association of overall SDM with inpatient HSR †

Parameters	Overall		Physician services		Medical expenses		Treatment outcomes	
	$\beta$	P	$\beta$	P	$\beta$	P	$\beta$	P
Intercept	0.6721	<.0001	0.7074	<.0001	0.4133	<.0001	0.5937	<.0001
High level of overall SDM (1: yes, 0: no) ‡	0.2510	<.0001	0.2473	<.0001	0.3326	<.0001	0.3221	<.0001
Hospital type (control: General hospital)								
Specialty hospital	-0.0404	0.0205	-0.0340	0.0181	-0.0386	0.3417	-0.0621	0.0136
Departments (control: Internal medicine)								
Surgery (1: yes, 0: no)	-0.0036	0.6510	-0.0028	0.7493	-0.0381	0.1042	-0.0014	0.9399
Obstetrics and gynecology (1: yes, 0: no)	-0.0093	0.4925	-0.0126	0.3799	0.0870	0.0251	-0.0022	0.9379
Pediatrics (1: yes, 0: no)	-0.0142	0.6261	-0.0270	0.3724	0.0214	0.7942	-0.0837	0.1583
Others (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0274	0.0098	0.0173	0.1269	0.0081	0.7899	0.0179	0.4308
Age (1: $\geq 60$ , 0: $< 60$ )	-0.0002	0.3159	0.0000	0.8852	-0.0023	<.0001	-0.0006	0.1626
Male (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0078	0.2467	0.0058	0.4306	0.0301	0.1247	-0.0087	0.5597
Residence (1: Shanghai, 0: Non-Shanghai)	0.0086	0.2260	0.0116	0.1364	0.0216	0.2985	0.0014	0.9273
Education (1: College or above, 0: High school or below)	0.0034	0.6607	-0.0040	0.6422	0.0514	0.0239	0.0251	0.1481
Family monthly income (1: $< 5000$ yuans, 0: $\geq 5000$ yuans)	0.0064	0.3434	0.0027	0.7192	0.0189	0.3400	-0.0069	0.6500
Having surgery (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0186	0.0420	0.0220	0.0028	0.0253	0.1978	0.0556	0.0002
In patients with Cancer (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0181	0.0074	0.0196	0.0488	0.0380	0.1527	0.0117	0.5604
-2 Res Log Pseudolikelihood	-2158.00		-1708.30		3344.46		1960.72	
AIC	-2154.00		-1704.30		3348.46		1964.72	
AICC	-2154.00		-1704.30		3348.46		1964.72	
BIC	-2150.30		-1700.60		3352.16		1968.42	

† Two-level mixed linear regression models were used to analyze the overall HSR and HSR with physician services, and the dependent variables were the average HSRs of all items on the inpatient satisfaction scale and the items in the “Physician services” dimension; two-level logistic models were used to analyze the HSRs with medical expenses and treatment outcomes (1: “very satisfied”, 0: others); SDM: shared decision making; high satisfaction rates (HSRs); HSRs: the percentage of inpatients who were “very satisfied” with their medical care;

‡ If the average HPRR of the overall SDM was equal to or greater than 80%, it was coded as "1"; otherwise, the average HPRR was coded as "0".

Supplement 6 Two-level regression models of the association of patients' information preference with inpatient HSR<sup>†</sup>

Parameters	Overall		Physician services		Medical expenses		Treatment outcomes	
	$\beta$	P	$\beta$	P	$\beta$	P	$\beta$	P
Intercept	0.6765	<.0001	0.7174	<.0001	0.4264	<.0001	0.5840	<.0001
High level of "Patients' information preference" (1: yes, 0: no)	0.2144	<.0001	0.2055	<.0001	0.2753	<.0001	0.2975	<.0001
Hospital type (control: General hospital)								
Specialty hospital	-0.0361	0.0502	-0.0300	0.0562	-0.0329	0.4158	-0.0577	0.0242
Departments (control: Internal medicine)								
Surgery (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0093	0.2752	0.0098	0.2873	-0.0215	0.3660	0.0154	0.3962
Obstetrics and gynecology (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0034	0.8120	-0.0007	0.9649	0.1034	0.0085	0.0138	0.6347
Pediatrics (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0036	0.9065	-0.0093	0.7720	0.0474	0.5681	-0.0549	0.3623
Others (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0194	0.0835	0.0099	0.4114	-0.0029	0.9243	0.0075	0.7453
Age (1: $\geq 60$ , 0: $< 60$ )	0.0000	0.8771	0.0002	0.4257	-0.0020	0.0005	-0.0003	0.4288
Male (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0131	0.0645	0.0109	0.1592	0.0369	0.0629	-0.0023	0.8783
Residence (1: Shanghai, 0: Non-Shanghai)	0.0100	0.1850	0.0130	0.1125	0.0237	0.2604	0.0035	0.8244
Education (1: College or above, 0: High school or below)	0.0023	0.7834	-0.0052	0.5647	0.0501	0.0300	0.0220	0.2089
Family monthly income (1: $< 5000$ yuans, 0: $\geq 5000$ yuans)	0.0106	0.1409	0.0068	0.3800	0.0242	0.2274	-0.0003	0.9846
Having surgery (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0138	0.0527	0.0180	0.0203	0.0201	0.3142	0.0489	0.0013
In patients with Cancer (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0252	0.0091	0.0262	0.0122	0.0468	0.0821	0.0194	0.3423
-2 Res Log Pseudolikelihood	-1875.40		-1447.50		3414.71		2020.81	
AIC	-1871.40		-1443.50		3418.71		2024.81	
AICC	-1871.40		-1443.50		3418.71		2024.82	
BIC	-1867.70		-1439.80		3422.41		2028.51	

<sup>†</sup> Two-level mixed linear regression models were used to analyze the overall HSR and HSR with physician services, and the dependent variables were the average HSRs of all items on the inpatient satisfaction scale and the items in the "Physician services" dimension; two-level logistic models were used to analyze the HSRs with medical expenses and treatment outcomes (1: "very satisfied", 0: others); SDM: shared decision making; high satisfaction rates (HSRs); HSRs: the percentage of inpatients who were "very satisfied" with their medical care;

<sup>‡</sup> If the average HPRR of "Patients' information preference" was equal to or greater than 80%, it was coded as "1"; otherwise, the average HPRR was coded as "0".

Supplement 7 Two-level regression models of the association of patients' active involvement in SDM with inpatient HSR †

Parameters	Overall		Physician services		Medical expenses		Treatment outcomes	
	$\beta$	P	$\beta$	P	$\beta$	P	$\beta$	P
Intercept	0.7110	<.0001	0.7476	<.0001	0.4689	<.0001	0.6516	<.0001
High level of "Patients' active involvement in SDM" (1: yes, 0: no)	0.1922	<.0001	0.1885	<.0001	0.2509	<.0001	0.2402	<.0001
Hospital type (control: General hospital)								
Specialty hospital	-0.0411	0.0329	-0.0351	0.0308	-0.0398	0.3497	-0.0640	0.0207
Departments (control: Internal medicine)								
Surgery (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0047	0.5863	0.0052	0.5774	-0.0274	0.2506	0.0095	0.6068
Obstetrics and gynecology (1: yes, 0: no)	-0.0052	0.7185	-0.0096	0.5297	0.0919	0.0202	0.0009	0.9771
Pediatrics (1: yes, 0: no)	-0.0020	0.9499	-0.0160	0.6214	0.0392	0.6397	-0.0692	0.2645
Others (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0289	0.0112	0.0196	0.1047	0.0100	0.7474	0.0219	0.3530
Age (1: $\geq 60$ , 0: $< 60$ )	0.0000	0.9443	0.0002	0.4836	-0.0020	0.0004	-0.0004	0.3847
Male (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0091	0.2053	0.0070	0.3645	0.0319	0.1088	-0.0071	0.6446
Residence (1: Shanghai, 0: Non-Shanghai)	0.0037	0.6243	0.0067	0.4152	0.0151	0.4753	-0.0052	0.7478
Education (1: College or above, 0: High school or below)	0.0033	0.6888	-0.0041	0.6500	0.0509	0.0276	0.0242	0.1736
Family monthly income (1: $< 5000$ yuans, 0: $\geq 5000$ yuans)	0.0001	0.9865	-0.0033	0.6755	0.0105	0.6020	-0.0139	0.3707
Having surgery (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0213	0.0031	0.0251	0.0012	0.0300	0.1324	0.0605	<.0001
In patients with Cancer (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0286	0.0033	0.0295	0.0049	0.0511	0.0578	0.0239	0.2485
-2 Res Log Pseudolikelihood	-1818.40		-1424.90		3422.23		2089.00	
AIC	-1814.40		-1420.90		3426.23		2093.00	
AICC	-1814.40		-1420.90		3426.23		2093.00	
BIC	-1810.70		-1417.20		3429.93		2096.70	

† Two-level mixed linear regression models were used to analyze the overall HSR and HSR with physician services, and the dependent variables were the average HSRs of all items on the inpatient satisfaction scale and the items in the "Physician services" dimension; two-level logistic models were used to analyze the HSRs with medical expenses and treatment outcomes (1: "very satisfied", 0: others); SDM: shared decision making; high satisfaction rates (HSRs); HSRs: the percentage of inpatients who were "very satisfied" with their medical care;

‡ If the average HPRR of "Patients' active involvement in SDM" was equal to or greater than 80%, it was coded as "1"; otherwise, the average HPRR was coded as "0".

Supplement 8 Two-level regression models of the association of patients' perceived encouragement from their physicians with inpatient HSR †

Parameters	Overall		Physician services		Medical expenses		Treatment outcomes	
	$\beta$	P	$\beta$	P	$\beta$	P	$\beta$	P
Intercept	0.6700	<.0001	0.7022	<.0001	0.4252	<.0001	0.5894	<.0001
High level of "Patients' perceived encouragement from their physicians" (1: yes, 0: no)	0.2354	<.0001	0.2365	<.0001	0.2928	<.0001	0.3053	<.0001
Hospital type (control: General hospital)								
Specialty hospital	-0.0314	0.0859	-0.0256	0.0862	-0.0272	0.5144	-0.0518	0.0455
Departments (control: Internal medicine)								
Surgery (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0020	0.8133	0.0025	0.7778	-0.0305	0.1986	0.0058	0.7453
Obstetrics and gynecology (1: yes, 0: no)	-0.0097	0.4903	-0.0128	0.3847	0.0879	0.0254	-0.0019	0.9465
Pediatrics (1: yes, 0: no)	-0.0112	0.7079	-0.0210	0.4987	0.0298	0.7208	-0.0725	0.2301
Others (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0196	0.0736	0.0101	0.3840	-0.0022	0.9432	0.0092	0.6887
Age (1: $\geq 60$ , 0: $< 60$ )	-0.0001	0.6633	0.0001	0.7531	-0.0021	0.0002	-0.0004	0.2672
Male (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0093	0.1781	0.0072	0.3335	0.0324	0.1014	-0.0068	0.6516
Residence (1: Shanghai, 0: Non-Shanghai)	0.0115	0.1187	0.0142	0.0722	0.0250	0.2332	0.0045	0.7763
Education (1: College or above, 0: High school or below)	0.0054	0.4976	-0.0019	0.8278	0.0542	0.0184	0.0275	0.1149
Family monthly income (1: $< 5000$ yuans, 0: $\geq 5000$ yuans)	0.0080	0.2531	0.0044	0.5627	0.0205	0.3063	-0.0043	0.7732
Having surgery (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0183	0.0084	0.0222	0.0031	0.0265	0.1817	0.0563	0.0002
In patients with Cancer (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0148	0.1157	0.0157	0.1211	0.0341	0.2034	0.0065	0.7459
-2 Res Log Pseudolikelihood	-2014.30		-1616.30		3395.88		2004.22	
AIC	-2010.30		-1612.30		3399.88		2008.22	
AICC	-2010.30		-1612.30		3399.88		2008.22	
BIC	-2006.60		-1608.60		3403.58		2011.92	

† Two-level mixed linear regression models were used to analyze the overall HSR and HSR with physician services, and the dependent variables were the average HSRs of all items on the inpatient satisfaction scale and the items in the "Physician services" dimension; two-level logistic models were used to analyze the HSRs with medical expenses and treatment outcomes (1: "very satisfied", 0: others); SDM: shared decision making; high satisfaction rates (HSRs); HSRs: the percentage of inpatients who were "very satisfied" with their medical care;

‡ If the average HPRR of "Patients' perceived encouragement from their physicians to achieve SDM" was equal to or greater than 80%, it was coded as "1"; otherwise, the average HPRR was coded as "0".

Supplement 9 Two-level regression models of the association of informed consent with inpatient HSR †

Parameters	Overall		Physician services		Medical expenses		Treatment outcomes	
	$\beta$	P	$\beta$	P	$\beta$	P	$\beta$	P
Intercept	0.6377	<.0001	0.6823	<.0001	0.3577	<.0001	0.5818	<.0001
High level of "Informed consent" (1: yes, 0: no)	0.2558	<.0001	0.2420	<.0001	0.3521	<.0001	0.2908	<.0001
Hospital type (control: General hospital)								
Specialty hospital	-0.0368	0.0599	-0.0306	0.0656	-0.03429	0.4187	-0.0578	0.0353
Departments (control: Internal medicine)								
Surgery (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0071	0.4086	0.0076	0.4156	-0.0242	0.3072	0.0122	0.5091
Obstetrics and gynecology (1: yes, 0: no)	-0.0006	0.9687	-0.0043	0.7795	0.0990	0.0121	0.0086	0.7728
Pediatrics (1: yes, 0: no)	-0.0057	0.8545	-0.0189	0.5634	0.0372	0.6564	-0.0696	0.2636
Others (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0191	0.0922	0.0096	0.4299	-0.0037	0.9051	0.0078	0.7427
Age (1: $\geq 60$ , 0: $< 60$ )	-0.0002	0.4207	0.0000	0.9780	-0.0023	<.0001	-0.0005	0.2071
Male (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0113	0.1123	0.0093	0.2324	0.0347	0.0794	-0.0041	0.7913
Residence (1: Shanghai, 0: Non-Shanghai)	0.0063	0.4097	0.0093	0.2600	0.0181	0.3888	-0.0015	0.9272
Education (1: College or above, 0: High school or below)	0.0043	0.6018	-0.0029	0.7497	0.0519	0.0241	0.0261	0.1446
Family monthly income (1: $< 5000$ yuans, 0: $\geq 5000$ yuans)	-0.0007	0.9274	-0.0039	0.6211	0.0091	0.6511	-0.0146	0.3509
Having surgery (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0247	0.0006	0.0285	0.0003	0.0345	0.0822	0.0649	<.0001
In patients with Cancer (1: yes, 0: no)	0.0226	0.0198	0.0240	0.0228	0.0429	0.1104	0.0173	0.4062
-2 Res Log Pseudolikelihood	-1836.40		-1405.50		3403.84		2118.25	
AIC	-1832.40		-1401.50		3407.84		2122.25	
AICC	-1832.40		-1401.50		3407.85		2122.25	
BIC	-1828.70		-1397.80		3411.54		2125.95	

† Two-level mixed linear regression models were used to analyze the overall HSR and HSR with physician services, and the dependent variables were the average HSRs of all items on the inpatient satisfaction scale and the items in the "Physician services" dimension; two-level logistic models were used to analyze the HSRs with medical expenses and treatment outcomes (1: "very satisfied", 0: others); SDM: shared decision making; high satisfaction rates (HSRs); HSRs: the percentage of inpatients who were "very satisfied" with their medical care;

‡ If the average HPRR of "Informed consent" was equal to or greater than 80%, it was coded as "1"; otherwise, the average HPRR was coded as "0".