8. Appendices

8.1. Appendix A: Comparison of Berlin and Mainz Patients

Differences between Berlin and Mainz patients, as tested by means of uni- and multivariate procedures, were few. Tested sets of variables included (a) sociodemographic criteria (see Table A1), (b) general health, (see Table A2), (c) ophthalmic factors (see Table A3), and (d) main variables under study.

For the large inequality of cellsizes (Mainz : Berlin = 1 : 4.24), tests of homogeneity of variances and covariances were monitored closely.

Using chi-square tests, no significant differences between Berlin and Mainz patients were found for any of the tested sociodemographic variables (see Table A1).

Table A1
Comparison of Sociodemographic Characteristics Berlin Versus Mainz

Characteristic	Berlin	Mainz	t/χ^2	df	p
	(n=89)	(n= 21)			
Age (yrs)					
M	71.38	72.62			
SD	8.57	10.47			
Range	43 yrs to 89 yrs	56 yrs to 87 yrs	-.57	108	.57
Sex					
Male					
n (%)	38 (42.7)	10 (47.6)			
Female			.17	1	.68
n (%)	51 (57.3)	11 (52.4)			
Marital Status					
Married					
n (%)	49 (55.1)	14 (66.7)	.84	1	.36
Widowed					
n (%)	27 (30.3)	5 (23.8)	.37	1	.53
Divorced					
n (%)	4 (4.5)	2 (9.5)	.81	1	.37
Single					
n (%)	8 (9.0)	-	2.1	1	.15
Missing n (%)	1 (1.1)	-			

(Table continued)

Table A1 (continued)

Characteristic	Berlin (n=89)	Mainz (n= 21)	t/χ^2	df	p
Years of Education [a]					
up to 9 yrs					
n (%)	41 (46.1)	11 (52.4)	.23	1	.63
10 yrs					
n (%)	26 (29.2)	4 (19.0)	.94	1	.33
12 to13 yrs					
n (%)	21 (23.6)	6 (28.6)	.20	1	.65
Missing					
n (%)	1 (1.1)	-			
Residence					
Private					
n (%)	81 (93.1)	21 (100)	1.53	1	.22
Institutionalized					
n (%)	5 (5.6)	-	1.27	1	.26
Else					
n (%)	1 (1.1)	-	.24		.61
Missing					
n (%)	2 (2.2)	-			
Employment Status					
Retired					
n (%)	81 (91.0)	20 (95.2)			
Working					
n (%)	7 (7.9)	1 (4.8)	.25	1	.61
Missing					
n (%)	1 (1.1)	-			

Note. T and chi-square tests pertain to differences between Berlin and Mainz patients.

Concerning general health status, Berlin patients on average reported one more chronic disease than Mainz patients. Also, Mainz patients were significantly happier with their health in general (see Table A2).

Table A2
General Health Indicators: Berlin versus Mainz

Characteristic	Berlin (n=89)	Mainz (n= 21)	t	df	p
Multimorbidity					
M (SD)	2.72 (2.20)	1.75 (1.30)	2.63	51.21a	.01
Range	0 to 9	0 to 5			
General Health Satisfaction					
M (SD)	1.87 (.88)	2.67 (.86)	-3.75	108	.000
Range	0 to 4	1 to 4			

Note. a: Equal variances not assumed (Levene $F(108)= 5.72$, $p=.02$). T tests pertain to differences between Berlin and Mainz patients.

With respect to ophthalmic history variables, Berlin patients had slightly better pre-surgical vision in the eye operated on. Also, among Mainz patients, no minor post-surgical complications occurred. A comparison between anesthesiological methods was refrained from, since Mainz patients could only receive invasive types of anesthesia.

Table A3
Comparison of Visual Impairment in Berlin and Mainz Patients

Characteristic	Berlin (n= 89)	Mainz (n=21)	t/χ^2	df	p
Subjective Visual Impairment					
M (SD)	2.19 (.69)	2.19 (.60)	.003	108	.997
Range	1 to 4	1 to 3			
Distance visual acuity pre-surgery					
Eye (operated on)					
M (SD)	.45 (.23)	.34 (.19)	2.03	108	.045
Range	0 to 1	0 to .7			
Eye (other)					
M (SD)	.66 (.21)	.60 (.25)	1.22	108	.224
Range	.03 to 1	.20 to 1			
Distance visual acuity post-surgery					
Eye (operated on)					
M (SD)	.75 (.21)	.70 (.22)			
Range	.03 to 1	.10 to 1	.860	108	.392
Change in distance visual acuity post-surgery					
M (SD)	.30 (.23)	.37 (.24)	-1.18	108	.240
Range	-.05 to .90	.00 to .90			

(Table continued)

Table A3 (cotinued)

Characteristic	Berlin (n= 89)	Mainz (n=21)	t/χ^2	df	p
Previous Cataract Surgery					
No n (%)	50 (56.2)	10 (47.6)	.50	1	.479
Yes n (%)	39 (43.8)	11 (52.4)			
Minor Post-surgical Complications					
No n (%)	69	21	3.30	1	.07
Yes n (%)	16	-			
Missing n (%)	4 (4.5)	-			

Note. T and chi-square tests pertain to differences between Berlin and Mainz patients.

Concerning major variables under study multivariate analyses of variance and t tests for independent samples were conducted for the following sets of variables at the first measurement point only: (a) personality traits (N, E, O), (b) situation-specific coping content scales (Focus on Positive, Seeking Support, Active Coping, and Denial/Self-Blame coping), (c) content-free features of coping (situation-specific selective coping and total range of coping), (d) affect variables (Positive and Negative Affect), (e) life satisfaction, and (f) functional status. Wilk's lambdas indicated multivariate difference between Berlin and Mainz with respect to personality traits (N, E, O) only (Wilk's λ $F(3, 106) = 3.88$, $p = .01$, partial $\eta^2 = .10$). Both tests for equality of variance-covariance were non-significant, suggesting reliability of F-tests despite widely discrepant cell-sizes. Univariate F-tests revealed a significant impact of the "hospital" variable on Extraversion ($F(1, 108) = 9.61$, $p = .002$, partial $\eta^2 = .08$). However, because of intercorrelations between independent variables, the impact of the independent variable on each dependent variable was tested once again using Roy-Bargman stepdown analysis with univariate F-prioritization (for details, see Section 4.1.8.). Homogeneity of regression was achieved for all components of the stepdown analysis. According to F-prioritization, Extraversion was given highest priority, yielding univariate results ($F(1,$

108) = 9.61, p = .002, partial η^2 = .08) which indicated a higher mean Extraversion score for patients treated at the Mainz hospital (M = 2.48, SE = .12, n = 21) versus Berlin patients (M = 2.08, SE = .06, n = 89). Openness to Experience and Neuroticism were entered next, but stepdown analyses did not reveal further differences between Berlin and Mainz patients. One other significant difference was found concerning vision-related limitations experienced at t1 (t(108) = 2.24, p = .03). Regarding this functional indicator, Berlin patients (M = 1.81, SD = .88) reported slightly more vision-dependent limitations than Mainz patients (M = 1.33, SD = .85). However, all revealed differences were small, amounting to just less than three-quarters of a standard deviation.

Overall, differences between Berlin and Mainz patients pertained to their general health status, with patients from Mainz being self-reportedly healthier on both measures. Moreover, Mainz patients were slightly more extraverted and felt less limited while performing vision-dependent activities than their Berlin counterparts. On none of the (t1) sociodemographic variables, affect measures, situation-specific coping responses (content or content-free), or most of the ophthalmic data did Mainz patients differ significantly from Berlin participants.

8.2. Appendix B: Central Constructs

Table B1
Central Constructs: Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	SD	Min	Max	Skew (SE)	Kurt (SE)	α
Major Predictors							
Coping Situation-Specific (t1)							
Focus on Positive	2.25	.60	1	3.50	.03 (.23)	-.28 (.46)	.70
Seeking Support	1.81	.60	1	4	.86 (.23)	.97 (.46)	.73
Active Coping	1.77	.68	1	4	.97 (.23)	.56 (.46)	.74
Evasive Coping	1.35	.37	1	2.73	1.42 (.23)	2.15 (.46)	.61
Content-Free Features of Coping Situation-Specific							
Selective Coping	.38	.35	.02	2.02	2.03 (.23)	5.07 (.46)	-
Range of Coping	2.57	1.08	.00	4	-.46 (.23)	-.46 (.46)	.57
Coping Dispositional (t4)							
Focus on Positive/D	2.37	.65	1	3.50	-.16 (.25)	-.52 (.49)	.76
Seeking Support/D	1.86	.63	1	4	.72 (.25)	.26 (.49)	.76
Active Coping/D	2.07	.80	1	4	.31 (.25)	-.91 (.49)	.81
Evasive Coping/D	1.43	.45	1	3.30	1.72 (.25)	3.96 (.49)	.70
Content-Free Features of Coping Dispositional							
Selective Coping/D	.46	.39	.00	2	1.52 (.25)	2.58 (.49)	-
Range of Coping/D	2.83	1.16	.00	4	-.80 (.25)	-.11 (.49)	.59
NEO Personality Traits (t1)							
Neuroticism	1.50	.56	.17	3.42	.26 (.23)	.74 (.46)	.69
Extraversion	2.15	.56	.67	3.67	.29 (.23)	.05 (.46)	.71
Openness to Experience	2.46	.58	1.11	4.00	.07 (.23)	.34 (.46)	.60

(Table continued)

Table B1 (continued)

	Mean	SD	Min	Max	Skew (SE)	Kurt (SE)	α
Major Predictors							
Neuroticism/S	1.26	.76	.00	3.50	.79 (.23)	.52 (.46)	.74
Extraversion/S	1.91	.69	.00	3.71	.39 (.23)	.30 (.46)	.69
Situation-Specific Outcomes							
Positive Affect							
Admission (t1)	1.88	.58	1.00	3.30	.34 (.23)	-.47 (.46)	.86
Surgery (t2)	1.84	.60	1.00	3.70	.615 (.24)	.05 (.47)	.88
Discharge (t3)	2.18	.74	1.00	4.00	.40 (.24)	-.55 (.48)	.92
6 Weeks Post (t4)	2.29	.67	1.00	3.91	.06 (.25)	-.26 (.49)	.91
Negative Affect							
Admission (t1)	1.34	.29	1.00	2.70	1.43 (.23)	3.61 (.46)	.72
Surgery (t2)	1.35	.33	1.00	2.40	1.18 (.24)	1.18 (.47)	.82
Discharge (t3)	1.15	.17	1.00	1.78	1.34 (.24)	1.86 (.48)	.50
6 Weeks Post (t4)	1.21	.25	1.00	2.40	1.80 (.25)	4.83 (.49)	.70
PANAS Facets							
PA-Joviality							
Admission (t1)	1.36	.53	1.00	3.67	1.93 (.23)	4.10 (.46)	.79
Surgery (t2)	1.33	.48	1.00	3.00	1.67 (.24)	2.63 (.47)	.73
Discharge (t3)	2.07	.82	1.00	4.00	.58 (.24)	-.47 (.48)	.76
6 Weeks Post (t4)	1.95	.76	1.00	4.00	.76 (.25)	.34 (.49)	.83
PA-Self Assurance							
Admission (t1)	1.76	.63	1.00	3.67	.56 (.23)	-.26 (.46)	.50
Surgery (t2)	1.79	.65	1.00	4.00	.72 (.24)	.47 (.47)	.60
Discharge (t3)	1.86	.78	1.00	4.00	.80 (.24)	-.02 (.48)	.76
6 Weeks Post (t4)	2.06	.73	1.00	4.00	.24 (.25)	-.60 (.49)	.73

(Table continued)

Table B1 (continued)

		Mean	SD	Min	Max	Skew (SE)	Kurt (SE)	α
Situation-Specific Outcomes								
PA-Attentiveness								
Admission	(t1)	2.68	.92	1.00	4.00	-.33 (.23)	-.79 (.46)	.74
Surgery	(t2)	2.48	.90	1.00	4.00	.03 (.24)	-.77 (.47)	.80
Discharge	(t3)	2.50	.91	1.00	4.00	-.04 (.24)	-.81 (.48)	.80
6 Weeks Post	(t4)	2.73	.84	1.00	4.00	-.59 (.25)	-.20 (.49)	.74
PA-Low Fatigue								
Admission	(t1)	2.02	.84	1.00	4.00	.50 (.23)	-.59 (.46)	.78
Surgery	(t2)	2.03	.92	1.00	4.00	.47 (.24)	-1.00 (.47)	.86
Discharge	(t3)	2.49	.89	1.00	4.00	.04 (.24)	-.75 (.48)	.79
6 Weeks Post	(t4)	2.70	.80	1.00	4.00	-.40 (.25)	-.43 (.49)	.73
NA-Anxiety								
Admission	(t1)	1.49	.46	1.00	4.00	1.8 (.23)	6.78 (.46)	.69
Surgery	(t2)	1.54	.54	1.00	3.25	1.16 (.24)	1.16 (.47)	.78
Discharge	(t3)	1.19	.27	1.00	2.25	1.62 (.24)	2.41 (.48)	.53
6 Weeks Post	(t4)	1.31	.38	1.00	2.50	1.27 (.25)	1.03 (.49)	.61
NA-Sadness								
Admission	(t1)	1.28	.51	1.00	3.00	1.8 (.23)	2.58 (.46)	-
Surgery	(t2)	1.20	.42	1.00	3.00	1.91 (.24)	2.79 (.47)	-
Discharge	(t3)	1.09	.29	1.00	2.00	2.93 (.24)	6.70 (.48)	-
6 Weeks Post	(t4)	1.28	.59	1.00	4.00	2.66 (.25)	8.35 (.49)	-
NA-Anger								
Admission	(t1)	1.37	.33	1.00	2.33	.77 (.23)	.10 (.46)	.24
Surgery	(t2)	1.38	.36	1.00	2.33	.79 (.24)	-.06 (.47)	.33
Discharge	(t3)	1.22	.30	1.00	2.33	1.71 (.24)	3.15 (.48)	.15
6 Weeks Post	(t4)	1.18	.30	1.00	2.33	1.97 (.25)	3.10 (.49)	.28
NA-Guilt								
Admission	(t1)	1.04	.21	1.00	2.52	5.53 (.23)	32.15 (.46)	.20
Surgery	(t2)	1.02	.10	1.00	1.50	4.81 (.24)	21.59 (.47)	-

(Table continued)

Table B1 (continued)

	Mean	SD	Min	Max	Skew (SE)	Kurt (SE)	α
Situation-Specific Outcomes							
NA-Guilt							
Discharge (t3)	1.01	.05	1.00	1.50	10.04 (.24)	100.8 (.48)	-
6 Weeks Post (t4)	1.02	.15	1.00	2.00	6.74 (.25)	44.39 (.49)	.50
Affect Balance							
Admission (t1)	.53	.65	-1.00	2.10	.11 (.23)	-.18 (.46)	-
Surgery (t2)	.48	.74	-1.40	2.40	.12 (.24)	-.19 (.47)	-
Discharge (t3)	1.03	.77	-.30	3.00	.40 (.24)	-.37 (.48)	-
6 Weeks Post (t4)	1.08	.74	-.50	2.80	-.15 (.25)	-.37 (.49)	-
Satisfaction with Pre-Surgical Coping (t4)	3.63	.57	2	4	-1.36 (.25)	.73 (.49)	.79
Longer-Term Well-Being Outcomes							
Life Satisfaction (t1)	2.90	.81	1	4	-.54 (.23)	.07 (.46)	-
Life Satisfaction (t2)	3.15	.73	1	4	-.41 (.25)	-.47 (.49)	-
Depressive Symptoms (t4)	11.81	7.31	.00	36	.84 (.25)	.73 (.49)	.82
Longer-Term Functional Outcomes							
Number of Activities (t1)	8.49	2.04	2	11	-.49 (.23)	-.13 (.46)	.71
Number of Activities (t4)	8.37	2.00	4	11	-.49 (.25)	-.43 (.50)	.73
Number of Activities (t1; w/out Driving)	7.59	1.51	1.00	9.00	-1.37 (.23)	2.68 (.46)	.63
Number of Activities (t4; w/out Driving)	7.62	1.43	4.00	9.00	-1.09 (.25)	.50 (.50)	.69
Intensity of Limitations (t1)	1.73	.90	.00	3.67	-.03 (.23)	-.52 (.46)	.94
Intensity of Limitations (t4)	1.16	.82	.00	4.00	1.33 (.25)	2.89 (.50)	.96

(Table continued)

Table B1 (continued)

	Mean	SD	Min	Max	Skew (SE)	Kurt (SE)	α
Longer-Term Functional Outcomes							
Intensity of Limitations (t1; w/out Driving)	1.66	.89	.00	3.67	.03 (.24)	-.59 (.47)	.95
Intensity of Limitations (t4; w/out Driving)	1.16	.88	.00	4.00	1.20 (.26)	2.07 (.52)	.96

Note. Dashes indicate that due to the nature of the scale (e.g., one item scale) the computation of Cronbach's α was not possible.

8.3. Appendix C: Documentation of Analyses

8.3.1. The Brief COPE: Inter-Item and Inter-Scale Correlations of the Original Two-Item Subscales

Table C1
Inter-Item and Inter-Scale Correlations of the Brief COPE (Situation-Specific)

Brief COPE (Situation-Specific)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Self Distraction	**.56**	.33	.41	-.19	.12	-.03	.37	.11	.29	.23	.39	.12	.27	.28
2. Denial		**.20**	.22	-.01	-.02	-.04	.19	.14	.36	.32	.23	.00	.43	.13
3. Emotional Support			**.60**	-.12	.26	-.06	.16	.05	.35	.18	.20	.10	.06	.27
4. Behavioral Disengagement				**-.39**	-.16	-.11	-.36	-.11	-.26	-.16	-.32	-.17	-.04	-.04
5. Positive Reframing					**.45**	.31	.14	-.05	.10	.22	.20	.42	.18	.13
6. Humor						**.24**	.05	-.01	.03	.20	.07	.34	.15	-.00
7. Active Coping							**.43**	.06	.38	.26	.60	-.01	.31	.13
8. Substance Use								**.57**	.13	.13	.10	.03	.10	-.08
9. Instrumental Support									**.64**	.36	.30	.16	.19	.23
10. Venting										**.27**	.28	.16	.21	.22
11. Planning											**.40**	.09	.32	.15
12. Acceptance												**.47**	.10	.21
13. Self-Blame													**.41**	.20
14. Religion														**.69**

Note. $N = 110$. With this sample size, all correlations greater than .19 are significant at the .05 level. Diagonal, bold: Item-intercorrelations of the two-item subscales of the Brief COPE (situation-specific).

Table C2
Inter-Item and Inter-Scale Correlations of the Brief COPE (Dispositional)

Brief COPE (Dispositional)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Self Distraction/D	**.50**	.47	.17	-.12	.29	.14	.45	.02	.32	.25	.36	.08	.26	.41
2. Denial/D		**.41**	.06	.02	.21	.05	.29	-.08	.31	.37	.32	.07	.45	.21
3. Emotional Support/D			**.52**	-.19	.21	.01	.18	.08	.45	.20	.15	.14	.17	.29
4. Behavioral Disengagement/D				**-.26**	-.17	.11	-.49	.04	-.46	-.04	-.41	-.16	.01	-.20
5. Positive Reframing/D					**.49**	.38	.16	-.05	.24	.16	.07	.53	.24	.22
6. Humor/D						**.37**	.04	-.03	-.10	.12	-.10	.29	.07	-.01
7. Active Coping/D							**.45**	-.12	.50	.32	.74	.07	.25	.30
8. Substance Use/D								**.52**	-.06	-.00	-.01	-.07	.11	.04
9. Instrumental Support/D									**.63**	.22	.48	-.06	.35	.31
10. Venting/D										**.12**	.30	.17	.46	.30
11. Planning/D											**.43**	.10	.40	.31
12. Acceptance/D												**.61**	.06	.19
13. Self-Blame/D													**.48**	.34
14. Religion/D														**.70**

Note. n = 94. With this sample size, all correlations greater than .20 are significant at the .05 level. Diagonal, bold: Item-intercorrelations of the two-item subscales of the Brief COPE (dispositional). /D= dispositional.

8.3.2. The Brief COPE: Documentation on the Final CFA Models of the Situation-Specific and Dispositional Versions

Table C3
Final Modified CFA Models of the Brief COPE-Situation-Specific and -Dispositional with Significant Coefficients Presented in Completely Standardized Form

	Support Seeking Φ=1		Focus on Positive Φ=1		Evasive Coping Φ=1		Active Coping Φ=1	
	Sit.-Spec.	Dispo.	Sit.-Spec.	Dispo.	Sit.-Spec.	Dispo.	Sit.-Spec.	Dispo.
	λ (δ)	λ (δ)	λ (δ)	λ (δ)	λ (δ)	λ (δ)	λ (δ)	λ (δ)
Emotional Support	.46 (.79)	.51 (.74)						
Instrumental Support	.74 (.45)	.83 (.31)						
Religion	.37 (.86)	.46 (.79)						
Humor			.51 (.74)	.38 (.86)				
Acceptance			.64 (.59)	.52 (.75)				
Positive Reframing			.66 (.56)	1.00 (.00)*				
Denial					.62 (.61)	.61 (.63)		
Self-Blame					.55 (.70)	.74 (.45)		
Venting					.55 (.70)	.61 (.63)		
Active Coping							.77 (.41)	.82 (.33)
Planning							.78 (.39)	.91 (.17)

Note. $N_{situation\text{-}specific} = 110$. $n_{dispositional} = 94$. All coefficients are significant at the .01 level and presented in completely standardized form. *Using Rindskopf parameterization, negative variances are not possible, zero unique variances, however, do occur (Rindskopf, 1983).

Table C4

Intercorrelations of the Latent Factors of the Final Modified CFA, Brief COPE Situation-Specific (Above Diagonal) and Dispositional (Below Diagonal)

Brief COPE	1	2	3	4
1. Support Seeking		.25†	.71***	.55***
2. Focus on Positive	.32**		.28†	.21
3. Evasive Coping	.55**	.31*		.59***
4. Active Coping	.65***	.11	.56***	

Note. $94 \leq N \leq 110$. Above Diagonal: Latent factor intercorrelations, situation-specific. Below diagonal: Latent factor intercorrelations: Dispositional. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

8.3.3. The PANAS: Additional Analyses on PA and NA Subfacets

Table C5

Means and Contrasts of PA Facets Pre-Surgery

PA Facet	Admission				Surgery			
	Mean (SD)	Contrasts (Simple)			Mean (SD)	Contrasts (Simple)		
		F	dfs	η^2		F	dfs	η^2
Attentiveness	2.68 (.92)	Reference			2.48 (.90)	Reference		
Joviality	1.36 (.53)	256.39***	1 109	.70	1.33 (.48)	218.45***	1 101	.68
Self-Assurance	1.76 (.63)	208.35***	1 109	.66	1.79 (.65)	107.17***	1 101	.51
Low-Fatigue	2.02 (.84)	88.51***	1 109	.45	2.03 (.92)	43.79***	1 101	.30

Note. Only time-points for which predictions were made have been tested. Subfacets Joviality, Self Assurance, and Low-Fatigue are compared to Attentiveness as the facet of reference. Admission: WSF Facet Wilk's λ=.29, $F(3, 107)$= 88.75, p<.001, partial η^2=.71. Surgery: WSF Facet Wilk's λ=.32, $F(3, 99)$= 71.78, p<.001, partial η^2=.69. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Table C6

Means and Contrasts of NA Facets Pre-Surgery

NA Facet	Admission				Surgery			
	Mean (SD)	Contrasts (Simple)			Mean (SD)	Contrasts (Simple)		
		F	dfs	η^2		F	dfs	η^2
Anxiety	1.49 (.46)	Reference			1.54 (.54)	Reference		
Sadness	1.28 (.51)	16.85***	1 109	.13	1.20 (.42)	51.26***	1 101	.34
Anger	1.37 (.33)	11.34**	1 109	.09	1.38 (.36)	15.96***	1 101	.14
Guilt	1.04 (.21)	92.13***	1 109	.46	1.02 (.09)	94.10***	1 101	.48

Note. Only time-points for which predictions were made have been tested. Subfacets Sadness, Anger, and Guilt are compared to Anxiety as the facet of reference. Admission: WSF Facet Wilk's λ=.49, F(3, 107)= 36.96, p<.001, partial η^2=.51. Surgery: WSF Facet Wilk's λ=.47, $F(3,99)$= 37.02, p<.001, partial η^2=.53. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

8.3.4. Additional Control Analyses for the Prediction of State Positive Affect

Table C7
Summary of Regression Analyses: NEO-Personality Traits Predicting State Positive Affect

Outcome	R	R^2	ΔR^2
Positive Affect t1			
Morbidity			
Pre-Visual Acuity S	.40	.16***	
Anesthesia			
NEO added	.50	.25	.09*
Positive Affect t2			
Morbidity	.18	.03	
Anesthesia			
NEO added	.37	.13	.10*
Positive Affect t3			
Morbidity	.08	.01	
NEO added	.33	.11	.10*
Change PA t2			
PA t1 and			
Morbidity			
Pre-Visual Acuity S	.72	.51***	
Anesthesia			
NEO added	.74	.54	.03
Change PA t3			
PA2 and			
Morbidity			
Pre-Visual Acuity S	.74	.55***	
Anesthesia			
NEO added	.77	.59	.04*

Note. PA = Positive Affect. NEO = Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness. Pre-Visual Acuity S = pre-surgical visual acuity in the eye operated on.† $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Table C8
Summary of Regression Analyses Situation-Specific Coping Predicting State Positive Affect

Outcome	R	R^2	ΔR^2
Positive Affect t1			
Morbidity	.40	.16***	
Pre-Visual Acuity S			
Anesthesia			
Coping added	.58	.33	.17***
Positive Affect t2			
Morbidity	.18	.03	
Anesthesia			
Coping added	.48	.23	.20***

(Table continued)

Table C8 (continued)

Outcome	R	R^2	ΔR^2
Positive Affect t3			
Morbidity	.08	.01	
Coping added	.44	.19	.18***
Positive Affect t4			
Morbidity			
Post-Visual Acuity S	.20	.04	
Coping added	.35	.12	.08
Change PA t2			
PA t1 and			
Morbidity	.72	.51***	
Pre-Visual Acuity S			
Anesthesia			
Coping added	.74	.54	.03
Change PA t3			
PA t2 and			
Morbidity	.74	.55***	
Pre-Visual Acuity S			
Anesthesia			
Coping added	.76	.57	.02

Note. PA = Positive Affect. Coping = situation specific coping strategies: Focus on Positive, Active Coping, Support Seeking, Evasive Coping. Pre-/Post Visual Acuity S = pre-/post-surgical visual acuity in the eye operated on. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

8.3.5. Additional Control Analyses for the Prediction of Coping by Higher-Order Personality Traits

Table C9
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analyses: NEO-Personality Traits Predicting Situation-Specific Coping

Coping Situation-Specific (N = 110)	Focus on Positive[a]		Active Coping[b]		Seeking Support[c]		Evasive Coping[d]	
	β	ΔR^2	β	ΔR^2	β	ΔR^2	β	ΔR^2
Rival Predictors		.09*		.23***		.26***		.24***
Neuroticism	-.21*	.04*	-.03	.00	.17†	.02†	.18*	.03*
Rival Predictors		.09*		.23***		.26***		.24***
Extraversion	.22*	.05*	-.01	.00	.11	.01	-.04	.00
Rival Predictors		.09*		.23***		.26***		.24***
Openness	.13	.01	.24**	.05**	.03	.00	-.21*	.04*

Note. a: Rival predictors of Focus on Positive coping: previous experience with cataract surgery. b: Rival predictors of Active Coping: type of anesthesia, best corrected visual acuity in the eye operated on. c: Rival predictors of Seeking Support: Multimorbidity. d: Rival predictors of Evasive Coping: none. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Table C10
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analyses: NEO-Personality Traits Predicting Dispositional Coping

Coping Dispositional (n = 94)	Focus on Positive/D[b]		Active Coping/D[a]		Seeking Support/D[a]		Evasive Coping/D[a]	
	β	ΔR^2	β	ΔR^2	β	ΔR^2	β	ΔR^2
Rival Predictors		.10		.31***		.34***		.28***
Neuroticism	-.00	.00	.02	.00	.07	.00	.27**	.06**
Rival Predictors		.10		.31***		.34***		.28***
Openness	.11	.01	.26**	.07**	-.08	.01	-.17†	.03†

Note. a: Rival predictors: Age, sex. b: Rival predictors: Age, sex, 1st/2nd Eye. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

8.3.6. Additional Documentation of Analyses Concerning Coping Satisfaction

Table C11
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Neuroticism Predicting Coping Satisfaction

Coping Satisfaction	B	SE B	β
Step1			
Age	.01	.01	.22*
Sex	-.12	.12	-.11
1st/2nd Eye	.18	.12	.16
Step 2			
Age	.02	.01	.27*
Sex	-.06	.12	-.05
1st/2nd Eye	.15	.11	.14
Neuroticism	-.27	.10	-.28**

Note. $R^2 = .08^{\dagger}$ for Step 1; $\Delta R^2 = .07^{**}$ for Step 2. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Table C12
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Situation-Specific Coping Predicting Coping Satisfaction

Coping Satisfaction	B	SE B	β
Step1			
Age	.01	.01	.22*
Sex	-.12	.12	-.11
1st/2nd Eye	.18	.12	.16
Step 2			
Age	.02	.01	.19†
Sex	-.15	.12	-.13
1st/2nd Eye	.09	.11	.08
Focus on Positive	.29	.11	.29**
Support Seeking	.05	.11	.06
Active Coping	-.24	.09	-.27*
Evasive Coping	-.34	.19	-.20†

Note. $R^2 = .08^{\dagger}$ for Step 1; $\Delta R^2 = .17^{**}$ for Step 2. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

8.3.7. Content-Free Aspects of Coping Predict Affect Balance

Table C13
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis: Situation-Specific Content-Free Aspects of Coping Predicting Affect Balance.

Outcome	β	R	ΔR^2
Affect Balance t1 (N=110)			
Rival Predictors [a]	-	.45	.20**
add Total Range of Coping	.13	.47	.01
add Selective Coping	.28**	.54	.08**
Affect Balance t2 (n=102)			
Rival Predictors [b]	-	.43	.18**
add Total Range of Coping	.12	.44	.01
add Selective Coping	.23*	.50	.05*
Affect Balance t3 (n=101)			
Rival Predictors [c]	-	.32	.10*
add Total Range of Coping	.11	.34	.01
add Selective Coping	.30**	.45	.09**
Affect Balance t4 (n=94)			
Rival Predictors [d]	-	.32	.10†
add Total Range of Coping	.18†	.36	.03†
add Selective Coping	-.01	.36	.00
Change in Affect Balance t2 to t3			
Rival Predictors [c]	-	.71	.50***
(Affect Balance t2 added)			
add Total Range of Coping	.02	.71	.00
add Selective Coping	.15†	.72	.02†
Change in Affect Balance t3 to t4			
Rival Predictors [d]	-	.39	.15*
(Affect Balance t3 added)			
add Total Range of Coping	.19†	.44	.04†
add Selective Coping	-.09	.45	.01

Note. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. a: Age, sex, 1st/2nd Eye, multimorbidity, type of anesthesia, pre-visual acuity in the eye operated on. b: Age, sex, 1st/2nd Eye, anesthesia. c: Age, sex, 1st/2nd Eye. d: Age, sex, 1st/2nd Eye, change in visual acuity in the eye operated on, multimorbidity.

Table C14
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis: Situation-Specific Content-Free Aspects of Coping and Coping Content Scales Predicting Affect Balance.

Outcome	β	R	ΔR^2
Affect Balance t1 (n = 109)			
Sit.-Spec. Coping Scales	-	.45	.20***
add Total Range of Coping	.12	.45	.00
add Selective Coping	.05	.45	.00

(Table continued)

Table C14 (continued)

Outcome	β	R	ΔR^2
Affect Balance t2 (n = 101)			
Sit.-Spec. Coping Scales	-	.43	.19***
add Total Range of Coping	.12	.44	.01
add Selective Coping	-.09	.44	.00
Affect Balance t3 (n = 100)			
Sit.-Spec. Coping Scales	-	.40	.16**
add Total Range of Coping	.14	.41	.00
add Selective Coping	.14	.42	.01
Affect Balance t4 (n = 93)			
Sit.-Spec. Coping Scales	-	.34	.11*
add Total Range of Coping	.28*	.40	.05*
add Selective Coping	-.25	.43	.02
Change in Affect Balance t2 to t3 (n = 100)			
Sit.-Spec. Coping Scales (Affect Balance t2 added)	-	.72	.51***
add Total Range of Coping	.04	.72	.00
add Selective Coping	.20	.73	.01
Change in Affect Balance t3 to t4 (n = 85)			
Sit.-Spec. Coping Scales (Affect Balance t3 added)	-	.43	.19***
add Total Range of Coping	.31	.50	.06*
add Selective Coping	.26	.52	.02

Note. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. Situation-specific coping scales: Focus on Positive, Active Coping, Support Seeking, Evasive Coping.

8.3.8. Content-Free Aspects of Coping Predicting Affect Above and Beyond Content Scales?

Table C15
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analyses: Content and Content-Free Coping Predicting Positive Affect at Different Points in Time.

Outcome	β	R	ΔR^2
Positive Affect t1 (n = 109)			
Sit.-Spec. Coping Scales	-	.45	.21***
add Total Range of Coping	.25	.46	.01
add Selective Coping	.15	.47	.01
Positive Affect t2 (n = 102)			
Sit.-Spec. Coping Scales	-	.44	.19**
add Total Range of Coping	.38*	.49	.05*
add Selective Coping	-.04	.49	.00

(Table continued)

Table C15 (continued)

Outcome	β	R	ΔR^2
Positive Affect t3 (n = 101)			
Sit.-Spec. Coping Scales	-	.42	.18**
add Total Range of Coping	.24	.43	.01
add Selective Coping	.15	.44	.01
Positive Affect t4 (n = 94)			
Sit.-Spec. Coping Scales	-	.30	.09†
add Total Range of Coping	.40*	.41	.07**
add Selective Coping	-.18	.42	.01
Change in Positive Affect t2 to t3 (n = 100)			
Sit.-Spec. Coping Scales (PA t2 added)	-	.75	.57***
add Total Range of Coping	-.04	.76	.00
add Selective Coping	.18	.76	.01
Change in Positive Affect t3 to t4 (n = 85)			
Sit.-Spec. Coping Scales (PA t3 added)	-	.47	.22***
add Total Range of Coping	.43*	.55	.08**
add Selective Coping	-.20	.56	.01

Note. PA= Positive Affect. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. Situation-specific coping scales: Focus on Positive, Active Coping, Support Seeking, Evasive Coping.

Table C16
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analyses: Content and Content-Free Coping Predicting Negative Affect at Different Points in Time.

Outcome	β	R	ΔR^2
Negative Affect t1 (n = 109)			
Sit.-Spec. Coping Scales	-	.49	.24***
add Total Range of Coping	.24	.50	.01
add Selective Coping	.20	.51	.02
Negative Affect t2 (n = 101)			
Sit.-Spec. Coping Scales	-	.36	.13*
add Total Range of Coping	.41*	.41	.04*
add Selective Coping	.12	.41	.01
Negative Affect t3 (n = 100)			
Sit.-Spec. Coping Scales	-	.28	.08
add Total Range of Coping	.44*	.36	.06*
add Selective Coping	.01	.36	.00
Negative Affect t4 (n = 93)			
Sit.-Spec. Coping Scales	-	.35	.13*
add Total Range of Coping	.26	.36	.01
add Selective Coping	.28	.39	.02

(Table continued)

Table C16 (continued)

Outcome	β	R	ΔR^2
Change in Negative Affect t2 to t3 (n = 100)			
Sit.-Spec. Coping Scales (NA t2 added)	-	.51	.26***
add Total Range of Coping	.28	.53	.03†
add Selective Coping	-.04	.53	.00
Change in Negative Affect t3 to t4 (n = 85)			
Sit.-Spec. Coping Scales (NA t3 added)	-	.37	.14*
add Total Range of Coping	.28	.39	.01
add Selective Coping	.27	.41	.02

Note. NA= Negative Affect. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. Situation-specific coping scales: Focus on Positive, Active Coping, Support Seeking, Evasive Coping.

8.3.9. Content-Free Aspects of Coping Predicting Long-Term Outcomes Above and Beyond Content Scales?

Table C17

Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analyses: Dispositional Content and Content-Free Measures of Coping Predicting Life Satisfaction (t1).

Life Satisfaction t1	β	R	ΔR^2
Rival Predictors [a]	-	.33	.11*
Dispositional Coping Scales [b]		.51	.26***
add Total Range of Coping/D	-.11	.51	.00

Note. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. a: Age, sex, mutlimorbidity, pre-surgical visual acuity in the eye operated on. b: Dispositional scales: Focus on Positive/D, Seeking Support/D, Active Coping/D, Evasive Coping/D.

8.3.10. Age and Multimorbidity

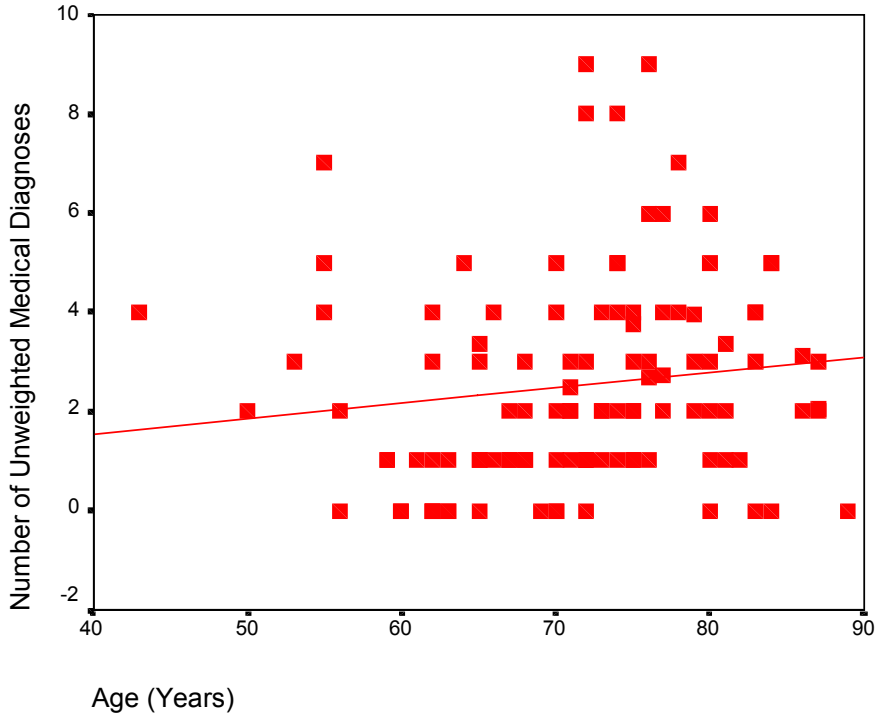

Figure C1. *Age trajectory: Number of unweighted medical diagnoses, N=110.*

Table C18
Spearman Correlations of Different Diseases with Age.

Diagnoses		
German	***English***	**Age**
Arthritis oder Rheuma	*Arthritis*	.22*
Erkrankungen der Leber, des Magen- oder Darmtrakts	*Gastrointestinal Diseases*	-.02
Herzerkrankungen	*Heart Disease*	.10
Nieren- oder Harnwegserkrankungen	*Kidney and Urinary Diseases*	.14
Kreislaufstörungen	*Blood Pressure Irregularities*	.20†
Stoffwechselerkrankungen (z.B. Schilddrüsen oder Hormonerkrnakungen)	*Metabolic Diseases*	-.02
Diabetes	*Diabetes*	-.00
Osteoporose	*Osteoporosis*	.31**
Parkinson	*Parkinson's Disease*	.13
Lähmungen infolge eines Schlaganfalls	*Partial Paralyses after Stroke*	-.00
Hüftleiden	*Hip-Related Problems*	-.11

Note. Spearman Correlations. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

8.4. Appendix D: Net of Affectivity Versions Neuroticism/S and Extraversion/S Additional Analyses

8.4.1. Neuroticism/S and Extraversion/S Predict Positive Affect

Table D1
Pearson Correlations between Personality Traits and Outcome Variables State Positive and Negative Affect.

	Neuroticism/S	Extraversion/S
PA t1 (N = 110)	-.16	.13
PA t2 (n = 102)	-.17†	.27**
PA t3 (n = 101)	-.31**	.22*
PA t4 (n = 94)	-.17	.10
NA t1 (N = 110)	.37***	.01
NA t2 (n = 102)	.30**	-.04
NA t3 (n = 101)	.22**	-.02
NA t4 (n = 94)	.09	.12

Note. PA= Positive Affect; NA= Negative Affect. Neuroticism/S=net of negative affectivity items; Extraversion/S=net of Positive Affectivity items. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Table D2
Hierarchical Regression Analysis: NEO/S Personality Traits Predicting Positive Affect t1

Positive Affect t1 (N = 110)	B	SE B	β
Step1			
Age	-.01	.01	-.14
Sex	-.22	.11	-.19†
1st /2nd Eye	.20	.11	.18†
Step 2			
Age	-.01	.01	-.09
Sex	-.20	.11	-.18†
1st/2nd Eye	.15	.11	.13
Neuroticism/S	-.03	.08	-.04
Extraversion/S	.05	.08	.06
Openness	.23	.09	.23*

Note. $R^2 = .09$* for Step 1; $\Delta R^2 = .06$† for Step 2. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Table D3
Hierarchical Regression Analysis: NEO/S Personality Traits Predicting Positive Affect t2

Positive Affect t2 (n = 102)	B	SE B	β
Step1			
Age	-.01	.01	-.15
Sex	-.21	.12	-.17†
1st/2nd Eye	.28	.11	.23*
Step 2			
Age	-.01	.01	-.10
Sex	-.18	.12	-.15
1st/2nd Eye	.23	.11	.20*
Neuroticism/S	-.04	.08	-.05
Extraversion/S	.18	.08	.21*
Openness	.11	.10	.11

Note. $R^2 = .11$** for Step 1; $\Delta R^2 = .06$† for Step 2. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Table D4
Hierarchical Regression Analysis: NEO/S Personality Traits Predicting Positive Affect t3

Positive Affect t3 (n = 101)	B	SE B	β
Step1			
Age	-.01	.01	-.08
Sex	-.30	.15	-.20*
1st/2nd Eye	.28	.14	.19†
Step 2			
Age	-.00	.01	-.02
Sex	-.18	.16	-.12
1st/2nd Eye	.26	.14	.18†
Neuroticism/S	-.23	.11	-.23*
Extraversion/S	.15	.11	.14
Openness	.01	.12	.01

Note. R^2 = .09* for Step 1; ΔR^2 = .08* for Step 2. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Table D5
Hierarchical Regression Analysis: NEO/S Personality Traits Predicting Change in PA t1 to t2

Positive Affect t2 (n = 102)	B	SE B	β
Step1			
Positive Affect t1	.68	.08	.67***
Age	-.00	.01	-.04
Sex	-.07	.09	-.06
1st/2nd Eye	.12	.09	.09
Step 2			
Positive Affect t1	.68	.08	.67***
Age	-.00	.01	-.02
Sex	-.06	.09	-.06
1st/2nd Eye	.11	.09	.10
Neuroticism/S	.03	.06	.00
Extraversion/S	.14	.06	.17*
Openness	-.05	.08	-.05

Note. R^2 = .52*** for Step 1; ΔR^2 = .03 for Step 2. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Table D6
Hierarchical Regression Analysis: NEO/S Personality Traits Predicting Change in PA t2 to t3

Positive Affect t3 (n = 101)	B	SE B	β
Step1			
Positive Affect t2	.90	.09	.73***
Age	.00	.01	.03
Sex	-.11	.11	-.08
1st/2nd Eye	.03	.10	.02
Step 2			
Positive Affect t2	.90	.09	.72
Age	.00	.01	.05
Sex	-.01	.11	-.01
1st/2nd Eye	.05	.10	.03
Neuroticism/S	-.20	.08	-.20**
Extraversion/S	-.01	.08	-.01
Openness	-.09	.09	-.07

Note. R^2 = .55*** for Step 1; ΔR^2 = .04* for Step 2. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

8.4.2. Neuroticism/S Predicts Negative Affect

Table D7
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis: Neuroticism/S Predicting Negative Affect t1

Negative Affect t1 (N = 110)	B	SE B	β
Step1			
Age	-.01	.00	-.14
Sex	.11	.06	.20*
1st/2nd Eye	-.06	.06	-.10
Step 2			
Age	-.01	.00	-.20*
Sex	.05	.06	.08
1st/2nd Eye	-.05	.05	-.08
Neuroticism/S	.14	.04	.38***

Note. R^2 = .06† for Step 1; ΔR^2 = .13*** for Step 2. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Table D8
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis: Neuroticism/S Predicting Negative Affect t2

Negative Affect t2 (n = 102)	B	SE B	β
Step1			
Age	-.00	.00	-.06
Sex	.18	.07	.27**
1st/2nd Eye	-.16	.06	-.25**
Step 2			
Age	-.00	.00	-.10
Sex	.12	.07	.19†
1st/2nd Eye	-.17	.06	-.25**
Neuroticism/S	.12	.04	.27**

Note. R^2 = .13** for Step 1; ΔR^2 = .06** for Step 2. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Table D9
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis: Neuroticism/S Predicting Negative Affect t3

Negative Affect t3 (n = 101)	B	SE B	β
Step1			
Age	.00	.00	.04
Sex	.04	.04	.12
1st/2nd Eye	-.03	.03	-.09
Step 2			
Age	.00	.00	.01
Sex	.02	.04	.05
1st/2nd Eye	-.03	.03	-.09
Neuroticism/S	.05	.03	.20†

Note. R^2 = .03 for Step 1; ΔR^2 = .03† for Step 2. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

8.4.3. Neuroticism/S and Extraversion/S Predict Long-Term Outcomes

Table D10
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis: Neuroticism/S and Extraversion/S Predicting Depressive Symptoms and Life Satisfaction

Outcome	β (last step)	R^2	ΔR^2
Depressive Symptoms			
Rival Predictors [a]		.34***	
Neuroticism/S added	.38***	.46	.11***
Life Satisfaction t4			
Rival Predictors [b]		.08†	
Extraversion/S added	.16	.11	.03
Change in Life Satisfaction t1 to t4			
Rival Predictors (t1 added) [b]		.18**	
Extraversion/S added	.22*	.22	.04*

Note. a: Age, sex, multimorbidity, change in visual acuity in the eye operated on. b: Age, sex, multimorbidity, change in visual acuity in the eye operated on. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

8.4.4. Neuroticism/S and Extraversion/S Predict Coping

Table D11
Correlations of Neuroticism/S and Extraversion/S with Situation-Specific and Dispositional Coping.

Coping Situation-Specific (N=110)	Neuroticism/S	Extraversion/S
Focus on Positive	-.10	.23*
Active Coping	.06	.18†
Support Seeking	.28**	.11
Evasive Coping	.24*	.04
Coping Dispositional (n = 94)		
Focus on Positive/D	.16	.01
Active Coping/D	.11	.05
Support Seeking/D	.23*	.02
Evasive Coping/D	.32**	.07

Note. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Table D12
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analyses: Neuroticism/S and Extraversion/S Predicting Situation-Specific Coping.

Coping Situation-Specific (N = 110)	Focus on Positive		Active Coping		Seeking Support		Evasive Coping	
	β	ΔR^2	β	ΔR^2	β	ΔR^2	β	ΔR^2
Rival Predictors		.12*		.23***		.27***		.25***
Neuroticism/S	-.17	.02	-.01	.00	.16†	.02†	.21*	.04*
Rival Predictors		.12*		.23***		.27***		.25***
Extraversion/S	.22*	.04*	.14	.02	.04	.00	-.06	.00

Note. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. Betas are last step. Rival Predictors: Age, sex, 1./2. eye, and all situation-specific coping scales but the one serving as the outcome.

Table D13
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analyses: Neuroticism/S and Extraversion/S Predicting Dispositional Coping.

Coping Dispositional (n = 94)	Focus on Positive/D		Active Coping/D		Seeking Support/D		EvasiveCoping/D	
	β	ΔR^2	β	ΔR^2	β	ΔR^2	β	ΔR^2
Rival Predictors		.10		.31***		.34***		.28***
Neuroticism/S	.10	.01	.02	.00	.03	.00	.26**	.06**
Rival Predictors		.10		.31***		.34***		.28***
Extraversion/S	.01	.00	-.00	.00	-.05	.00	.09	.01

Note. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. Betas are last step. Rival Predictors: Age, sex, multimorbidity, change in visual acuity and all dispositional coping scales but the one serving as the outcome

8.4.5. Neuroticism/S and Extraversion/S Predict the Affects: Directly and Indirectly

Table D14
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Negative Affect t1

Negative Affect t1 (N = 110)	B	SE B	β
Step1			
Age	-.01	.00	-.14
Sex	.11	.06	.20*
1st/2nd Eye	-.06	.05	-.10
Step 2			
Age	-.01	.00	-.20*
Sex	.05	.06	.08
1st/2nd Eye	-.05	.05	-.08
Neuroticism/S	.14	.04	.38***
Step 3			
Age	-.01	.00	-.17*
Sex	.04	.05	.07
1st/2nd Eye	-.04	.05	-.07
Neuroticism/S	.10	.04	.27**
Focus on Positive	-.09	.04	-.19*
Seeking Support	.14	.05	.29**
Active Coping	.07	.04	.18†
Evasive Coping	.02	.08	.00

Note. $R^2 = .06^{\dagger}$ for Step 1; $\Delta R^2 = .13^{***}$ for Step 2; $\Delta R^2 = .14^{***}$ for Step 3 . † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Table D15
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Negative Affect t2

Negative Affect t2 (n = 102)	B	SE B	β
Step 1			
Age	-.00	.00	-.06
Sex	.18	.07	.27**
1st/2nd Eye	-.16	.06	-.25**
Step 2			
Age	-.00	.00	-.10
Sex	.12	.07	.19†
1st/2nd Eye	-.17	.06	-.25**
Neuroticism/S	.12	.04	.27**
Step 3			
Age	-.00	.00	-.10
Sex	.14	.07	.21*
1st/2nd Eye	-.16	.06	-.25**
Neuroticism/S	.06	.05	.15
Focus on Positive	-.06	.05	-.12
Seeking Support	.06	.06	.11
Active Coping	.00	.05	.00
Evasive Coping	.20	.09	.23*

Note. $R^2 = .13^{**}$ for Step 1; $\Delta R^2 = .06^{**}$ for Step 2; $\Delta R^2 = .07^{\dagger}$ for Step 3 . † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Table D16
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Positive Affect t2

Positive Affect t2 (n = 102)	B	SE B	β
Step 1			
Age	-.01	.01	-.15
Sex	-.21	.12	-.17†
1st/2nd Eye	.28	.11	.23*
Step 2			
Age	-.01	.01	-.11
Sex	-.20	.12	-.16†
1st/2nd Eye	.25	.11	.21*
Extraversion/S	.19	.08	.22*
Step 3			
Age	-.01	.01	-.15
Sex	-.13	.11	-.11
1st/2nd Eye	.18	.11	.15†
Extraversion/S	.09	.08	.11
Focus on Positive	.35	.09	.35***
Seeking Support	-.02	.10	-.02
Active Coping	.16	.09	.18†
Evasive Coping	-.08	.16	-.05

Note. R^2 = .11** for Step 1; ΔR^2 = .05* for Step 2; ΔR^2 = .13** for Step 3 . † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p<.001$.

Table D17
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Residualized Change of Positive Affect t1 to t2

Positive Affect t2 (n = 102)	B	SE B	β
Step 1			
Positive Affect t1	.68	.08	.67***
Age	-.00	.01	-.04
Sex	-.07	.09	-.06
1st/2nd Eye	.12	.09	.10
Step 2			
Positive Affect t1	.66	.07	.66***
Age	-.00	.01	-.01
Sex	-.07	.09	-.06
1st/2nd Eye	.11	.08	.09
Extraversion/S	.14	.06	.16*
Step 3			
Positive Affect t1	.62	.08	.62***
Age	-.00	.01	-.03
Sex	-.06	.09	-.05
1st/2nd Eye	.09	.09	.08
Extraversion/S	.11	.06	.13
Focus on Positive	.13	.08	.13†
Seeking Support	-.03	.08	-.03
Active Coping	.04	.07	.05
Denial/Self-Blame	-.10	.12	-.07

Note. R^2 = .52*** for Step 1; ΔR^2 = .03† for Step 2; ΔR^2 = .02 for Step 3 . † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p<.001$.

Table D18
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Positive Affect t3

Positive Affect t3 (n = 101)	B	SE B	β
Step 1			
Age	-.01	.01	-.08
Sex	-.30	.15	-.20*
1st/2nd Eye	.28	.14	.19†
Step 2			
Age	-.00	.01	-.04
Sex	-.17	.16	-.12
1st/2nd Eye	.28	.14	.19*
Neuroticism/S	-.26	.10	-.26*
Step 3			
Age	-.01	.01	-.08
Sex	-.12	.15	-.08
1st/2nd Eye	.19	.13	.13
Neuroticism/S	-.25	.11	-.25*
Focus on Positive	.44	.12	.36***
Seeking Support	.05	.13	.04
Active Coping	.04	.11	.03
Evasive Coping	.05	.21	.03

Note. R^2 = .09* for Step 1; ΔR^2 = .06* for Step 2; ΔR^2 = .14** for Step 3 . † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p<.001$.

Table D19
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Residualized Change of Positive Affect t2 to t3

Positive Affect t3 (n = 101)	B	SE B	β
Step 1			
Positive Affect t2	.90	.09	.73***
Age	.00	.01	.03
Sex	-.11	.11	-.08
1st/2nd Eye	.03	.10	.02
Step 2			
Positive Affect t2	.88	.09	.71***
Age	.05	.01	.06
Sex	-.02	.11	-.01
1st/2nd Eye	.03	.10	.02
Neuroticism/S	-.20	.07	-.20**
Step 3			
Positive Affect t2	.83	.10	.67***
Age	.00	.01	.03
Sex	-.03	.11	-.02
1st/2nd Eye	.03	.10	.02
Neuroticism/S	-.21	.08	-.21**
Focus on Positive	.14	.10	.11
Seeking Support	.05	.10	.04
Active Coping	-.11	.08	-.10
Evasive Coping	.11	.15	.05

Note. R^2 = .55*** for Step 1; ΔR^2 = .03** for Step 2; ΔR^2 = .02 for Step 3 . † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p<.001$.

8.4.6. Neuroticism/S Predicts Longer-Term Outcomes: Directly and Indirectly

Table D20
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Depressive Symptoms t4

Depressive Symptoms (n = 94)	B	SE B	β
Step1			
Age	-.05	.07	-.06
Sex	2.30	1.33	.16†
Change Visual Acuity S	-.03	.03	-.08
Multimorbidity	1.69	.31	.51***
Step 2			
Age	-.08	.07	-.11
Sex	.85	1.27	.06
Change Visual Acuity S	-.03	.03	-.09
Multimorbidity	1.36	.29	.41***
Neuroticism/S	3.52	.82	.38***
Step 3			
Age	-.07	.06	-.09
Sex	1.86	1.28	.13
Change Visual Acuity S	-.04	.03	-.11
Multimorbidity	1.31	.30	.40***
Neuroticism/S	3.35	.83	.36***
Focus on Positive/D	-2.48	.87	-.22**
Seeking Support/D	-1.49	1.07	-.13
Active Coping/D	1.49	.86	.16†
Denial/Self-Blame/D	2.04	1.51	.13

Note. R^2 = .34*** for Step 1; ΔR^2 = .11*** for Step 2; ΔR^2 = .08** for Step 3 . † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. ChangeVisual Acuity S = Change in best corrected distance visual acuity, eye operated on.

8.4.7. Neuroticism/S Predicts Positive Affect: Directly and Indirectly via Selective Coping

Table D21
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Positive Affect t3

Positive Affect t3 (n = 101)	B	SE B	β
Step1			
Age	-.01	.01	-.08
Sex	-.29	.15	-.20†
1st/2nd Eye	.28	.15	.19†
Multimorbidity	-.01	.04	-.04
Step 2			
Age	-.00	.01	-.04
Sex	-.18	.16	-.12
1st/2nd Eye	.28	.14	.19*
Multimorbidity	.01	.04	.03
Neuroticism/S	-.27	.11	-.27**
Step 3			
Age	-.00	.01	-.03
Sex	-.14	.15	-.10
1st/2nd Eye	.25	.14	.17†
Multimorbidity	.01	.03	.02
Neuroticism/S	-.23	.11	-.22*
Selective Coping Sit.-Spec.	.53	.19	.26**

Note. R^2 = .09† for Step 1; ΔR^2 = .06* for Step 2; ΔR^2 = .06** for Step 3 . † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Table D22
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Positive Affect t3

Positive Affect t3 (n = 101)	B	SE B	β
Step1			
Positive Affect t2	.90	.09	.73***
Age	.00	.01	.03
Sex	-.11	.11	-.07
1st/2nd Eye	.03	.11	.02
Multimorbidity	-.01	.03	-.02
Step 2			
Positive Affect t2	.88	.09	.71***
Age	.01	.01	.05
Sex	-.02	.11	-.02
1st/2nd Eye	.04	.10	.02
Multimorbidity	.01	.03	.03
Neuroticism/S	-.21	.08	-.20**
Step 3			
Positive Affect t2	.84	.09	.68***
Age	.01	.01	.06
Sex	-.01	.11	-.01
1st/2nd Eye	.03	.10	.02
Multimorbidity	.01	.02	.03
Neuroticism/S	-.19	.08	-.19*
Selective Coping Sit.-Spec	.24	.14	.12†

Note. R^2 = .55*** for Step 1; ΔR^2 = .03* for Step 2; ΔR^2 = .01† for Step 3 . † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

8.4.8. Neuroticism/S Predicts Intensity of Limitations at t1: Directly and Indirectly via Total Range of Coping/D

Table D23
Summary of Hierarchical Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Intensity of Limitations t1

Intensity of Limitation t1	β (last step)	R	ΔR^2
Rival Predictors	-	.28	.08†
2. Step Neuroticism/S	.18†	.35	.05*
3. Step Total Range of Coping/D added	.19†	.40	.03†

Note. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. Rival predictors: Age, sex, pre-surgical visual acuity in the eye operated on.

Table D24
Intensity of Limitation Predicted by Neuroticism/S, Dispositional Content Scales and Total Range of Coping

Intensity of Limitation t1	R	ΔR^2
1. Step Rival Predictors	.28	.08†
2. Step Neuroticism/S	.35	.05*
3. Step Coping/D	.41	.05†
4. Step Total Range of Coping/D added	.42	.00

Note. † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. Rival predictors: Age, sex, pre-surgical visual acuity in the eye operated on.

8.5. Appendix E: Additional Information on Materials and Tests

8.5.1. Consent Form: Participation (German)

Erklärung zur freiwilligen Teilnahme an der Studie „Grauer Star“

Nachname _____

Vorname _____

Ich nehme freiwillig an der Studie „Grauer Star“ teil und bin damit einverstanden, daß meine Angaben gespeichert werden. Meine Angaben werden ausschließlich für wissenschaftliche Zwecke verwendet.

Ich kann diese Einwilligung jederzeit wieder zurückziehen.

Berlin/Mainz, den _____

(Datum)

X_____

(Unterschrift)

8.5.2. Consent Form: Participation (English)

Consent for Voluntary Participation in the Study "Cataract"

Last Name _____

First Name _____

I voluntarily participate in the study "Cataract". I give my consent that the information I provide is saved. Said information is only used for scientific purposes. I can retract my consent at any time.

Berlin/Mainz, _____

(Date)

X_____

(Signature)

8.5.3. Consent Form: Patient Confidentiality (German)

Erklärung zur ärztlichen Schweigepflicht

Nachname _____

Vorname _____

Ich bin damit einverstanden, daß mein operierender Augenarzt

Dr. _____

Name der Klinik: _____

gegenüber den Wissenschaftlern der Studie „Grauer Star“ ergänzende Angaben zu meinem Gesundheitszustand und zur Behandlung macht, und entbinde ihn/sie für diese Angaben von der ärztlichen Schweigepflicht.

Ich kann diese Einwilligung jederzeit wieder zurückziehen.

Berlin/Mainz, den _____

(Datum)

X_____

(Unterschrift)

8.5.4. Consent Form: Patient Confidentiality (English)

Consent for partial repeal of patient confidentiality

*Last Name*_____

First Name _____

I consent in my surgeon's

Dr. (Surgeons Name) _____

Hospital: _____

offering additional information on my current health status and treatment to the scientists conducting the "Cataract" study. Thus, I agree with the partial repeal of patient confidentiality. I can retract this consent at any time.

Berlin/Mainz, _____

(Date)

X_____

(Signature)

8.5.5. The Brief COPE: German and English Versions (Carver, 1997)

Instruction, Situation-Specific (t1):
Im folgenden geht es darum, wie Sie sich in der letzten Woche gefühlt haben, wenn Sie an die bevorstehende Operation dachten. Beurteilen Sie bitte, inwiefern die folgenden Aussagen auf Ihr Denken und Handeln in der letzten Woche zutreffen. Bitte machen Sie für jede Aussage eine Angabe.
(The next section deals with how you have felt during the past week when you were thinking about the upcoming surgery. Please, rate how much each statement resembles your thoughts and actions during the past week. Please, endorse each item.)

Instruction, Dispositional (t4):
Beurteilen Sie jetzt bitte, inwiefern die folgenden Aussagen auf Ihr Denken und Handeln in vergangenen unangenehmen oder schwierigen Situationen zutreffen. Bitte machen Sie für jede Aussage eine Angabe.
(Please, rate how much each statement resembles your thoughts and actions in past demanding or difficult situations. Please, endorse each item.)

Original Two-Item Subscales:

1. Self-distraction, items 1 and 19
2. Active coping, items 2 and 7
3. Denial, items 3 and 8
4. Substance use, items 4 and 11
5. Use of emotional support, items 5 and 15
6. Use of instrumental support, items 10 and 23
7. Behavioral disengagement, items 6 and 16
8. Venting, items 9 and 21
9. Positive reframing, items 12 and 17
10. Planning, items 14 and 25
11. Humor, items 18 and 28
12. Acceptance, items 20 and 24
13. Religion, items 22 and 27
14. Self-blame, items 13 and 26

Possible Endorsements:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
überhaupt nicht *(not at all)*	ein bißchen *(a little bit)*	ziemlich *(considerably)*	sehr *(very much)*

Items:

1. Ich habe mich mit Arbeit oder anderen Sachen beschäftigt, um auf andere Gedanken zu kommen. *(I've been turning to work or other activities to take my mind off things.)*

2. Ich habe mich darauf konzentriert, etwas an meiner Situation zu verändern. *(I've been concentrating my efforts on doing something about the situation I'm in.)*

3. Ich habe mir eingeredet, daß das alles nicht wahr ist. *(I've been saying to myself "this isn't real.")*

4. Ich habe Alkohol oder andere Mittel zu mir genommen, um mich besser zu fühlen. *(I've been using alcohol or other drugs to make myself feel better.)*

5. Ich habe aufmunternde Unterstützung von anderen erhalten. *(I've been getting emotional support from others.)*

6. Ich habe es aufgegeben, mich damit zu beschäftigen. *(I've been giving up trying to deal with it.)*

7. Ich habe aktiv gehandelt, um die Situation zu verbessern. *(I've been taking action to try to make the situation better.)*

8. Ich wollte einfach nicht glauben, daß mir das passiert. *(I've been refusing to believe that it has happened.)*

9. Ich habe meinen Gefühlen freien Lauf gelassen. *(I've been saying things to let my unpleasant feelings escape.)*

10. Ich habe andere Menschen um Hilfe und Rat gebeten. *(I've been getting help and advice from other people.)*

11. Um das durchzustehen, habe ich mich mit Alkohol oder anderen Mitteln besänftigt. *(I've been using alcohol or other drugs to help me get through it.)*

12. Ich habe versucht, die Dinge von einer positiveren Seite zu betrachten. *(I've been trying to see it in a different light, to make it seem more positive.)*

13. Ich habe mich selbst kritisiert und mir Vorwürfe gemacht. *(I've been criticizing myself.)*

14. Ich habe versucht, mir einen Plan zu überlegen, was ich tun kann. *(I've been trying to come up with a strategy about what to do.)*

15. Jemand hat mich getröstet und mir Verständnis entgegengebracht. *(I've been getting comfort and understanding from someone.)*

16. Ich habe versucht, die Situation in den Griff zu kriegen. *(r; English translation: I've tried to get the situation under control. English original: I've been giving up the attempt to cope.)*

17. Ich habe versucht, etwas Gutes in dem zu finden, was mir passiert ist. *(I've been looking for something good in what is happening.)*

18. Ich habe Witze darüber gemacht. *(I've been making jokes about it.)*

19. Ich habe etwas unternommen, um mich abzulenken. *(I've been doing something to think about it less.)*

20. Ich habe mich damit abgefunden, daß es passiert ist. *(I've been accepting the reality of the fact that it has happened.)*

21. Ich habe offen gezeigt, wie schlecht ich mich fühle. *(I've been expressing my negative feelings.)*

22. Ich habe versucht, Halt in meinem Glauben zu finden. *(I've been trying to find comfort in my religion or spiritual beliefs.)*

23. Ich habe versucht, von anderen Menschen Rat oder Hilfe einzuholen. *(I've been trying to get advice or help from other people about what to do.)*

24. Ich habe gelernt, damit zu leben. *(I've been learning to live with it.)*

25. Ich habe mir viele Gedanken darüber gemacht, was hier das Richtige wäre. *(I've been thinking hard about what steps to take.)*

26. Ich habe mir für die Dinge, die mir widerfahren sind, selbst die Schuld gegeben. *(I've been blaming myself for things that happened.)*

27. Ich habe gebetet oder meditiert. *(I've been praying or meditating.)*

28. Ich habe alles mit Humor genommen. *(I've been making fun of the situation.)*

8.5.6. The PANAS: German and English Versions (Watson, Clark, & Tellegen, 1988)

Instruction: German (English)

Im Anschluß finden Sie eine Liste von Wörtern, die unterschiedliche Gefühle beschreiben. Bitte kreuzen Sie für jedes Wort an, wie sehr dieses Gefühl am heutigen Tag auf Sie zutrifft. Machen Sie bitte für jedes Wort eine Angabe. *(Following this, you will find a list of adjectives that describe different emotions. Please, endorse every item according to how you have felt today. Please, endorse each item.)*

Table E1
The PANAS: Positive and Negative Affect, Subfacets.

Positive Affect			Negative Affect		
German	*English*	Subfacet	German	*English*	Subfacet
aktiv	*active*	Low Fatigue	betrübt	*distressed*	Sadness
munter	*alert*	Low Fatigue	beschämt	*ashamed*	Guilt
beflügelt	*inspired*	Joviality	schuldig	*guilty*	Guilt
freudig erregt	*excited*	Joviality	aufgeregt	*upset*	Anger
begeistert	*enthusiastic*	Joviality	feindselig	*hostile*	Anger
stark	*strong*	Assurance	reizbar	*irritable*	Anger
stolz	*proud*	Assurance	verängstigt	*scared*	Anxiety
entschlossen	*determined*	Assurance	nervös	*nervous*	Anxiety
aufmerksam	*attentive*	Attentiveness	durcheinander	*jittery*	Anxiety
interessiert	*interested*	Attentiveness	besorgt	*afraid*	Anxiety

Note. The *Positive* and *Negative Affect* items were presented in a different order. Items were rated on a 4-point scale: *überhaupt nicht (not at all; 1)*, *ein bißchen (a little bit; 2)*, *ziemlich (considerably; 3)*, *sehr (very much ;4)*. The Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) by Watson, Clark, and Tellegen (1988).

8.5.7. Assessment of Vision-Related Functional Status (after Javitt et al., 1997)

Instruction German (English)

Im folgenden möchten wir Sie bitten einzuschätzen, wie schwierig oder wie leicht momentan verschiedene Aktivitäten für Sie sind, wenn Sie eine Brille oder sonstige Sehhilfen benutzen. Sie können hierbei zwischen den folgenden Aussagen wählen: *sehr leicht, leicht, schwierig, sehr schwierig*. Wenn Sie eine der Aktivitäten gar nicht ausüben, machen Sie dafür bitte ein Kreuz in der ganz rechten Spalte. Bitte lassen Sie keine Zeile aus und machen Sie für jede der folgenden Aktivitäten eine Angabe.
(Next, we would like for you to rate, how easy or difficult the pursuit of a number of activities is for you at the moment, if you wear your glasses or make use of other vision aids. You can choose between a number of options: very easy, easy, undecided, difficult,

very difficult. If you do not at all pursue a given activity, please mark the column to the very right. Please, try not to skip a line and endorse each item.)

Table E2
Items after the Cataract TyPE Specification by Javitt and Colleagues (1997)

German	English
1. Rasieren oder Schminken	Shaving or putting on make-up
2. Alltagsverrichtungen (Einkauf, Haushalt etc.)	Usual daily activities (grocery shopping, cleaning)
3. Hobbies	Hobbies
4. Theater-/Kinobesuche	Going to the movies or theater
5. Freunde/Verwandte besuchen	Visiting friends or family
6. Sport treiben	Sports
7. Lesen (Zeitschriften, Bücher, etc.)	Reading (newspapers, books)
8. Fernsehen	Watching TV
9. Straßenschilder lesen	Reading street signs
10. Autofahren: tagsüber	Daytime driving
11. Autofahren: nachts	Nighttime driving