Real-world assessment of effectiveness and safety of filgotinib in 286 ulcerative colitis patients in 9 UK centres

Supporting information

Supplementary Table 1 - Details of patients with prior exposure to tofacitinib

Dose at tofacitinib discontinuation	Time on tofacitinib (months)	Reason for tofacitinib discontinuation†	Continuing filgotinib at time of data collection	Time on filgotinib (days)	Baseline disease activity status	Reason for discontinuing filgotinib†	Disease activity status at most recent review (for those continuing on filgotinib)
5 mg BD	8	SLOR	No	76	Moderate	PNR	
10 mg BD	9	SLOR	No	84	Severe	SLOR	
10 mg BD	38	Side effects	No	180	Remission	PNR	
10 mg BD	3	PNR	No	275	Remission	PNR	
10 mg BD	3	PNR	No	43	Moderate	PNR	
10 mg BD	7	Side effects	No	43	Moderate	PNR	
10 mg BD	4	PNR	No	305	Moderate	PNR	
10 mg BD	3	Side effects	No	31	Remission	Patient choice	
10 mg BD	18	SLOR	No	241	Mild	PNR	
10 mg BD	7	SLOR	Yes	404	Moderate		Remission
10 mg BD	2	PNR	Yes	260	Moderate		Unable to assess as missing data
10 mg BD	7	Other	Yes	242	(Missing)		Unable to assess as missing data
(Missing)	(Missing)	(Missing)	Yes	314	Remission		Remission
10 mg BD	9	PNR	Yes	281	Moderate		Remission
10 mg BD	11	Patient's decision	Yes	321	Mild		Non-response
10 mg BD	24	SLOR	Yes	163	Severe		Remission
10 mg BD	37	SLOR	Yes	238	Remission		Remission
(Missing)	(Missing)	(Missing)	Yes	212	Mild		Unable to assess as missing data

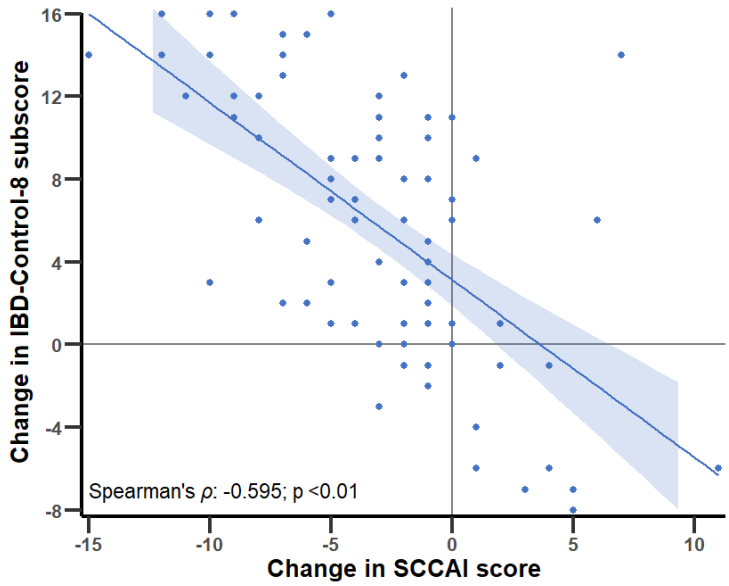
† Abbreviations: PNR – primary non-response; SLOR – secondary loss of response

Supplementary Table 2 - Reasons that patients were included in (green) or excluded from (pink) the active disease set for the assessment of effectiveness

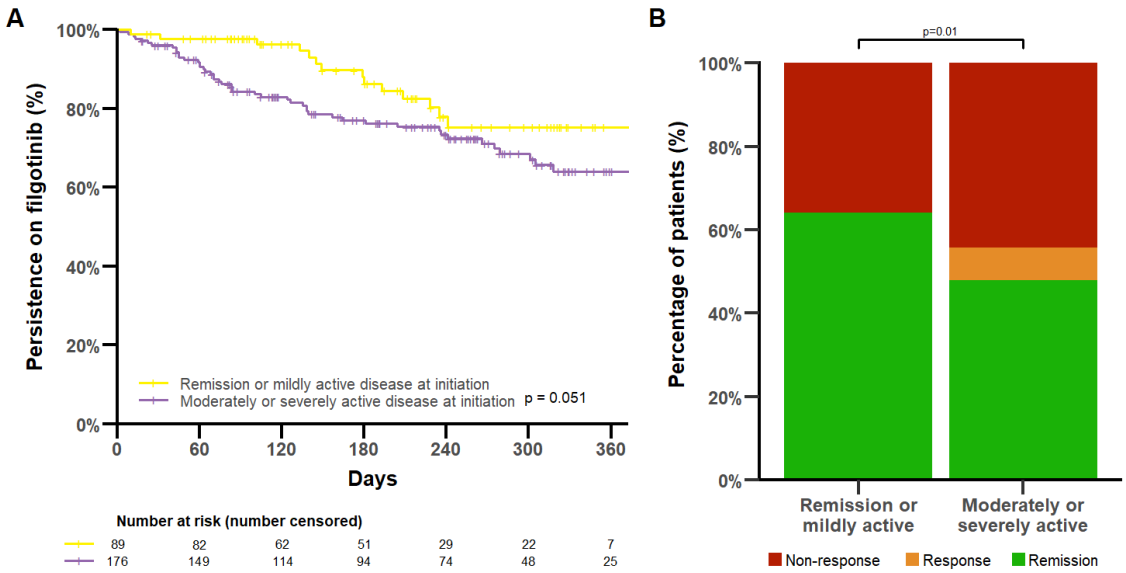
			Clinical marker status at initiation		
			Missing	Remission	Suitable[†]
Objective marker status at initiation	All missing		7	3	16
	≥1 baseline objective marker result available	0 positive[‡]	10	5	16
		1 positive[‡]	17	10	103
		2 positive[‡]	10	11	61
		3 positive[‡]	3	3	11

[†] Clinical disease activity score indicating mildly, moderately or severely active disease

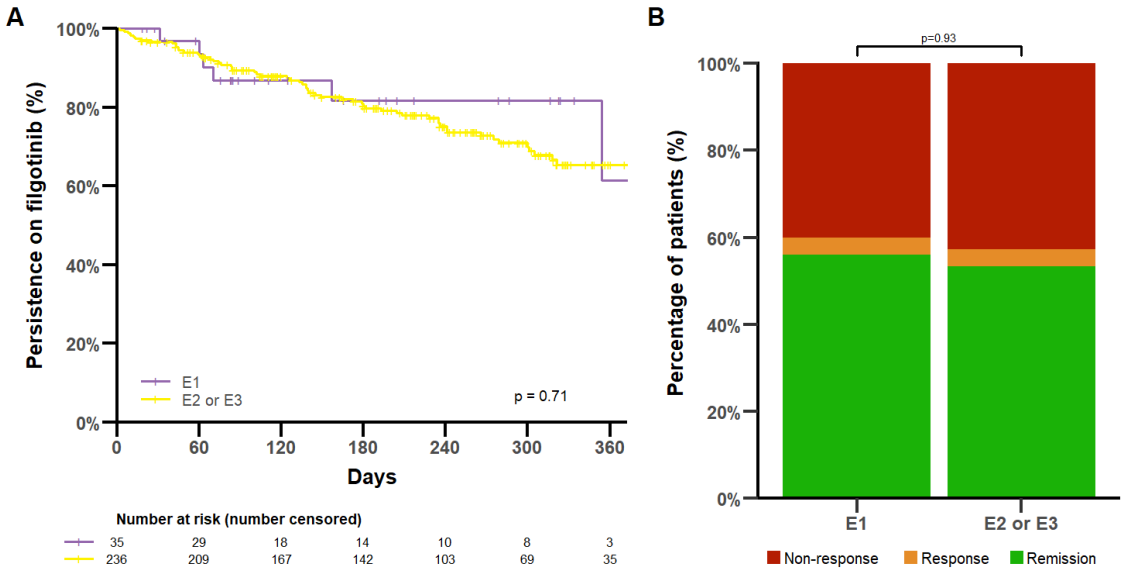
[‡] Positive markers defined as CRP >5 mg/L, faecal calprotectin concentration >250 µg/g and endoscopy score indicating mildly, moderately or severely active disease



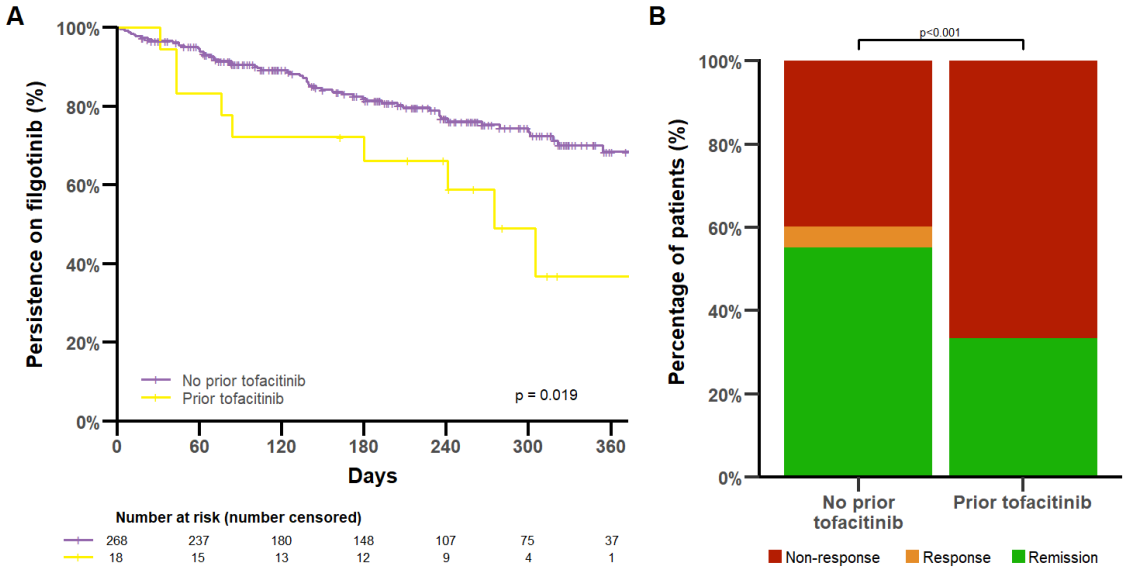
Supplementary Figure 1 – Correlation between change in clinical disease activity score (SCCAI) and quality of life measure (IBD-Control-8 subscore) from baseline to the most recent review



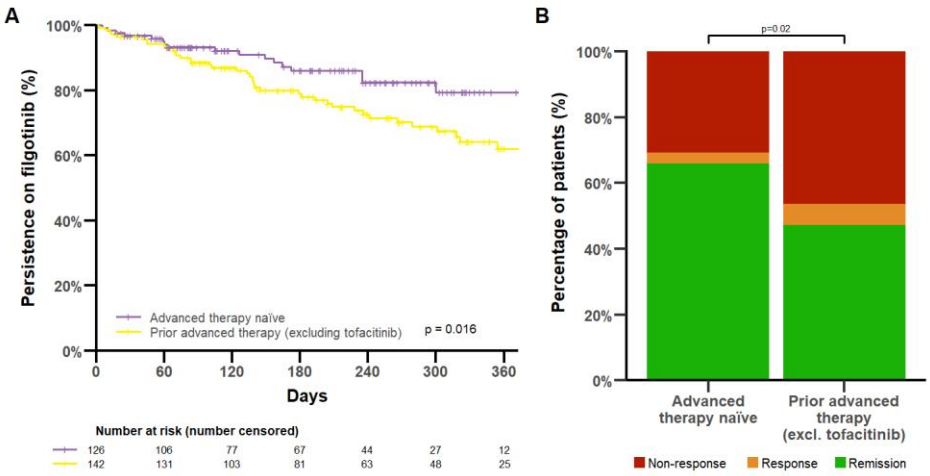
Supplementary Figure 2 - Drug persistence and clinical effectiveness outcomes at the most recent review by baseline disease severity (clinical and endoscopic assessments)



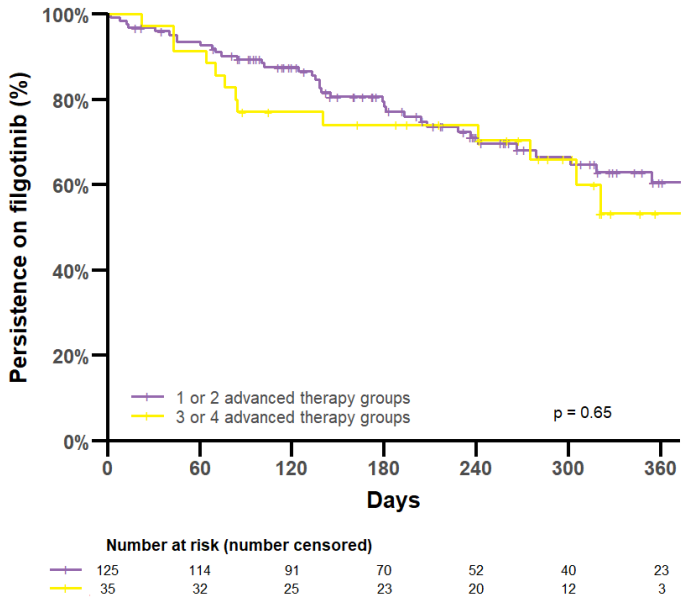
Supplementary Figure 3 - Drug persistence and clinical effectiveness outcomes at the most recent review by disease extent



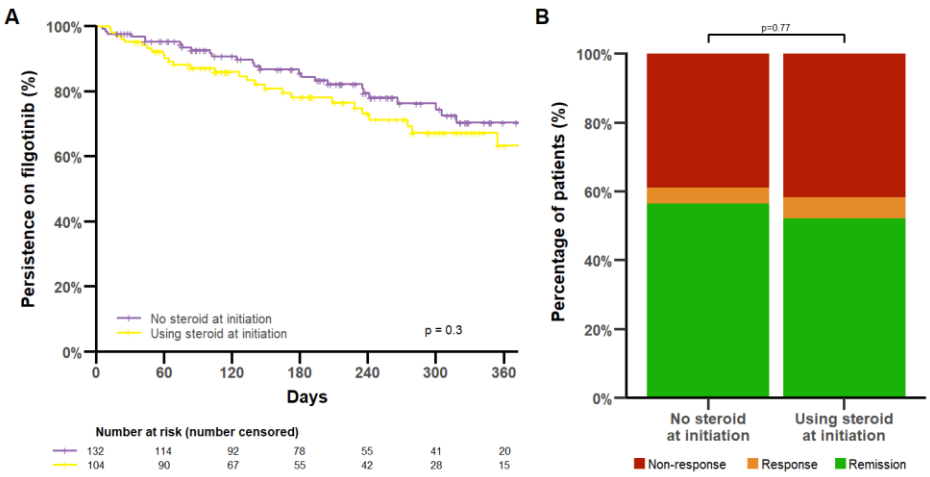
Supplementary Figure 4 - Drug persistence and clinical effectiveness outcomes at the most recent review by prior tofacitinib exposure



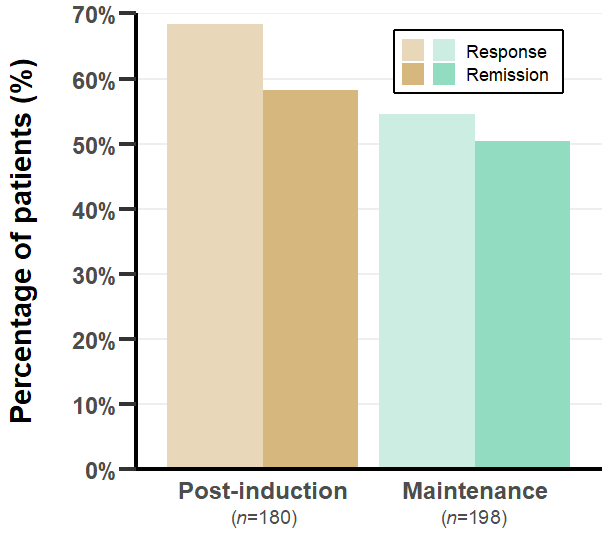
Supplementary Figure 5 - Drug persistence and clinical effectiveness outcomes at the most recent review by prior exposure to advanced therapies (excluding tofacitinib)



Supplementary Figure 6 - Drug persistence by number of advanced therapy groups



Supplementary Figure 7 - Drug persistence and clinical effectiveness outcomes at the most recent review by steroid use at the time of filgotinib initiation



Supplementary Figure 8 - Effectiveness outcomes for all patients (including patients not meeting the definition of active disease)