A prediction model for successful increase of adalimumab dose intervals in patients with Crohn's disease: secondary analysis of the pragmatic open-label randomised controlled non-inferiority LADI trial

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SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Predictor	Successful dose interval increase 60.6%[1]	Failed dose interval increase 39.4%[1]
Smoking status		
Current	13%	19%
Never or Ex	87%	81%
Concomitant Immunosuppressants	18%	15%
Previous therapy with infliximab	44%	44%
Previous therapy with adalimumab	17%	13%
Disease duration (years)	12.4 (6.4, 18.2)	16.0 (7.8, 20.7)
Remission duration (years)	2.9 (1.3, 6.0)	2.4 (1.6, 5.7)
Time on adalimumab (years)	4.9 (2.2, 7.0)	5.0 (2.8, 7.0)
Previous IBD-related intra-abdominal surgeries	36%	48%
Age at diagnosis		
A1 (<17)	12%	17%
A2 (17-40)	78%	73%
A3 (>40)	10%	9.8%
Disease extent		
L1, ileal	25%	25%
L2, colonic	19%	23%
L3, ileocolonic	57%	53%
L4, upper disease	9.7%	20%
Disease phenotype		
B1, non-stricturing, non-penetrating	61%	55%
B2, stricturing	20%	32%
B3, penetrating	19%	13%
P, perianal disease	30%	29%
HBI	1.00 (0.00, 2.00)	2.00 (0.00, 4.00)
CRP (mg/L)	1.50 (1.00, 3.00)	1.30 (1.00, 3.80)
FCP (mg/kg)	24 (13, 56)	48 (18, 83)
Adalimumab level (µg/ml)	10.2 (8.1, 11.6)	9.1 (5.9, 11.9)

IBD: inflammatory bowel disease, HBI: Harvey-Bradshaw Index, FCP: faecal calprotectin, CRP: c-reactive protein

[1] Data are averaged over the imputed datasets, %; Median (IQR)

Supplementary Table 1: Baseline predictor values stratified by outcome

Supplementary 2. AUC, calibration intercept and calibration slope for the models predicting successful interval increase.

Estimate	**Apparent**	**Optimism**	**Optimism-corrected**
Minimal lambda			
AUC	0.73	0.09	0.63
Intercept	−0.41	−0.36	−0.05
Slope	1.92	0.81	1.11
One standard error rule			
AUC	0.70	0.07	0.63
Intercept	−0.93	−0.95	0.02
Slope	3.13	1.95	1.18

AUC: Area under the receiver operating characteristic curve, Intercept: Calibration intercept, Slope: Calibration slope