

Article Title

Impact of Omaveloxolone on Serum Lipids in Patients with Friedreich Ataxia: A One-Year Real-World Analysis

Journal

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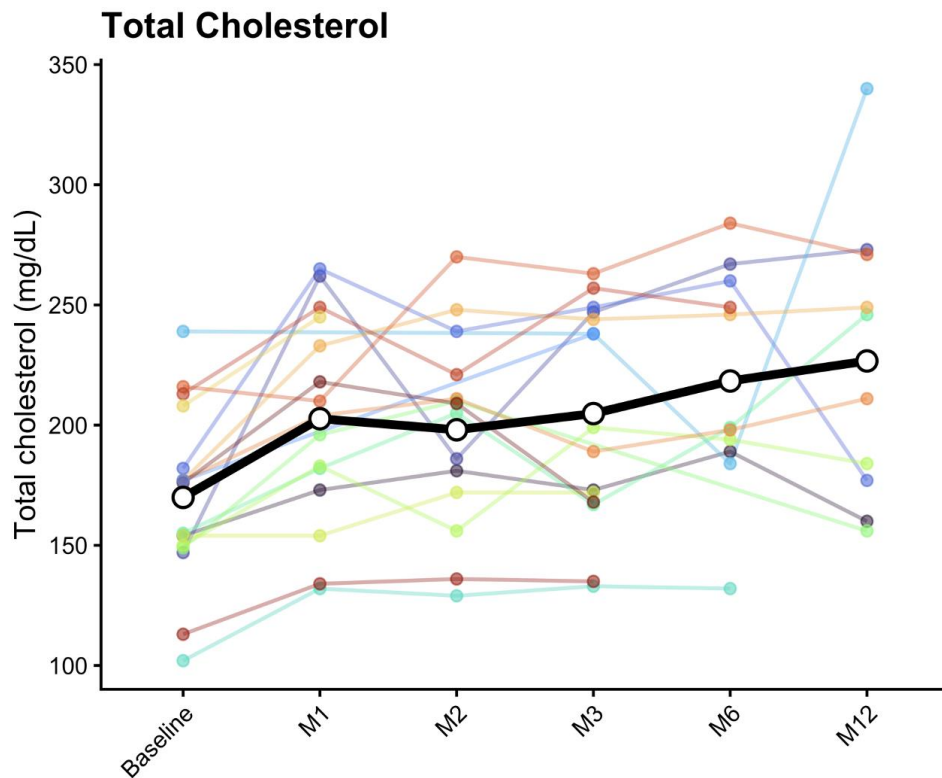
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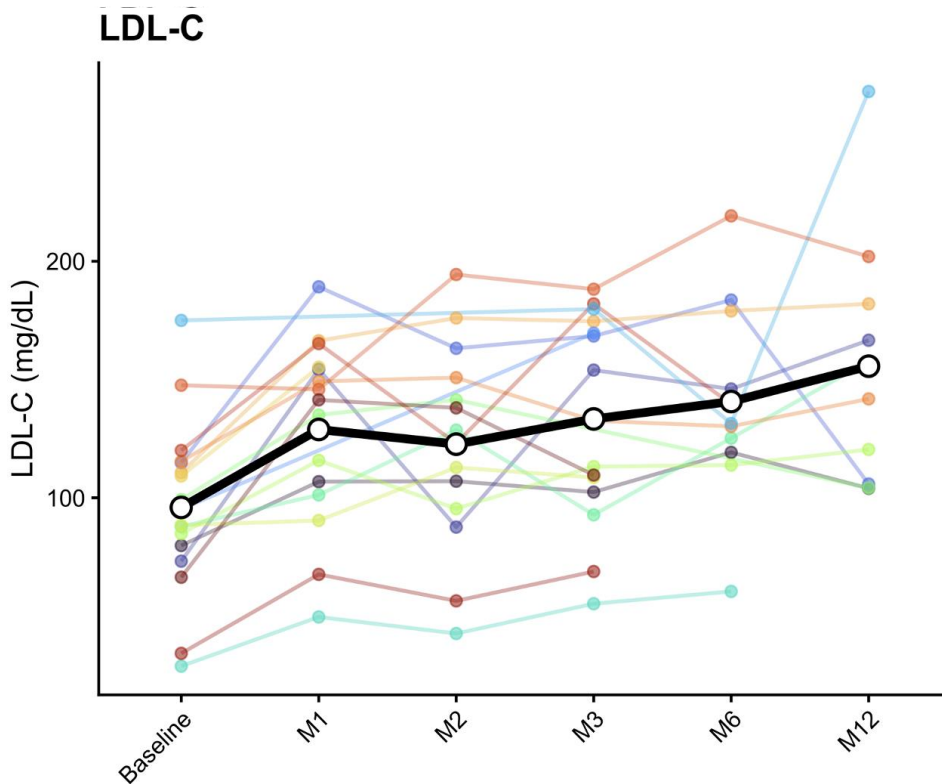
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Online Resource 1a



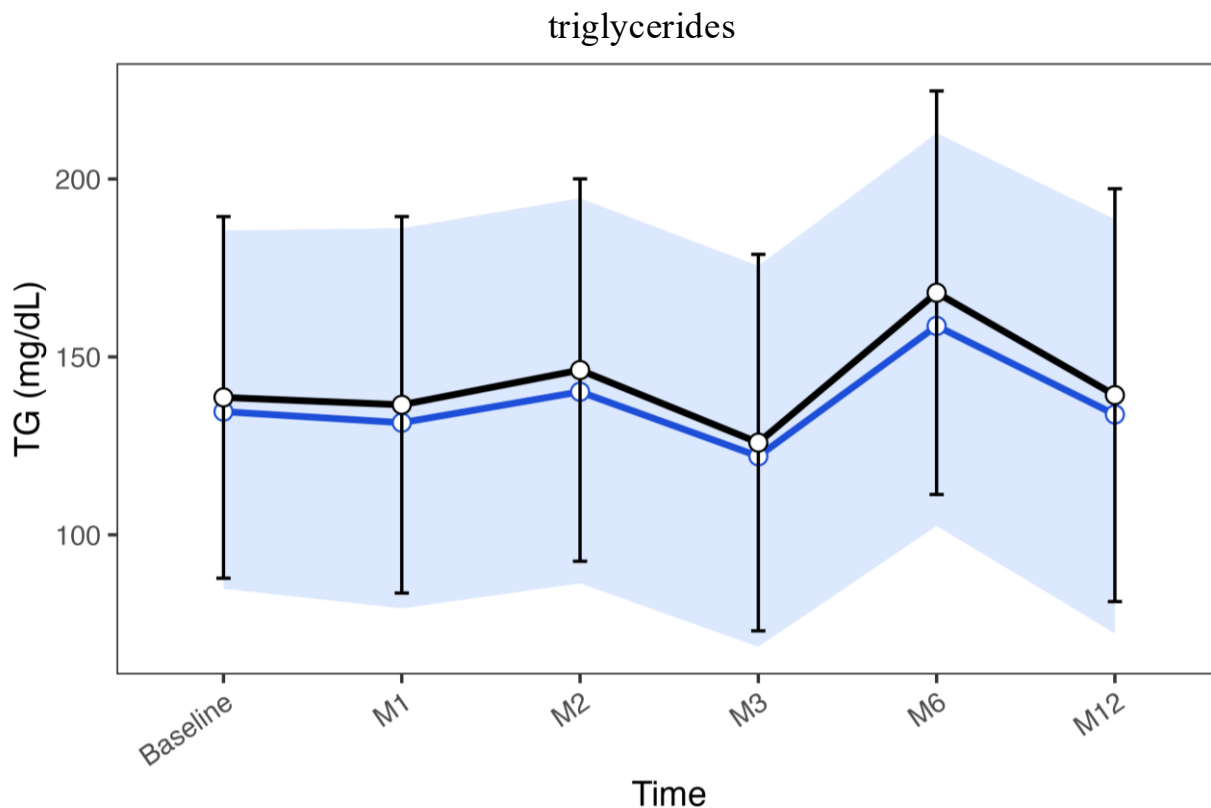
Online Resource 1a Individual patient trajectories (color coded) for total cholesterol. Timepoints are noted as baseline, month (M) 1, 2, 3, 6, or 12 under therapy.

Online Resource 1b



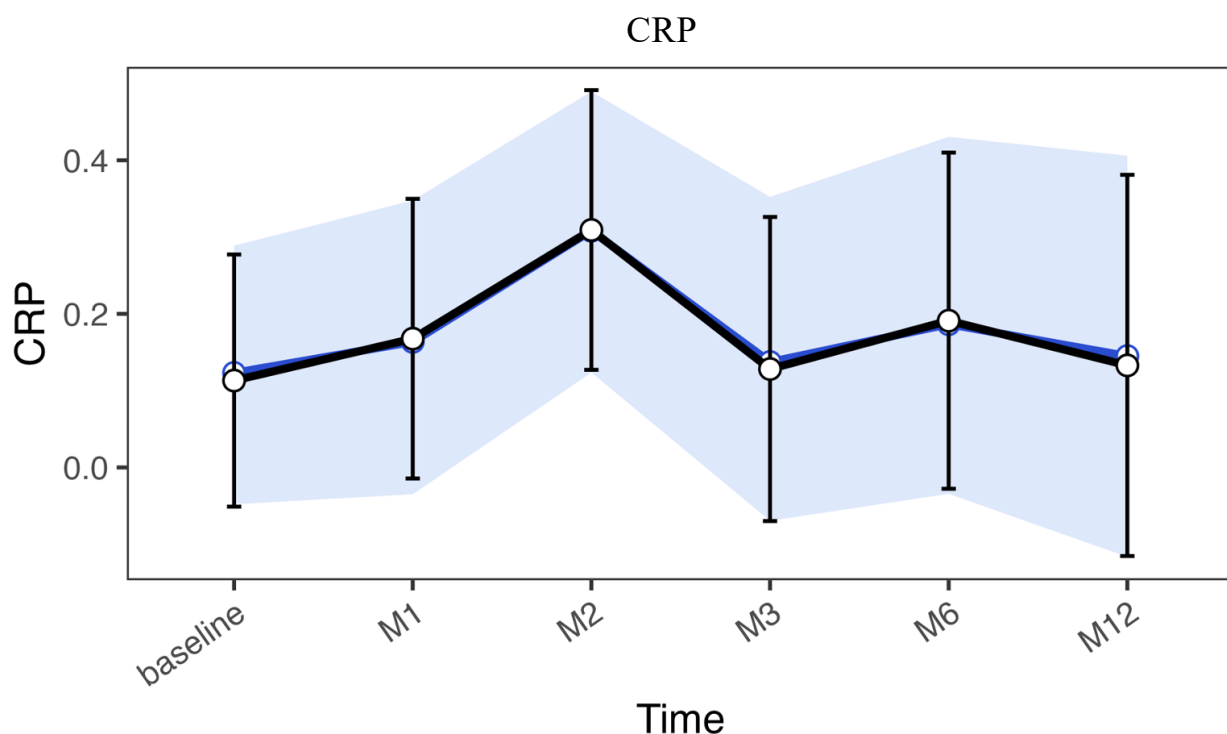
Online Resource 1b Individual patient trajectories (color coded) for LDL cholesterol (LDL-C). Timepoints are noted as baseline, month (M) 1, 2, 3, 6, or 12 under therapy.

Online Resource 2a



Online Resource 2a Longitudinal estimates of triglycerides (TG) using both frequentist and Bayesian models. Black lines and open circles represent estimated marginal means from a linear mixed-effects model fitted by REML, with black error bars indicating 95% CI. Blue lines and open circles represent the posterior means from the Bayesian hierarchical model, with the shaded blue ribbon denoting the 95% CrI. Across all time points, both approaches showed no evidence of a systematic longitudinal change in TG, with variability dominated by inter-individual differences rather than time-dependent effects.

Online Resource 2b



Online Resource 2b Longitudinal estimates of C-reactive protein (CRP) using both frequentist and Bayesian models. Black lines and open circles represent estimated marginal means from a linear mixed-effects model fitted by REML, with black error bars indicating 95% CI. Blue lines and open circles represent the posterior means from the Bayesian hierarchical model, with the shaded blue ribbon denoting the 95% CrI. The estimated CRP values (frequentist) were approximately 0.11 at baseline, 0.17 at month 1, 0.30 at month 2, 0.13 at month 3, 0.19 at month 6, and 0.13 at month 12, with all CI overlapping zero. Bayesian estimates were highly similar across time points. Neither approach provided evidence for a systematic longitudinal or ordered change in CRP; the observed variability was dominated by within-patient fluctuations rather than time-dependent effects.