

Supplementary Tables

Lung transplantation for interstitial lung disease: a Northern Ireland cohort study

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Table S1. Patient Comorbidities, Charlson Comorbidity Index and Organ-System grouping (N = 138)

Characteristic	Sub-category / Detail	N (%) or Value
Comorbidities	Mean $\pm$ SD	2.9 $\pm$ 1.83
	Median	3
	Range	0-11
	Missing	1
Charlson Comorbidity Index (age-adjusted)	Mean $\pm$ SD	2.26 $\pm$ 1.41
	Median	2
	Range	0–9
	Missing	1
Organ-System Comorbidities	Autoimmune and connective tissue disease	29 (21.0%)
	Cardiovascular (MI,CHF, PVD)	20 (14.5%)
	Endocrine / metabolic (diabetes $\pm$ complications)	17 (12.3%)
	Renal / hepatic (moderate–severe renal or liver disease)	10 (7.2%)
	Malignancy	9 (6.5%)
	Respiratory (COPD)	7 (5.1%)
	Neurological (CVA, dementia, hemiplegia)	6 (4.3%)
Other Recorded Comorbidities	Hypertension	21 (15.2%)
	Mood disturbance (anxiety and/or depression)	15 (10.9%)
	Osteopenia / osteoporosis	14 (10.1%)
	Atrial fibrillation	9 (6.5%)
	Raised BMI	9 (6.5%)

Charlson parameters were grouped into organ-system categories for analysis. Percentages represent the proportion of patients with ≥ 1 condition within each system; patients may be represented in more than one category.

Abbreviations: myocardial infarction MI; chronic heart failure CHF; peripheral vascular disease PVD; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease COPD; cerebrovascular accident CVA; body mass index BMI; standard deviation SD.

Table S2. Oxygen Therapy Use and Flow Rate Characteristics (N = 138)

Category	Sub-category	N (%)
Oxygen Therapy Use	Yes	79 (85.9%)
	No	13 (9.4%)
	Data missing	46 (33.3%)
Type of Oxygen Support	LTOT only	9 (6.5%)
	Ambulatory only	34 (24.6%)
	LTOT use	58 (42.0%)
	Ambulatory use	83 (60.1%)
	LTOT + ambulatory	49 (35.5%)
LTOT Flow Rates (L/min)	0–2 L	40 (29.0%)
	>2–4 L	22 (15.9%)
	>4–6 L	12 (8.7%)
	>6–8 L	4 (2.9%)
Ambulatory Oxygen Flow Rates (L/min)	0–2 L	10 (7.25%)
	>2–4 L	44 (31.9%)
	>4–6 L	23 (31.9%)
	>6–8 L	12 (8.7%)
	>8–10 L	11 (7.97%)
	>10 L	16 (11.6%)

Abbreviations: long-term oxygen therapy LTOT; litres per minute L/min.

Table S3. Antifibrotic, Steroid and Immunosuppressant Treatments (N = 138)

Treatment Category	Sub-category / Drug	N (%)
Antifibrotic Therapy	Any antifibrotic	74 (53.6%)
	No antifibrotic	53 (38.40%)
	Antifibrotic data missing	11 (7.97%)
Antifibrotic Drug	Pirfenidone	18 (13.04%)
	Nintedanib	56 (40.58%)
Steroid Therapy	Any steroid given	80 (57.96)
	No steroid	52 (37.68%)
	Data missing	6 (4.35%)
Specific Steroids	Prednisolone	77 (55.8%)
	Dexamethasone	1 (0.72%)
	Methylprednisolone	1 (0.72%)
	Unspecified	1 (0.72%)
Prednisolone Dose	0–10 mg	33 (23.9%)
	>10–20 mg	29 (21.0%)
	>20–30 mg	6 (4.4%)
	>30 mg	9 (6.5%)
Second line immunosuppressant	Yes	60 (34.8%)
	No	78 (56.5%)
	Mycophenolate Mofetil	17 (12.3%)
	Rituximab	11 (8.0%)
	Azathioprine	10 (7.2%)
	Cyclophosphamide	9 (6.5%)
	Methotrexate	5 (3.6%)
	Other*	8 (6.5%)

*Other includes: Benralizumab, Infliximab, Methyprednisolone, Hydroxychloroquine, Mesalazine

Abbreviations: milligram mg.

Table S4. Cardiovascular and Imaging Findings

Category	Finding	N (%)
Echocardiography performed		119 (86.2%)
Echocardiography not performed		6 (4.3%)
Echocardiography data missing		13 (9.4%)
	Right ventricular dysfunction	46 (38.7%)
	High probability/confirmed pulmonary hypertension	22 (18.5%)
	Mild valve disease	20 (16.8%)
	Moderate–severe valve disease	10 (8.4%)
	Right atrial dilation	8 (6.7%)
	Cor pulmonale	2 (1.7%)
	Left ventricular dysfunction	2 (1.7%)
	Left atrial dilation	2 (1.7%)
Coronary angiogram performed		63 (45.7%)
Coronary angiogram not performed		59 (42.8%)
Coronary angiogram data missing		16 0 (11.67.25%)
	Coronary angiogram – no disease	13 (20.6%)
	Coronary angiogram – mild disease	22 (34.9%)
	Coronary angiogram – moderate disease	6 (9.5%)
	Coronary angiogram – severe disease	7 (11.1%)
	Coronary angiogram – disease not specified	15 (23.8%)

Abbreviations: right ventricular RV; left ventricular LV; pulmonary hypertension PH; number N.

Table S5. Inclusion Criteria for Lung Transplantation

Category	Inclusion Criteria for Lung Transplantation
General criteria	End-stage lung disease despite maximal medical therapy; expected survival +/- quality-of-life benefit; projected post-transplant survival >5 years with acceptable quality of life.
Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF)	Histological or radiological confirmation of IPF plus one or more of: $\geq 10\%$ decline in FVC in a 6-month period; DLCO <40% predicted or DLCO >15% decline in a 6-month period; exertional desaturation (SpO_2 <88% during 6-minute walk test); rapid progression of symptoms.

Abbreviations: idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis IPF; forced vital capacity FVC; diffusing capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide DLCO; peripheral oxygen saturation SpO_2 .