

Supplementary Table S3. Association between ongoing medication and fatigue at 18-year follow-up in the Nordic JIA cohort

				Severe fatigue ^b			
Medication ongoing at 18-year follow-up	No. assessed	Fatigue ^a mean ±SD	No. (%)	OR (95% CI) crude	p- value	OR (95% CI) adjusted ^c	p- value
DMARDs							
(± biologics)							
NO	294	3.1 ±1.4	70 (24)	1.0 (ref.)	-	1.0 (ref.)	-
YES	83	3.7 ±1.5	29 (35)	1.7 (1.0-2.9)	0.04	1.5 (0.9-2.6)	0.1
Biologics							
(± DMARDs)							
NO	297	3.1 ±1.4	69 (23)	1.0 (ref.)	-	1.0 (ref.)	-
YES	80	3.6 ±1.6	30 (38)	2.0 (1.2-3.4)	0.01	2.3 (1.3-4.0)	0.004

JIA = juvenile idiopathic arthritis; No. = numbers; SD = standard deviation; OR = odds ratio for Fatigue Severity Scale ≥ 4 ; CI = confidence interval; DMARDs = disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs, included methotrexate, azathioprine, hydroxychloroquine, leflunomide, sulfasalazine and mycophenolate mofetil; biologics = biologic drugs, included etanercept, infliximab, adalimumab, certolizumab, golimumab, rituximab, abatacept, anakinra, canakinumab, rilonacept and tocilizumab.

^a Fatigue measured with Fatigue Severity Scale global score, 1-7 (1 = lowest, 7 = highest).

^b Fatigue Severity Scale ≥ 4 .

^c Adjusted for age and sex.