Supplementary material for Chen H-H, et al. Factors affecting discontinuation of adalimumab and etanercept therapy in anti-TNF-naïve patients with ankylosing spondylitis: Nationwide population-based cohort study. *Mod Rheumatol.* 2015; 25:903–7.

Supplementary Table 1. Demographic and co-morbidities of 1401 patients who were treated with adalimumab (ADA) and Methotrexate.

	no MTX usage (<i>n</i> = 721)	co-MTX (<i>n</i> = 239)	<i>p</i>
Age at AS diagnosis, years	32.1 ± 12.6	33.8 ± 12.3	<0.001
Age at anti-TNF treatment, years	39.2 ± 12.5	40.9 ± 12.3	0.073
≤ 40	420 (58.3)	123 (51.5)	0.067
> 40	301 (41.7)	116 (48.5)	
Duration of anti-TNF treatment, years	1.2 ± 0.7	1.5 ± 0.7	0.985
Disease duration, years	7.2 ± 3.8	7.2 ± 3.4	0.070
≤ 7	301 (41.7)	103 (43.1)	0.714
> 7	420 (58.3)	136 (56.9)	
Gender			0.894
Female	121 (16.8)	41 (17.2)	
Male	600 (83.2)	198 (82.8)	
CCI			0.098
0	433 (60.1)	129 (54)	
≥ 1	288 (39.9)	110 (46)	
Co-morbidity			
Cardiovascular disease	4 (0.6)	1 (0.4)	0.800
Mild liver disease	56 (7.8)	17 (7.1)	0.741
Severe liver disease	22 (3.1)	10 (4.2)	0.398
Renal disease	28 (3.9)	4 (1.7)	0.099
Peptic ulcer disease	123 (17.1)	61 (25.5)	0.004

Age and duration of anti-TNF treatment are expressed as means ± standard deviations and tested by an independent *t*-test. Other data are shown as counts and percentages and tested by a Chi-square test.

^aAS duration was defined as the time from initial diagnosis to initiation of anti-TNF treatment.