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2 **SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**
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6 **Article:** Phenotype of histologically suspected drug-induced colitis; results of a comparative,
7 retrospective cohort study."
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12 **Authors:** Brechmann T, Günther K, Neid M, Tannapfel A, Schmiegel W.
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TABLES

Supplementary Table 1-S: Distribution of drug intake within 30 days prior to colonoscopy

	Drug-induced colitis n = 211	Non-inflammatory controls n = 211	Inflammatory controls n = 211
Betablocker	97 (46.0 %)	78 (37.0 %)	83 (39.3 %)
ACE inhibitors	70 (33.2 %)	55 (26.1 %)	62 (29.4 %)
Angiotensin II inhibitors	20 (9.5 %) **†	24 (11.4 %)	6 (2.8 %) **‡
Non-Dihydropyridines	1 (0.5 %) *†	6 (2.8 %)	7 (3.3 %)
Dihydropyridines	34 (16.1 %) *†	27 (12.8 %)	20 (9.5 %)
Diuretics	55 (26.1 %) **†	29 (13.7 %) **¶	33 (15.7 %)
Benzothiazines	28 (13.3 %)	33 (15.6 %)	24 (11.4 %)
Aldosterone antagonists	13 (6.2 %)	13 (6.2 %)	12 (5.7 %)
Nitrates	7 (3.3 %)	13 (6.2 %)	5 (2.4 %)
Antiarrhythmic drugs	7 (3.3 %)	2 (0.9 %)	2 (0.9 %)
Glycosides	10 (4.7 %)	2 (0.9 %) *¶	8 (3.8 %)
ASS (100 mg to 300 mg)	67 (31.8 %) **†	47 (22.3 %) *¶	40 (19.0 %)
Platelet aggregation inhibitors	20 (9.5 %) **†	10 (4.7 %)	6 (2.8 %)
NSAIDs	35 (16.6 %) **†	21 (10.0 %) *¶	8 (3.8 %) *‡
Metamizole	21 (10.0 %)	16 (7.6 %)	21 (10.0 %)
Potassium	4 (1.9 %)	3 (1.4 %)	6 (2.8 %)
Vitamin K antagonists / Coumarin derivatives	16 (7.6 %)	9 (4.3 %)	11 (5.2 %)
Direct thrombin inhibitors	6 (2.8 %)	2 (0.9 %)	4 (1.9 %)
Glucocorticosteroids	13 (6.2 %) **†	14 (6.6 %)	41 (19.4 %) **‡
Opioids	20 (9.5 %)	22 (10.4 %)	23 (10.9 %)
Metformin	8 (3.8 %)	16 (7.6 %)	4 (1.9 %) **‡
Insulin	17 (8.1 %)	15 (7.1 %)	17 (8.1 %)
Statins	56 (26.5 %) *†	42 (19.9 %)	38 (18.0 %)
Fibrates	7 (3.3 %) *†	1 (0.5 %) *¶	1 (0.5 %)
Levothyroxine	25 (11.8 %)	39 (18.5 %)	22 (10.4 %) *‡
Thyrestatics	3 (1.4 %)	3 (1.4 %)	1 (0.5 %)
Proton pump inhibitors	100 (47.4 %)	85 (40.3 %)	81 (38.4 %)
Penicillin derivatives	0 (0.0 %)	2 (0.9 %)	2 (0.9 %)
Macrolides	0 (0.0 %)	1 (0.5 %)	1 (0.5 %)
Gyrase inhibitor	0 (0.0 %)	0 (0.0 %)	0 (0.0 %)
Carbapenems	1 (0.5 %)	0 (0.0 %)	0 (0.0 %)

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Imidazoles	3 (1.4%)	1 (0.5%)	1 (0.5 %)
Cephalosporins	2 (0.9%)	2 (0.9%)	2 (0.9 %)
Antibiotics	4 (1.9%)	5 (2.4%)	3 (1.4 %)
SSRIs	14 (6.6%)	5 (2.4%) * [¶]	16 (7.6 %) * [Ⓔ]
Tricyclic antidepressants	7 (3.3%)	10 (4.7%)	7 (3.3 %)
Neuroleptics	5 (2.4%)	8 (3.8%)	6 (2.8 %)
Sedatives	16 (7.6%)	16 (7.6%)	16 (7.6 %)
Others	127 (60.2%) * [†]	125 (59.2%)	147 (69.7 %) * [Ⓔ]
Number of drugs ^b	4.5 ± 2.8	3.9 ± 3.0 * [¶]	3.9 ± 3.2

Statistics were realised with χ^2 test (a) or t-test (b).
*: significant with p < .05
*: significant with p < .01
†: DiC vs. IC
¶: DiC vs. NiC
Ⓔ: NiC vs. IC

Supplementary Table 2-S: Categorised discharge diagnoses among DiC patients

Discharge diagnosis	Drug-induced colitis n =211
Drug-induced colitis	94 (44.5 %)
Benign gastrointestinal disorder	38 (18.0 %)
Gastrointestinal neoplasia	6 (2.8 %)
Cardiovascular disease	17 (8.1 %)
Infection	9 (4.3 %)
Liquid- and electrolyte disturbances	3 (1.4 %)
Neoplasia	5 (2.4 %)
Pulmonary disease	5 (2.4 %)
Heptobiliary and pancreatic disease	10 (4.7 %)
Neurological disease	5 (2.4 %)
Trauma and wounds	5 (2.4 %)
Other	14 (6.6 %)

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Supplementary Table 3-S: Categories of discharge diagnoses

Category	Discharge diagnosis
Drug-induced colitis	Drug-induced colitis
Benign gastrointestinal disorder	Gastritis, peptic ulcer Gastroesophageal reflux disease Upper gastrointestinal bleeding Gastroparesis Ischaemic colitis Haemorrhoids Functional bowel disorders, constipation
Gastrointestinal neoplasia	Adenoma, hyperplastic polyps Colorectal cancer
Cardiovascular disease	Hypertension Heart failure Coronary heart disease Aortic stenosis Mitral valve insufficiency Atrial fibrillation
Infection	Urinary tract infection Pneumonia Gluteal abscess
Liquid- and electrolyte disturbances	Exsiccosis
Neoplasia	Lung cancer Mesothelioma Cancer of unknown primary
Pulmonary disease	Chronic obstructive lung disease Bronchiolitis obliterans
Heptobiliary and pancreatic disaese	Symptomatic cholecystolithiasis Portal vein thrombosis Chronic hepatitis, PBC, PSC Liver cirrhosis Acute pancreatitis Chronic pancreatitis
Neurological disease	Stroke Peripheral nerve lesion Paranoid psychosis Enzaphalomyelitis disseminata Stenosis of the spinal channel
Trauma and wounds	Fracture of the Pelvic bone Fracture of the Patella Weichteildefekt Unterschenkel Lesion of the Plexus brachialis Pressure ulcer
Other	Anaemia Vasculitis Arthritis AL Amyloidosis Diabetes mellitus