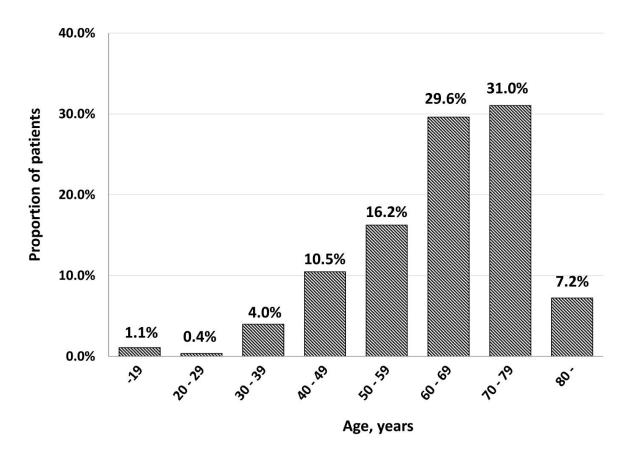
Online supplement to: Differences in Predictive Factors for Sustained Clinical Remission with Abatacept between Younger and Elderly Patients with Biologic-naive Rheumatoid Arthritis: Results from the ABROAD Study. *The Journal of Rheumatology*. doi:10.3899/jrheum.160051

Supplementary Figure 1. Age distribution in ABROAD cohort. The mean and median ages of the participants were 63.2 ± 13.3 and 65 years, respectively. The proportion of patients whose age was in the seventies was 31.0%, which was the highest percentage of any age group by decade.



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Supplementary Table 1. Concomitant cDMARDs in our cohort

Concomitant use of cDMARDs		Elderly patients (≥ 65 years), N	Younger patients (< 65 years), N
MTX (+)	Other cDMARDs (-)	67	72
	Salazosulfapyridine	9	23
	Tacrolimus	4	4
	Bucillamine	4	8
	Mizoribine	3	2
	Gold	0	1
MTX (-)	Other cDMARDs (-)	17	8
	Salazosulfapyridine	24	8
	Tacrolimus	15	7
	Bucillamine	15	6
	Mizoribine	2	0
	Actarit	1	1
	Gold	0	1

cDMARDs: conventional disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drug; MTX: methotrexate

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Supplementary Figure 2. Comparison of the low disease activity (LDA) achievement rate with abatacept treatment between the elderly and younger patient groups. The achievement rate of LDA at each point did not differ between the two age groups.

