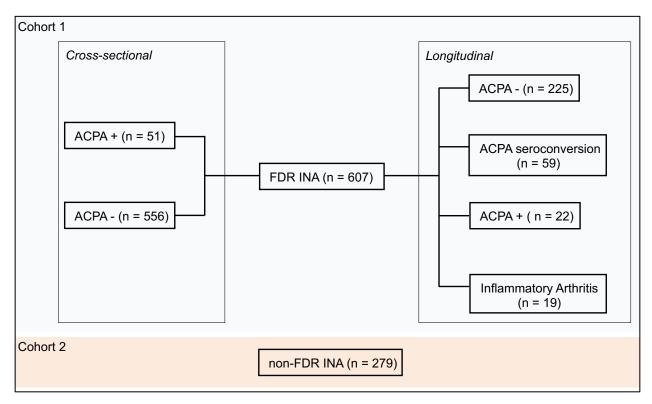
## Supplemental Figures



**Figure S1: Overview of cohorts used in the study.** Cohort 1 is made up of 607 FDR from RA probands who were recruited into a longitudinal study. The cross-sectional analysis focussed on ACPA seropositivity while the longitudinal analysis was restricted to individuals with at least one follow-up visit with serology. Cohort 2 is derived from an oral health study. All participants included in this study were Indigenous North American by self-report.

3	
Patient Arthritis Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ)	Section E – Arthritis Symptoms
The questions below concern your daily activity <u>at this time</u> . Please try to answer each question, even if you do not feel it is related to you or any condition you may have. <b>There is no right or wrong answer</b> .	We would like to know if you have ever been told you had arthritis, or if you had
1. Please check ( √ ) the one best answer, about your abilities at this time.  without ANY with SOME with MUCH UNABLE	symptoms that might be due to arthritis.
At this moment, are you able to: difficulty difficulty difficulty to do  a. Dress yourself, including tying shoelaces and doing buttons?  0 1 2 3	Have you ever been diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis or any other type of arthritis?     □, YES □, NO
b. Get in and out of bed?  c. Lift a full cup or glass to your mouth?  d. Walk outdoors on flat ground?  0 1 2 3	If you know your type of arthritis, please write it here.
e. Wash and dry your entire body?  f. Bend down to pick up clothing from the floor?  g. Turn regular faucets on and off?  0 1 2 3  g. Turn regular faucets on and off?	When did symptoms of your arthritis first start?
h. Get in and out of a car, bus, train or airplane?  2	<ol> <li>Do you often have pain in the joints of your hands or fingers, now or in the past?</li> <li>□. YES</li> <li>□. NO</li> </ol>
If you answered <b>Yes</b> , please enter <b>how many minutes or hours</b> (approximately) it will take until you are as good as you will be, for that day? <u>Hours:</u> Minutes.	<ol> <li>Do you often have pain in any other joints, now or in the past?</li> </ol>
3. Which of the following best describes you today?  4. How do you feel today compared to one month ago? (Please check [v] only one.)	6. Do you often have swelling of the joints of your hands or fingers, now or in the past? ☐, YES ☐, NO
1: I can do everything I want to do. 2: I can do most of the things I want to do, but have some limitations. 3: I can do some, but not all, of the things I want to do, and I have many limitations. 5: Much worse today than one month ago. 4: Worse today than one month ago. 5: Much worse today than one month ago. 5: Much worse today than one month ago.	7. Do you often have swelling in any other joints, now or in the past?
4: I can hardly do any of the things I want to do	8. Do your hands feel stiff in the morning? ☐, YES ☐, NO
How satisfied are you with your ability to do your usual activities? (Please check [√] only one.)	9. Do any of your other joints feel stiff in the morning? ☐, YES ☐, NO
4: Very Dissatisfied.	Medications:
How much pain have you had, because of your condition, IN THE PAST WEEK?  Place a vertical mark [ ], on the line below, to indicate how severe your pain has been this past week.	10. If you answered YES to any of the questions above, then what medications, if any, have you taken for your joint symptoms? (E.g., Tylenol,
PAIN AS BAD AS NO PAIN IT COULD BE	aspirin, Naproxen, gold, Methotrexate, etc.)
7. Considering all the ways your arthritis affects you, place a vertical mark [   ], on the scale, for how well you are doing.	4
DISEASE NOT SEVERE ACTIVITY ACTIVE	5
How much of a problem has UNUSUAL fatigue or tiredness been for you OVER THE PAST WEEK?     Place a vertical mark [1 ], on the line below, indicating how much of a problem fatigue has been this past week.	
FATIGUE IS NO PROBLEM A MAJOR PROBLEM	ERA-FN baselineQ_relative v2.1 July 2007

Figure S2: Patient surveys used to capture patient reported symptoms and functional disability.

				Females		
		Males				
	non-FDR	FDR		non-FDR	FDR	
Any Difficulty, %	(n = 133)	(n = 242)	p-value	(n = 136)	(n = 365)	p-value
Dressing	3.0	13.2	0.002	4.1	15.1	0.0
Getting out of						
bed	9.0	20.2	0.008	11.0	33.2	< 0.001
Lifting a glass	3.0	8.7	0.06	4.1	8.8	0.1
Walk on flat						
ground	6.0	18.6	0.001	7.5	20.0	0.002
Wash and dry						
body	3.0	14.5	0.001	4.8	12.1	0.02
Bend down	12.8	25.2	0.007	13.7	34.2	< 0.001
Turn Faucet On	3.0	7.9	0.1	4.8	15.3	0.003
Get Out of car	8.3	16.9	0.03	11.0	23.3	0.003

**Table S1: Functional disability comparing FDR and non-FDR split by sex.** Differences in proportion calculated with chi-square test. FDR: First degree relative.

	FDR (n = 607)		
	ACPA – (n = 556)	ACPA + (n = 51)	
Female, %	59.7	64.7	
Age	35.0 (21.2)	37.2 (22.1)	
Rural*, %	50.1	70.5	
Smoker, %	85.6%	88.2%	
Pack Years	3.5 (11.1)	4.0 (12.8)	
BMI	28.7 (8.8)	27.8 (12.5)	

**Table S2: Inception demographics of FDR split by ACPA seropositive status.** Continuous variables are reported as median (IQR), while proportional variables are reported as %. BMI: Body mass index. ACPA: anti-citrullinated protein antibodies. FDR: First degree relative.

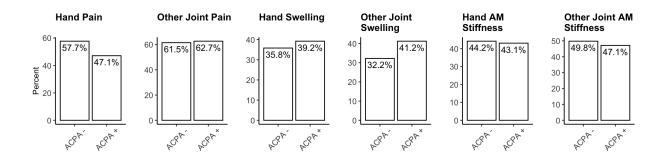


Figure S3: Joint differences between ACPA positive FDR and ACPA negative FDR. Joint symptom survey affirmative responses by self-report. Questions focused primarily on hand, or non-hand (Other) symptomatology.

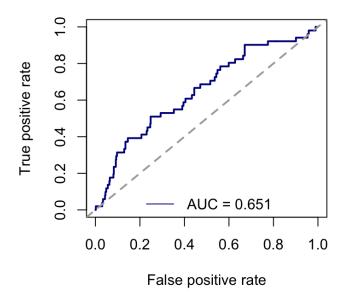
	FDR ACPA –	FDR ACPA +	
Any Difficulty, %	(n = 556)	(n = 51)	p-value
Dressing	14.4	19.6	0.48
Getting out of bed	26.8	39.2	0.17
Lifting a glass	8.1	19.6	0.052
Walk on flat ground	18.0	37.3	0.014
Wash and dry body	12.9	21.6	0.21
Bend down	30.2	37.3	0.49
Turn Faucet On	11.9	15.7	0.57
Get Out of car	20.0	33.3	0.1

**Table S3: Functional disability comparing ACPA + FDR and ACPA - FDR.** Differences in proportion calculated with chi-square test. ACPA: anti-citrullinated protein antibodies. FDR: First degree relative.

	OR	95% CI
Sex (F)	1.26	0.69 to 2.29
Age	1.01	0.98 to 1.03
Rural	1.36	0.72 to 2.56
HAQ	2.79	1.56 to 5.00

Table S4: Results of a logistic regression model identifying independent risk factors associated with ACPA seropositivity in FDR. ACPA: anti-citrullinated protein antibodies.

FDR: First degree relative. OR: Odds ratio, CI: Confidence Interval.



**Figure S4:** AUC for a logistic regression model that includes age, sex, community and difficulty walking on flat ground.

Tender Joint, %	No Difficulty Walking	Difficulty Walking	p-value
Foot	8.5	19.5	0.02
Ankle	4.2	16.1	0.009
Knee	16.1	33.1	0.009
Hand	22.9	41.5	0.009
Wrist	8.5	20.3	0.02
Elbow	8.5	20.3	0.02
Shoulder	13.6	32.2	0.008

Table S5: Tender joint frequency comparing FDR with difficulty walking and those without difficulty walking. Differences in proportion calculated with chi-square test. FDR: First degree relative.

	Longitudinal Outcome			
	ACPA negative	ACPA+ RA		
Any Difficulty, %	(n = 284)	(n = 22)	(n = 19)	
Dressing, %	12.7	13.6	10.5	
Getting out of bed	26.1	22.7	31.6	
Lifting a glass	6.3	13.6	15.8	
Walk on flat				
ground	15.5	36.4	26.3	
Wash and dry body	11.3	13.6	15.8	
Bend down	26.1	22.7	26.3	
Turn Faucet On	12.7	13.6	21.1	
Get Out of car	17.6	27.3	26.3	

**Table S6: Functional impairment comparing longitudinal outcomes in FDR.** Differences between groups calculated by Wilcoxon sum-rank test. Difficulty walking p-value = 0.02. ACPA: anti-citrullinated protein antibodies. FDR: First degree relative.

	Longitudinal Outcome		
		Persistent	
	ACPA negative	ACPA positive	ACPA positive RA
Affirmative Response, %	(n = 284)	(n = 22)	(n = 19)
Hand Pain, %	52.1	59.1	52.6
Other Joint Pain, %	57.0	63.6	63.2
Hand Swelling, %	35.9	31.8	31.6
Other Joint Swelling, %	28.5	40.9	42.1
Hand AM Stiffness, %	39.4	59.1	42.1
Other Joint AM stiffness, %	41.9	59.1	47.4

**Table S7 Joint symptoms comparing longitudinal outcomes in FDR.** Differences between groups calculated by Wilcoxon sum-rank test. ACPA: anti-citrullinated protein antibodies. FDR: First degree relative.