

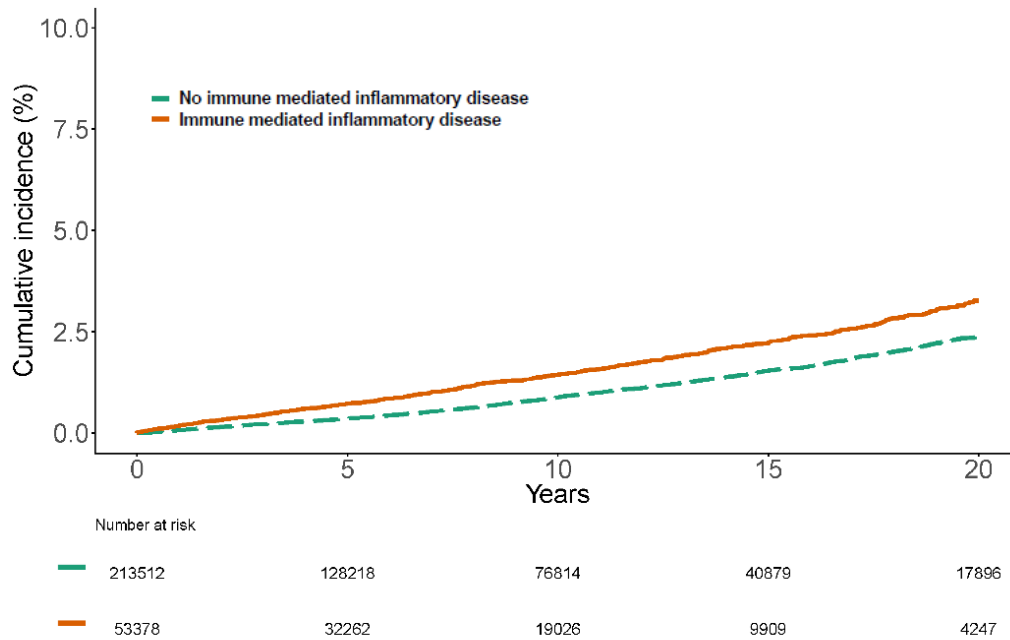
Supplementary material for:

The risk of venous thromboembolism in immune-mediated inflammatory diseases: a UK matched cohort study

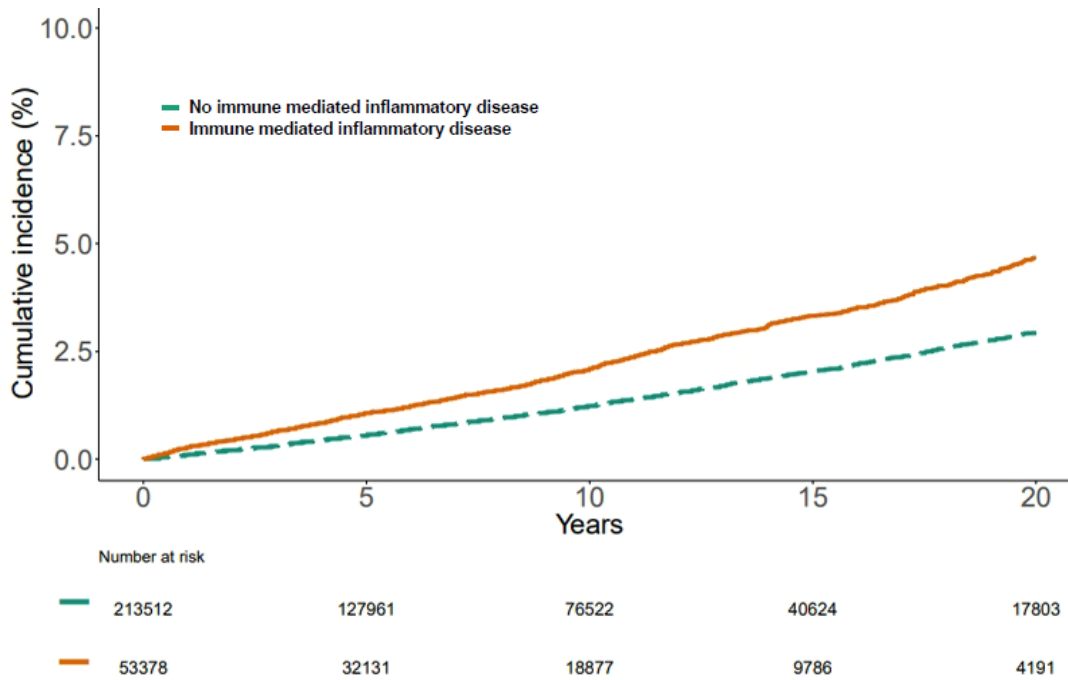
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Supplementary Figure 1: Cumulative incidence of PE and DVT in individuals with an immune-mediated inflammatory diseases compared to matched controls.

A) Cumulative incidence of PE



B) Cumulative incidence of DVT



S1 Table. Sensitivity analysis: associations between immune-mediated inflammatory diseases (IMID) and VTE with study follow up starting in 2004 (post-QOF period)

| | No. | Patient years at risk | Events | Hazard ratio (95% CI) | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | Unadjusted | Adjusted* |
| Primary outcome: time to VTE | | | | | |
| All IMID | | | | | |
| Unexposed | 212985 | 1566469 | 3558 | 1.00 (ref) | 1.00 (ref) |
| Exposed | 53191 | 391395 | 1375 | 1.55 (1.46-1.65) | 1.40 (1.31-1.51) |

*Adjusted for age, sex, IMD quintile, white ethnicity, BMI category, smoking status, alcohol category, hypertension, hyperlipidaemia, type 2 diabetes, peripheral arterial disease, atrial fibrillation, myocardial infarction, stroke, heart failure, chronic kidney disease stage 3-5, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder, chronic liver disease, malignancy, reduced mobility, thrombophilia, family history of VTE, use of hormone therapy, immunotherapy, corticosteroids, statins and baseline platelet count.