# Assessment of inflammation in patients with rheumatoid arthritis using thermography and machine learning: a fast and automated technique. 

Supplementary

Supplementary table S1: Main specifications of the thermal cameras used in this study.

|  | FLIR ONE PRO | THERMAL EXPERT TE-Q1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Wavelength band | 8 to $14 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | 8 to $14 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Detector type | Uncooled microbolometer | Uncooled microbolometer |
| Thermal resolution | $160 \times 120$ pixels | $384 \times 288$ pixels |
| Thermal sensitivity | 70 mk | $<50 \mathrm{mk}$ |
| Scene temperature range | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Non-uniformity correction <br> (NUC) | Integrated with shutter | Manual using lens cap |
| Focus | Fixed $15 \mathrm{~cm}-$ Infinity | Adjustable from 20 cm to <br> infinite $(6.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ lens) |
| Manufacturer | Teledyne FLIR LLC <br> (Wilsonville, OR, USA) | i3system, Inc. (Daejeon, <br> Republic of Korea) |

Supplementary table S2: Analysis of the area under the receiver operating curve (AUROC) of the Thermographic Joint Inflammation Score (ThermoJIS) for the detection of active synovitis in different age and gender groups.

|  | n | AUROC |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Age (years) $\leq 45$ | 30 | $0.78(95 \% \mathrm{Cl}, 0.61$ to $0.96 ; \mathrm{p}<0.01)$ |
| Age (years) $>\mathbf{4 5}$ and $\leq 55$ | 39 | $0.81(95 \% \mathrm{CI}, 0.67$ to $0.95 ; \mathrm{p}<0.01)$ |
| Age (years) $>55$ and $\leq 65$ | 39 | $0.73(95 \% \mathrm{CI}, 0.56$ to $0.90 ; \mathrm{p}<0.05)$ |
| Age (years) $>\mathbf{6 5}$ | 38 | $0.81(95 \% \mathrm{Cl}, 0.63$ to $1.00 ; \mathrm{p}<0.01)$ |
| Male | 29 | $0.83(95 \% \mathrm{CI}, 0.67$ to $0.99 ; \mathrm{p}<0.01)$ |
| Female | 117 | $0.77(95 \% \mathrm{CI}, 0.68$ to $0.85 ; \mathrm{p}<0.01)$ |

Supplementary figure S1: Diagram of the participants of the study.


RA, rheumatoid arthritis; PsA, psoriatic arthritis; UA, undifferentiated arthritis; SA, arthritis of hands secondary to other diseases; OA, osteoarthritis; HS, healthy subjects;

Supplementary figure S2: Distribution of ThermoJIS values from the validation set.


Supplementary figure S3: Analysis of the precision-recall curve (PRC) of the ThermoJIS score for the detection of active synovitis. a) Considering the entire validation set (Average Precision, 0.79; Baseline Precision, 0.53); b) Considering the ThermoJIS values lower than 3.46 and greater than 5.65 of the validation set (Average Precision, 0.86; Baseline Precision, 0.47). The baseline precision (dotted line) is the proportion of positives in the set, i.e., the random precision.


