

Figure Captions:

Figure 1: Predicted Probabilities of Successful Month 60 Peanut Oral Food Challenge Among LEAP Study Participants, Based on Initial Screening Peanut Skin Test

Caption: The predicted probability for successful peanut OFC at month 60 is significantly and distinctly lower at an equivalent peanut prick skin wheal size among children randomized to the delayed introduction arm compared to the early introduction arm.

Figure 2: Predicted Probabilities of Successful Month 60 Peanut Oral Food Challenge Among LEAP Study Participants, Based on the Age of Peanut Introduction

Caption: Figure 2a demonstrates the relationship between age of peanut introduction and peanut tolerance based on the regression model in table 2a, noting a maximal probability between 6-11 months. Figure 2b details a model approximating the NIAID Guideline Addendum considerations (age, eczema severity, and peanut wheal size), which demonstrates a lower probability between 4-6 months but stable probability between 6-11 months of age compared to figure 2a.

Supplemental Figure 1: Effects of Race and Eczema Severity on the Predicted Probabilities of Successful Month 60 Peanut Oral Food Challenge Among LEAP Study Participants

Caption: Supplemental figure 1a demonstrates a high predicted probability across all eczema severities and peanut skin test wheal sizes. Supplemental figures 1b and 1c demonstrate that effects of higher SCORAD scores are isolated to those with non-white race and those randomized to avoidance. Supplemental figure 1d demonstrates a lower predicted probability for introduction between 4-6 months in non-white vs. white infants.