Supplemental data

Table S1. Comparison of the first time point between patients with and without the second time point.

	Patients with the second time point	Patients without the second time point	*P* value
n	75	22	
Age, years	69.9 ± 8.7	70.6 ± 9.1	0.69
Male, %	64 (85.3)	18 (81.8)	0.74
Smoking, current / previous / never	7 (9.3)/62 (82.7)/6 (8.0)	1 (4.6)/16 (72.7)/5 (22.7)	0.14
Biopsy-proven, %	16 (21.3)	3 (13.6)	0.55
Treated with pirfenidone	11 (14.7)	0 (0.0)	0.056
Treated with CS and/or IS	13 (17.3)	1 (4.6)	0.13
%FVC, %	83.8 ± 21.7	80.4 ± 21.0	0.71
%DL_{CO}, %	41.9 ± 11.5	44.0 ± 16.7	0.71

CPI	49.1 ± 11.2	50.0 ± 12.5	0.67
Serum KL-6, U/mL	1121 ± 733	1006 ± 732	0.20
Serum SP-D, ng/mL	302 ± 224	238 ± 145	0.43

The data are shown as the mean ± standard deviation or number (%).

Abbreviations: CS, corticosteroid; IS, immunosuppressive agent; %FVC, percentage of the predicted forced vital capacity; $\%DL_{CO}$, percentage of the predicted diffusing capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide; CPI, composite physiologic index; KL-6, Krebs von den Lungen-6; SP-D, surfactant protein-D.

Table S2. Univariate and multivariate regression analyses of overall mortality using Cox proportional hazards models (categorical models).

	Univariate			Multivariate		
Variables	HR	95% CI	*P* value	HR	95% CI	*P* value
Baseline						
%FVC < 70%	3.62	1.34 – 10.2	0.01	2.44	0.74 – 8.36	0.14
$\%DL_{CO}$ < 40%	7.54	2.04 – 48.6	< 0.01	4.94	1.03 – 36.5	0.046
KL-6 > 1000 U/mL	2.41	1.03 – 6.08	0.04	1.29	0.36 – 5.44	0.70
Six-month change						
KL-6 ≥ 140 U/mL	2.97	1.26 – 7.14	0.01	3.95	1.20 – 14.9	0.02

Abbreviations: HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; %FVC, percentage of the predicted forced vital capacity; $\%DL_{CO}$, percentage of the predicted diffusing capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide; KL-6, Krebs von den Lungen-6.