Supplementary Appendix

This appendix has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

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Quintupling Inhaled Glucocorticoids to Prevent Childhood Asthma Exacerbations

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Supplementary Materials

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Methods

Participant Characterization:

Specific IgE (ImmunoCAP®) was performed centrally at National Jewish Health (Denver, CO) for the following allergens: 1) cat dander, 2) dog dander, 3) mouse urine proteins, 4) mold mix (*Penicillium chrysogenum, Cladosporidium herbarum, Aspergillus fumigatus, Alternaria* alternata), 5) German cockroach (*Blatella germanica*), 6) grass mix (bermuda, rye, Timothy, Kentucky bluegrass, Johnson, Bahia), 7) tree mix (oak, elm, sycamore, cottonwood, willow), 8) tree mix (box-elder, birch, beech, oak, walnut), 9) weed mix (common ragweed, mugwort, plantain, lamb's quarter, Russian thistle), 10) giant ragweed, 11) mite (*Dermatophagoides farinae*), 12) mite (*Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*), and 13) rat urine proteins.

Statistical Analyses:

Primary analysis:

The primary outcome is the number of asthma exacerbations occurring during study follow-up. The primary efficacy analysis utilized maximum likelihood estimation based on the log-linear model for outcomes following the negative binomial distribution. Covariates included study site and treatment assignment. Since not all participants complete 48 weeks of follow-up, the logarithm of the observed follow-up time (in years) was incorporate as an offset in the model. Since the follow-up time is expressed as years, the parameter estimates from the model represent annualized rates. The actual study follow-up time is 48 weeks so annualized rates represent a 9% extrapolation.

Analyses of secondary outcomes:

For outcomes measured as counts over the entire follow-up period, such as number of unscheduled visits for acute wheezing episodes, the same negative binomial log-linear model as in the primary analysis was applied. For sparse outcomes such as hospitalizations, Fisher's exact test was used. For outcomes measured on a roughly continuous scale over the entire follow-up period, such as total steroid exposure, ANOVA was applied. For continuous outcomes that did not exhibit an approximately normal distribution, appropriate transformations were applied prior to ANOVA.

For outcomes captured at multiple times during follow-up, such as symptoms during yellow zones, linear mixed effects models were applied with treatment assignment serving as a fixed effect and participant as a random effect. Outcomes measured as counts, such as albuterol puffs and number of symptoms, were modeled under the negative binomial likelihood, binary outcomes were modeled under the binomial likelihood, outcomes measured as proportions, such as the proportion of ACD, were modeled under the beta likelihood, and outcomes measured on a roughly continuous scale were modeled under the normal likelihood with appropriate transformation if necessary.

For outcomes measured as time-to-event, such as time to treatment failure, Kaplan-Meier curves were constructed and treatments compared by log-rank test.

P-values:

P-values associated with analyses of the primary outcome and pre-specified exploratory outcomes are reported without adjustment. P-values associated with analyses of exploratory outcomes including ACD and PEF during yellow zones, and analyses of treated and untreated yellow zones were adjusted for multiple testing using the Sidák method for 10 tests (ACD and PEF during yellow zones, and Symptoms, Albuterol use, ACD, and PEF during treated and untreated yellow zones).

Missing data:

Missing visit and diary data were assumed to be missing completely at random and imputation methods were not applied. We examined the patterns of early dropout and likelihood of missing data. Neither was significantly associated with, treatment, sex, age, race, or the primary outcome.

Identification of Yellow Zones:

Yellow zones were identified using data from the E-diary. As described in the Methods, an alert was provided to the participant by the E-diary when any of the following occurred: 2 doses (4 inhalations) of rescue albuterol in 6 hours, 3 doses (6 inhalations) of rescue albuterol in 24 hours, or 1 night-awakening due to asthma treated with albuterol. The E-diary algorithm for providing the alert did not use information from prior days. Because a yellow zone comprised 7 days of treatment of blinded therapy, it was possible for the E-diary to provide multiple alerts within the same 7-day yellow zone if the criteria above were met on multiple days. Thus, it was necessary to process the diary data in order identify distinct yellow zones for the purpose of analysis. E-diary data was processed sequentially for each subject beginning with the day the subject was randomized and the first yellow zone was identified by the first E-diary alert following randomization. The following algorithm was used to identify subsequent yellow zones:

- 1. The start date for the first yellow zone was the date of the first E-diary alert following randomization
- 2. Subsequent alerts occurring within 10 days of the yellow zone start date were attributed to that yellow zone and did not constitute the start of a new yellow zone
- 3. Subsequent alerts occurring more than 13 days after the yellow zone start date constituted the start of a new yellow zone
- 4. Subsequent alerts occurring 10-12 days after the yellow zone start date constituted the start of a new yellow zone only if the subject had been symptom free for at least 6 days.

Calculation of annualized hydrocortisone equivalents exposure:

In order to estimate total hydrocortisone exposure from the combined use of daily open-label maintenance ICS (fluticasone 44mcg/inhalation), blinded yellow zone ICS (fluticasone 44mcg/inhalation or 220mcg/inhalation), and prednisone given for exacerbations (total 6

mg/kg over four days up to a maximum 180mg), we first converted both fluticasone and prednisone to dexamethasone units. The following calculations were used:

- total fluticasone delivered in mcg (based on diary reported use of study inhalers) was multiplied by 0.40 to estimate total systemic fluticasone exposure in mcg, which was then multiplied by 14 to estimate total systemic dexamethasone exposure in mcg and divided by 1000 to convert to dexamethasone exposure in mg.
- total prednisone delivered in mg was divided by 6 to estimate total systemic dexamethasone exposure in mg

In order to calculate annualized hydrocortisone equivalents exposure, the total dexamethasone exposure was divided by the number of days on study (from randomization until termination) to estimate the average daily dexamethasone exposure and then multiplied by 365 to estimate the annualized dexamethasone exposure. That result was multiplied by 30 to estimate annualized hydrocortisone equivalents exposure.

Growth analyses:

As described in the Methods, linear mixed effects models were applied to estimate the effects of blinded therapy on growth. Specifically, height measured at study visits (every 8 weeks postrandomization) was the model outcome and main effect covariates included Age (at baseline), Sex, Time, and Treatment as fixed effects and Subject as a random effect. Interaction effects between Time and the other main effects were also included. Since the Time effect represented the time between study visits (in years), the regression coefficients corresponding to the interactions represented the effects of the covariates on the estimated annual growth rate. The Treatment Effect reported in Table 2 corresponds to the interaction between Time and Treatment. To explore a possible dose-response effect of 5xICS, we added an ICS exposure covariate to the model above. In order to capture actual ICS exposure, the exposure covariate was based on the number of doses of blinded therapy recoded as taken in the E-diary. Thus, doses of blinded therapy taken outside of identified yellow zones (i.e., off-protocol) were counted in the exposure covariate. In order to examine the possibility of differential dose response in smaller/younger children who have significantly more rapid growth, we also stratified by age at enrollment (5-7 years and 8-11 years). Data points shown in Figure S1 represent empirical best linear unbiased predictors for the Time effect in a random effects model which did not include treatment.

Figure S1. Linear Growth

This figure examines the impact of treatment group (1x vs. 5x) on linear growth and demonstrates that there was a significant dose response relationship where each yellow zone in children 5-7 years of age was associated with a 0.12 cm/yr reduction in linear growth. No impact of this strategy was observed in children 8-11 years of age (see supplement for modeling details).

Figure S2. Outcomes in Treated Yellow Zones

The percentage of non-asthma control days the 7 days prior to and 14 days after the onset of yellow zone alerts is depicted in panel A. Panel B shows the percentage of days with peak flows <80% of their reference value during the yellow zone time period. P-values shown were adjusted for multiple testing using the Sidák method.

Figure S3. Outcomes in Treated vs. Untreated Yellow Zones

This exploratory analysis compares outcomes in treated and untreated yellow zones. Panel A shows mean total symptom scores. Panel B shows albuterol use (inhalations per day). Panel C shows asthma control days. Finally, Panel D shows the percentage of participants who had peak flows <80% of their reference value. P-values shown were adjusted for multiple testing using the Šidák method.

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