

Supplementary Table 3. Adjusted logistic regression analyses of risks of different clinical and serologic features in patients with polymyositis and dermatomyositis based on smoking status

Outcome	Total population (n=465)		Caucasians (n=330)		African-Americans (n=99)	
	OR (95% CI)	P-value	OR (95% CI)	P-value	OR (95% CI)	P-value
Ever-smokers vs. never-smoker						
Interstitial lung disease	1.41 (0.93 – 2.15)	0.11	1.48 (0.90 – 2.43)	0.13	0.96 (0.38 – 2.43)	0.93
Anti-synthetase autoantibodies	1.42 (0.87 – 2.30)	0.16	1.68 (0.96 – 2.95)	0.069	0.72 (0.22 – 2.35)	0.59
Anti-Jo-1 autoantibodies	1.43 (0.85 – 2.40)	0.18	1.61 (0.88 – 2.93)	0.12	0.80 (0.21 – 1.06)	0.66
Anti-p155/140 autoantibodies	0.58 (0.24 – 1.40)	0.23	0.46 (0.17 – 1.23)	0.12	N/A	N/A
Cigarette smoking, pack-years						
Interstitial lung disease	1.02 (1.002 – 1.03)	0.019	1.01 (0.999 – 1.03)	0.066	1.04 (0.99 – 1.08)	0.12
Anti-synthetase autoantibodies	1.01 (0.99 – 1.02)	0.39	1.01 (0.99 – 1.02)	0.31	1.002 (0.96 – 1.03)	0.93
Anti-Jo-1 autoantibodies	1.01 (0.99 – 1.02)	0.25	1.01 (0.99 – 1.03)	0.14	0.99 (0.94 – 1.04)	0.76
Anti-p155/140 autoantibodies	0.94 (0.89 – 1.00)	0.051	0.94 (0.88 – 1.00)	0.061	N/A	N/A

Analyses are adjusted for age, gender, diagnosis and race as appropriate. N/A= not applicable. There were only three African-American patients with anti-p155/140 autoantibodies and none of them had a positive ever-smoking history.