

**Title:** The contribution of anemia to adverse outcomes in a COPD population with high burden of comorbidites, an analysis from SPIROMICS.

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**Online Supplementary Information:**

<b>e-Table 1: Associations of hemoglobin with outcomes (continuous), among those with normocytic anemia and normal hemoglobin.</b>			
	Coefficient	95 % CI	p-value
<b>Clinical measures</b>			
<b>6MWD</b>	<b>11.36</b>	( <b>6.05, 16.68</b> )	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>FEV1 % pred</b>	<b>1.67</b>	( <b>0.35, 0.66</b> )	<b>0.001</b>
<b>SGRQ</b>	<b>-0.69</b>	( <b>-1.34, -0.043</b> )	<b>0.037</b>
<b>Total CAT</b>	<b>-0.29</b>	( <b>-0.58, -0.0062</b> )	<b>0.045</b>
# exac in past yr	-0.017	(-0.057, 0.023)	0.406
<b># severe exac in past yr</b>	<b>-0.038</b>	( <b>-0.067, -0.0096</b> )	<b>0.009</b>
<b>MMRC</b>	<b>-0.069</b>	( <b>-0.11, -0.031</b> )	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Pre-walk oxygen saturation</b>	<b>-0.30</b>	( <b>-0.48, -0.12</b> )	<b>0.001</b>
<b>Post-walk oxygen saturation</b>	<b>-0.42</b>	( <b>-0.63, -0.20</b> )	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Exacerbations over follow-up (IRR)	0.98	(0.91, 1.04)	0.469
Severe exacerbations over follow-up (IRR)	0.99	(0.89, 1.11)	0.911
All regression models adjusted for age, gender, race, FEV1 % predicted, current smoking status, education level, comorbidity count.			

**e-Table 2: Differences in biomarker levels between those with and without normocytic anemia**

	Unadjusted			Adjusted*		
	$\beta$	95% CI	p-value	$\beta$	95% CI	p-value
VWF	12.69	(0.86, 24.53)	0.036	6.83	(-4.56, 18.21)	0.240
VEGF $\alpha$	-11.45	(-43.76, 20.86)	0.487	-16.3	(-50.5, 17.91)	0.350
TNF $\alpha$	-1.05	(-7.00, 4.90)	0.730	-1.03	(-7.34, 5.28)	0.749
IL-15	0.059	(-0.027, 0.14)	0.177	0.055	(-0.035, 0.15)	0.228
IFN $\gamma$	-0.12	(-0.55, 0.31)	0.571	-0.016	(-0.47, 0.44)	0.943
IgA	0.34	(-0.014, 0.69)	0.060	0.21	(-0.14, 0.56)	0.236
<b>CRP</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>(5.01, 9.98)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	<b>6.97</b>	<b>(4.35, 9.58)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
APOa4	0.72	(-0.48, 1.93)	0.240	0.70	(-0.57, 1.96)	0.280
<b>sRAGEAGER</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>(0.39, 1.53)</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>(0.78, 1.93)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
VCAM1	20.35	(-26.77, 67.48)	0.397	20.09	(-22.74, 62.92)	0.358
SOD1	-4.92	(-9.82, -0.027)	0.049	-3.64	(-8.80, 1.53)	0.167
SHBG	0.41	(-8.19, 9.01)	0.926	1.14	(-6.87, 9.14)	0.780
<b>CDH1</b>	<b>1312.19</b>	<b>(940.55, 1683.82)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	<b>1213.20</b>	<b>(832.85, 1593.55)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>

Multivariable linear regression analysis included adjustment for age, gender, race, FEV1 % predicted, current smoking status, educational attainment, comorbidity count, and batch number. A P value of 0.00384 was considered statistically significant after correction for multiple comparisons.

**e-Table 3: Interactions between normocytic anemia and cardiometabolic phenotype.**  
 Coefficients indicate difference between those with normocytic anemia and those without, in subgroups with and without cardiometabolic phenotype.

	Not cardiometabolic phenotype			Cardiometabolic phenotype			p-int
	$\beta$	95% CI	p-value	$\beta$	95% CI	p-value	
IL-15	-0.032	(-0.17, 0.10)	0.642	<b>0.12</b>	<b>(0.021, 0.21)</b>	<b>0.017</b>	0.050
<u>sRAGE</u>	0.55	(-0.21, 1.31)	0.156	<b>2.36</b>	<b>(1.55, 3.18)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	0.001
ApoA4	-0.21	(-1.92, 1.51)	0.812	<b>2.00</b>	<b>(0.18, 3.83)</b>	<b>0.032</b>	0.079
CDH-1	<b>763. 28</b>	<b>(335.17, 1191.39)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	<b>1767.53</b>	<b>(1087.34, 2447.72)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	0.018

Adjusted for age, gender, race, FEV1 % predicted, current smoking status, educational attainment and batch number.