

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Supplementary Table 1: Comparison of patient baseline characteristics between those included in present study and those without follow-up data since end of the CALM study

Patient Characteristic	Patients with follow-up data included in present study	Patients with no follow-up data	P value
Mean age, years (SD)	31.2 (11.3)	32.1 (12.0)	0.55
Median disease duration, years (IQR)	0.2 (0.1-0.5)	0.2 (0.1-1.1)	0.29
Female gender, n (%)	72 (59)	69 (56.6)	0.70
Median follow-up time, years (range)	3.02 (0.05-6.26)	n/a	n/a
Randomized to TC arm, n (%)	61 (50)	61 (50)	1.0
White race, n (%)	119 (97.5)	109 (89.3)	0.08
Disease location, n (%)			
Ileal (L1)	19 (15.5)	16 (13.1)	0.86
Ileocolonic (L2)	67 (55)	69 (56.6)	
Colonic (L3)	36 (29.5)	37 (30.3)	
Prior CD surgery, n (%)	7 (5.7)	14 (11.5)	0.17
History stricturing behavior (B2), n (%)	12 (9.8)	20 (16.4)	0.13
Baseline CDEIS score, mean (SD)	12.9 (5.9)	14.9 (6.9)	0.04
Baseline CDAI score, mean (SD)	268.5 (55.3)	272.4 (62.3)	0.61

IQR: interquartile range; SD: standard deviation; TC: tight control; CD: Crohn's disease;

CDEIS: Crohn's Disease Endoscopic Index of Severity; CDAI: Crohn's Disease Activity

Index; n/a: not applicable

P values for Chi-squared test for categorical variables and two sample t-test or Wilcoxon rank-sum test for continuous variables.

Supplementary Table 2: Alternative definitions of endoscopic response and remission at end of the CALM study and association with CD disease progression (univariable analysis)

Alternative Definition of Endoscopic Response/Remission	HR (95% CI)
CDEIS <4 in every segment at week 48	0.55 (0.24-1.23)
No deep ulcerations at week 48	0.62 (0.31-1.23)
Decrease from baseline in CDEIS > 5 at Week 48	0.56 (0.28-1.14)
CDEIS=0	0.32 (0.09-1.08)

CDEIS: Crohn's Disease Endoscopic Index of Severity

Supplementary Table 3: Impact of Endoscopic and Deep Remission on Individual Components of the Primary Outcome (univariate analysis)

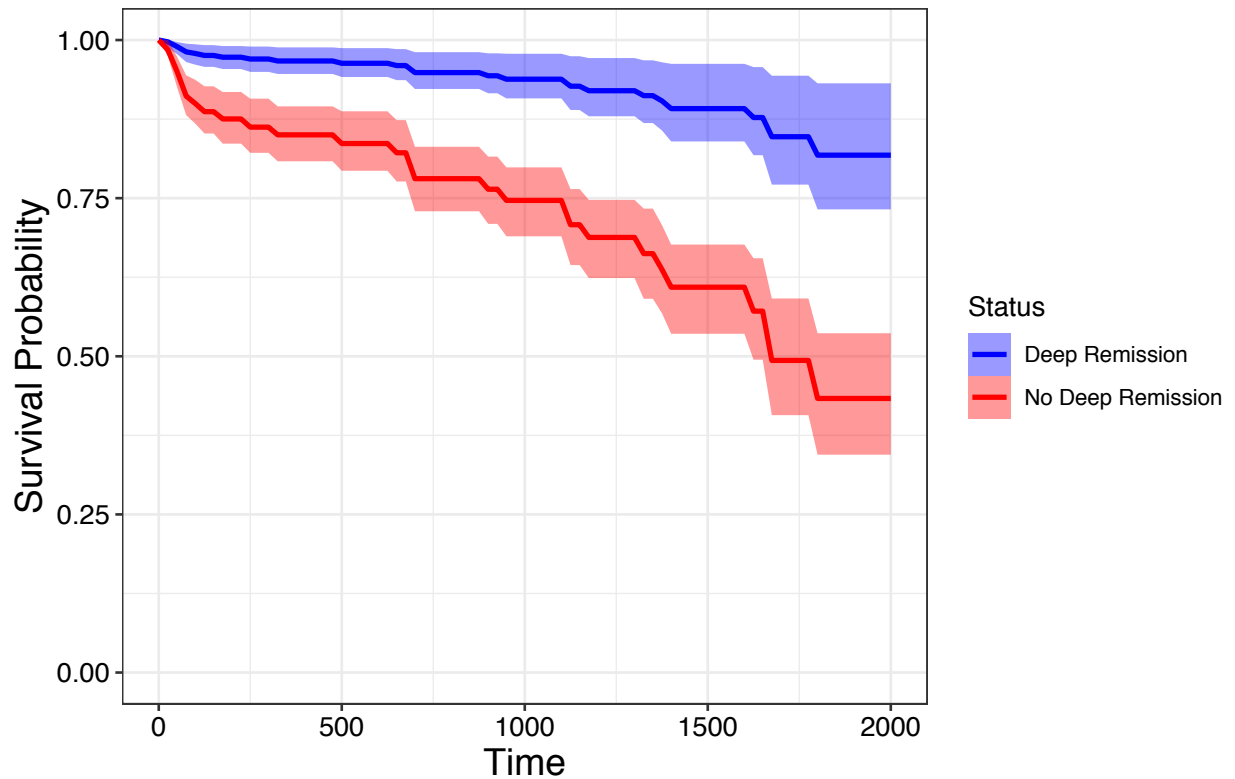
Component of Primary Outcome	Endoscopic Remission HR (95% CI)	Deep Remission HR (95% CI)
CD-related surgery	0.31 (0.12-0.47)	0.17 (0.00-0.23)
CD-related hospitalization	0.38 (0.24-0.53)	0.18 (0.08-0.25)
New intestinal stricture	0.68 (0.36-1.10)	0.47 (0.21-0.70)

Supplementary Table 4: Baseline characteristic associations with CD disease progression in deep remission model (multivariate analysis)

Variable	HR (95% CI)
Gender (ref=male)	1.18 (0.78-1.77)
Age (years)	0.99 (0.96-1.01)
Smoker (ref=non-smoker at baseline)	0.93 (0.53-1.56)
Disease duration (years)	0.69 (0.53-0.81)
IBD surgery prior to CALM	3.83 (1.50-8.16)
Ileal disease (ref=colonic)	1.38 (0.85-2.39)
Ileocolonic disease (ref=colonic)	1.22 (0.63-2.48)
Stricturing Disease Behavior (ref=inflammatory)	2.18 (1.22-3.78)
Fecal Calprotectin Baseline	1.00 (0.99-1.01)
TC Group (ref=CM)	1.05 (0.68-1.58)

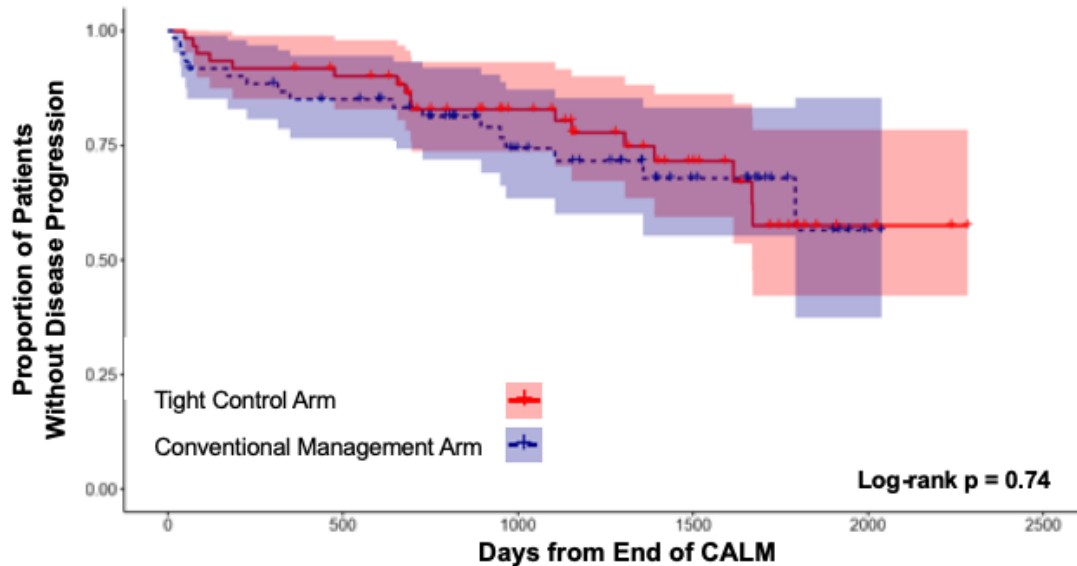
Ref: reference; TC: tight control; CD: Crohn's disease

Supplementary Figure 1: Standardized survival curves of CD disease progression after end of the CALM study based on deep remission status at end of CALM with 95% confidence intervals based on 1000 bootstrap iterations



Disease progression defined as any major adverse outcome: composite of new internal fistula/abscess, stricture, perianal fistula/ abscess, CD hospitalization, or CD surgery since end of the CALM study

Supplementary Figure 2: Kaplan-Meier estimates of CD disease progression after end of the CALM study based on original treatment arm assignment during CALM with 95% confidence interval



Number at risk:	0	500	1000	1500	2000	2500
Conventional Arm	61	53	36	19	3	0
Tight Control Arm	61	49	29	14	1	0

Disease progression defined as any major adverse outcome: composite of new internal fistula/abscess, stricture, perianal fistula/ abscess, CD hospitalization, or CD surgery since end of the CALM study

