Kim JW, et al. Preventive role of hydroxychloroquine in COVID-19

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**Supplementary Table 1. Comparison between RA patients with and without COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2 positive)**

| Variable | Patients with COVID-19 (n = 33) | Negative controls (n = 478) | $p$ value |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age ≥ 60 years[a] | 18 (54.6) | 262 (54.8) | 0.976 |
| Female sex[a] | 26 (78.8) | 400 (83.7) | 0.465 |
| Comorbidities[b] | | | |
| Diabetes mellitus | 0 | 25 (5.2) | 0.178 |
| Hypertension | 2 (6.1) | 16 (3.4) | 0.414 |
| Cardiovascular disease | 1 (3) | 20 (4.2) | 0.747 |
| Chronic lung disease | 2 (6.1) | 6 (1.3) | 0.032 |
| Chronic kidney disease | 0 | 3 (0.6) | 0.648 |
| Current medications[c] | | | |
| Glucocorticoid | 22 (66.7) | 337 (70.5) | 0.641 |
| Glucocorticoid dose ≥ 10 mg/day | 11 (33.3) | 161 (33.7) | 0.967 |
| Hydroxychloroquine | 20 (60.6) | 230 (48.1) | 0.165 |
| Methotrexate | 23 (69.7) | 298 (62.3) | 0.398 |
| Sulfasalazine | 14 (42.4) | 135 (28.2) | 0.083 |
| Leflunomide | 9 (27.3) | 119 (24.9) | 0.761 |
| Tacrolimus | 2 (6.1) | 51 (10.7) | 0.401 |
| TNF-α inhibitors | 0 | 18 (3.8) | 0.256 |
| Tocilizumab | 0 | 11 (2.3) | 0.378 |
| Abatacept | 2 (6.1) | 6 (1.3) | 0.032 |
| Rituximab | 0 | 2 (0.4) | 0.710 |
| Tofacitinib | 0 | 2 (0.4) | 0.710 |

Values are presented as number (%).

RA, rheumatoid arthritis; COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019; SARS-CoV-2, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2; TNF, tumor necrosis factor.

[a]As recorded on the date of COVID-19 testing.

[b]Information on comorbidities is based on diagnostic codes (International Classification of Diseases, 10th edition [ICD-10]) in the claims data from January 1, 2015, to the test date.

[c]Use of medications within 3 months of the examination date was obtained from the database.